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THE TIMES

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20p

THE TIMES Tomorrow

The other coalface
As the pit strike grinds through its third month, Wednesday Page comes face to face with the miners' wives



Jesse/George
Could Jesse Jackson end up as a black George Wallace?

Border battlers
Stuart Jones reports on the England team chosen by Bobby Robson to face Scotland next week

End of an era
Tom Bauer on the life and crimes of Walter Rauff, architect of the mobile gas chamber, who has died in Chile

Death fall banker in 'spy' claim

Mr Dennis Skinner, a British banker who died in a fall from his flat in Moscow, had said two days before that he knew of a spy in the British security forces and feared he would be arrested by the KGB, an inquest in London was told Page 3

BMW hit as strike bites

BMW's Munich plant will grind to a halt on Thursday, the first victim of the German engineering workers' strike, which is hitting component factories Page 8

'No strike' drive

The electricians' union has further angered traditional trade unionists by extending its drive to sign no-strike agreements to the M4 high technology "corridor" Page 2

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Reuters boycott

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Eleven jailed Solidarity members are reported to have followed the advice of the union's underground leadership and rejected a freedom deal by the Polish Govenment Page 6

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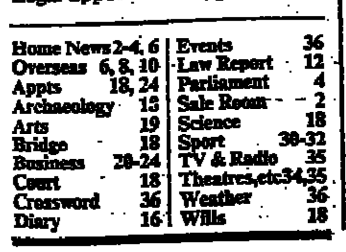
London and Liverpool Trust, the company behind the 'Telejector' pub videos, called in the receiver with debts of up to £25m Page 21

School walkouts

Britain's second largest teaching union is extending a mounting programme of strikes to selected schools over the next few weeks, starting in Cambridgeshire and Cheshire Page 2

New arrivals

The West Indian cricketers arrived here with six players who have not toured England before. Their first match is at Worcester on Saturday
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Reagan renews his efforts to secure MX missile funds

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

President Reagan last night made a strong appeal to save the MX missile programme, which is under attack in Congress, saying that to falter now would encourage the Soviet Union to ignore United States arms control efforts.

"We must not cast doubt on United States and allied reserve not reward the Soviets for their current belligerent behaviour towards arms control," he said at a hastily arranged news conference on the eve of the debate in the House of Reprentatives on the 1985 Pentagon Budget Bill. The Senate has already passed its version of the Bill.

The President said there was "no more compelling programme on our agenda" than getting the Russians to resume the arms control talks.

Mr Reagan regretted the Soviet walkout from the intermediate nuclear force (INF) talks and its failure to agree to the resumption of the strategic arms reduction talks (Start). "We remain prepared to resume negotiations immediately without preconditions", he said.

He claimed that the Soviet Union was now flight-testing two new intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) – the mirved SSX24 and the SSX25 – and had others under development.

"The Soviet Union has a comprehensive programme to strengthen its strategic force. We cannot afford to delay any longer. Without Peacekeeper (the MX), the incentive for the Soviets to return to the negotiating table is greatly reduced. The Soviets hope that, once again, our modernization efforts will be curtailed."

The President added that for the sake of United States security and the cause of world peace, "We must support the bipartisan national programme that we approved last year."

The President's statement was designed to pressure members of the House of Representatives to approve the full $3.1 billion (£2.2 billion) he wants to keep the MX missile project on target. He wants the money for production of a second instalment of 40 of the 10-warhead missiles, a key element of his strategic modernization programme.

He pointed out that the missile would not be deployed, even in limited numbers, until late 1986. The Soviet Union, however, deployed over 800 SS17's SS18's, and SS19's, missiles that are similar to or larger than the MX.

Mr Thomas "tip" O'Neill, the speaker of the Democrat-controlled House, predicted at the weekend that the House would cut off production money for the missile as it debates the Pentagon budget Bill.

So far the White House has been adamant that Mr Reagan will not compromise on his request for full funding for 40 missiles.

Mr Reagan said: "The US has already withdrawn over 1000 nuclear weapons from Europe. We will continue to withdraw one additional nuclear weapon for each Pershing 2 and ground-launched cruise missiles deployed." America and its Nato allies would withdraw an additional 1,400 nuclear weapons from Europe.

"In sum, the US will withdraw five times as many nuclear weapons as are planned for deployment in the ground-launched cruise missiles and Pershing 2 programmes."

Nato, under its 1979 decision, has started deploying 572 cruise and Pershing 2 missiles in Europe – including Britain – which caused the Russians to walk out of the INF talks.

● MOSCOW: The Soviet Union and East Germany have agreed to station more Soviet missiles on East German territory, Tass said yesterday (Reuter reports).

Tass said that because the US continued to build up its stock of medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the Warsaw Pact nations were compelled to take countermeasures. "In accordance with an agreement between the governments of the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic, an additional number of Soviet enhanced-range theatre missile complexes is being stationed on GDR territory."

The Soviet news agency gave no indication when the decision had been taken.

Mr Arthur Scargill giving a greeting at the pitmen's protest in Mansfield yesterday.

20,000 in miners' protest march

From Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, Mansfield

It was strikers' day in the heartland of the moderate Nottinghamshire coalfield yesterday, and the citizens of Mansfield are unlikely to forget it in a hurry.

An estimated 20,000 pitmen, and their wives from strike-bound coalfields including Yorkshire, Scotland, South Wales, Derbyshire and Lancashire, together with local miners who are on strike, took part in the biggest demonstration yet staged in the dispute.

They crowded through the town's narrow streets, chanting ribald slogans about Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the National Coal Board, a two-mile-long procession of militancy designed to attract the pitmen of the Midlands to join the strike.

For the most part, the occasion was more like a miners' summer gala than a protest march, and the police presence was small – a few constables on the kerbside, berated with the now-customary "Sieg Heil" salutes.

But as the public houses closed in the town centre, glasses and bottles were thrown in the market place and there was fighting. Police entered the fray in force. At least 12 officers were injured and there were 60 arrests.

Those rowdy scenes marred what would otherwise have been a classic day of protest, registering the slow-burning wrath of the miners in a way that few outside their communities have an opportunity to see.

With hundreds of banners on show, ranging from the florid and traditional to home-made ones from Nottinghamshire pits bearing legends such as "Calverton strikers – banner withheld by scabs" the demonstration pointed up the differences among the miners as well as enthusiasm for the strike.

It was remarkable, also, for the high proportion of women marching under makeshift banners with slogans such as "We married men, not mice". The involvement of miners' womenfolk has emerged as a key issue in the battle over pit closures.

The demonstrators took threequarters of an hour to pass one point as they left the car park of the Mansfield leisure centre, and the head of the procession was back in the protest arena only three minutes after the tail had got away. The mood was all expectation and confidence. They clambered onto the roofs of buildings nearby to sing "Here We go, Here We go, Here We go", and "There's only one Arthur Scargill".

The speakers did not disappoint them. Mr Tony Benn was there to tell them that they were going to win because Tory ministers had never dug any coal. The parents of Mr David Jones, who died on a picket line at Ollerton, were there to show their support. Mr Dennis Skinner, Labour MP for Bolsover, was there to remind the strikers: "It is no longer a question of heavy picketing. It is all about them and us." The

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Pit talks may be held in secret

By Our Labour Editor

Moves are afoot to bring together miners' leaders and the National Coal Board for "informal" talks on the future of the industry.

Despite warnings yesterday from Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, that the coal strike could last six more months, steps are being taken behind the scenes to bring the two sides together.

Secret talks on an informal basis could take place later this week, but the groundwork for such discussions is being held up by the union's insistence that pit closures are not negotiable.

Leaders of the colliery deputies' union, Nacods, are continuing to act as go-betweens in delicate peace moves tentatively disclosed by Mr Scargill after last week's meeting of the NUM national executive.

The advantage of an informal meeting is that is would get both sides off procedural hooks on which they have impaled themselves. The board wants a full meeting of the Coal Industry National Consultative Council, bringing together all the unions in the industry but only on a "consultative" basis, while the NUM has demanded negotiations within the industry's conciliation scheme, which is normally the forum for pay bargaining.

Previous leaders of the mineworkers, particularly Mr Scargill's predecessor, Lord Gormley, regularly indulged in secret talks with the board chairman and government ministers, usually in London hotels. But the more puritanical left-wing leadership now in control of the union has until now rejected this style of doing business.

However, it now seems possible that the two sides may get together – perhaps in Sheffield, where the union headquarters are situated – to have free-ranging talks on the future, although the union has not backed off from its insistence that there must be no colliery clauses except on grounds of exhaustion of

These initiatives are going on in private despite the public rhetoric which yesterday reached new heights when Mr Scargill told a demonstration in Mansfield that the strike could go on until November or December.

"You have got a union leadership who are prepared to lead until we win," he said.

● Mr Eric Hammond, general secretary-elect of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Trades Union, warned the miners yesterday that his union would not allow itself to be used as "yet another domino" in attempts to bring down the Government.

Speaking at the EETPTU's electricity supply industrial conference in Scarborough, he urged his members in the power stations to work on.

Millions lost, page 2

Russian Olympic pull-out 'is final'

From Richard Owen
Moscow

The decision to withdraw from the Olympics is irrevocable, Mr Marat Gramov, head of the Soviet Olympic Committee, said yesterday.

Russia would go to Lausanne on Friday for an emergency meeting of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), but he held out no hope of a change of mind. Mr Gramov was also pessimistic about a planned visit to Moscow by Señor Juan Antonio Samaranch, the IOC president, who hopes to see President Chernenko. "As far as I know, Mr Samaranch is coming, but I do not know what we will discuss," Mr Gramov said.

Addressing a crowded press conference – the largest since the airliner crisis and with the same atmosphere of defiance in the face of criticism – he revealed for the first time that anger over the State Department's response to a list of Soviet complaints had been the final straw. At a meeting on April 24, the Russians, the IOC and the Los Angeles organizers had agreed to examine Soviet grievances over lack of security for athletes and planned anti-Soviet demonstrations.

Three days later, however Mr Gramov said, the State department rejected the complaints as a fiction and blamed "extremism and terrorism" in America on Moscow. "We decided any further effort would be useless." Tass later underlined Mr Gramov's remarks by saying that the withdrawal was final and irreversible.

Mr Gramov accused the White House of placing political ambition above the interests of the Olympic movement. He referred repeatedly to an anti-soviet group called Ban the Soviets and said Russian lives would have been in danger. "terrorist" groups had planned to force Soviet participants to defect by kidnapping them or administering drugs.

Mr Gramov was flanked by athletes, including Anatoly Disarenko, the weightlifter, and Anatoly Myshkin, the lanky basketball player, both of whom looked a less than easy target for kidnappers.

Asked if he was not painting too dark a picture, Mr Gramov became angry, insisting that conditions in Los Angeles were pitiful. Soviet Athletes would have been treated like spies.

● WASHINGTON: Mr Peter Ueberroth, president of the Los Angeles organizing committee, yesterday rejected the criticisms. He was particularly irritated by the allegation that political groups were involved in plans to put pressure on athletes to defect (Mohsin Ali writes).

Mr Ueberroth described the charge as inexcusable and an "outrageous insult" to the American people. "I am listening to their complaints, and there is not one that holds any water as far as I can see."

Heseltine changes tack over Navy

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

The Government announced a major change in its policy towards the Royal Navy yesterday with a decision that up to eight frigates and destroyers which were to have been "mothballed" in the stand-by squadron are now to remain in service with the fleet.

Mr Micael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, said the decision meant that the number of destroyers and frigates available at short notice for Nato or other commitments would be increased by up to 20 per cent compared with previous plans.

About 2,000 men will be needed to crew the ships, and the navy will have to find these from within its present establishment, while at the same time reducing its strength by roughly 8,000 between now and the early 1990s.

These facts emerged from the publication of the annual statement on the Defence Estimates.

Mr Heseltine also announced that the army was to re-deploy 4,000 men from support activities into front-line units, and later in the decade an additional armoured regiment, the 12th would be formed in the British forces in Germany. This will add roughly 50 tanks to British fighting strength in Germany, which willl also be enhanced by the introduction of a new air defence missile.

During the next decade the RAF will be required to operate an additional 15 per cent front line aricraft without any increase in manpower.

The decision to retain up to eight frigates and destroyers in

Details, page 6

service constitutes a major reversal of policies worked out by Sir John Nott when Defence Secretary in 1981.

His review of that year called for the number of frigates and destroyers to be reduced from 59 to 50 of which up to eight would be placed in the standby squadron. These measures were bitterly fought by Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Henry Leach, then Chief of Naval Staff and First Sea Lord, and by Mr Keith Speed who was dismissed as navy minister because of his opposition.

Mr Heseltine said that one reason for not putting the ship's in the standby squadron was that he doubted whether in a

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Thatcher asks for report on MP's arrest

By Philip Webster
Political Reporter

The Prime Minister has asked for a report from Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, on the circumstances surrounding the arrest of Mr Keith Hampson, MP for Leeds North West, and the reasons why the Government did not hear about it until eight days after it occurred.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher is clearly disturbed the Government had to learn of the affair as a result of newspaper inquiries last Friday. There is also concern over how details of the arrest of someone who had not been charged came to be leaked to a newspaper.

Mr Hampson, who resigned on Saturday as parliamentary private secretary to Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for Defence, over his arrest in a Soho gay club on May 3, yesterday said that he had no intention of resigning as an MP.

Whitehall sources, meanwhile disclosed that Scotland Yard was aware after Mr Hampson's arrest, for an alleged indecent assault on a plainclothes policeman on routine surveillance duty at the club, that he was an MP, but not that he held the defence post.

It was said that they learnt of that much later on. Ministers assumed that could explain why the police did not inform the Home Office or the security services of the arrest. Mr Hampson has not been charged with any offence, although a report is with the Metropolitan Police solicitors.

Mrs Thatcher has not talked to Mr Hampson about the incident but he was spoken to yesterday by Mr John Wakeham, the Government Chief Whip.

Mr Hampson apologized to his constituency yesterday for any embarrassment which the affair had caused.

● Sir Kenneth Newman, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, is to amend police rules to emphasise that plainclothes officers investigating possible sexual offences involving homosexuals should never act as "agents provocateur". Mr David Mellor, junior Minster at the Home Office, announced

Missing children 'went willingly'

By Rupert Morris

The abduction of three north London children last weekend was well planned and almost certainly with their full cooperation, the police said yesterday.

As the parents of Denise Boezalt and Emma Bishop, both aged 12, and Ian Ward, aged 15, appealed through the media for their release, Det-Supt Allan Cheal, who is leading the search, said he had been examining letters sent to each set of parents.

The letters purported to come from the parents of one of the other children and appeared to have been written by their abductor with the children's help, Mr Cheal said.

Police are looking for Mr Leslie Loates, aged 41, who ran the Fairplay Arcade in Holloway Road until last Wednesday. On Friday he sold his car for £80, and on he Saturday left his flat above the arcade. He had befriended the children over recent weeks.

The children could be in grave danger, said Mr Cheal, and only the public could help to trace them. He said that more than 400 sightings had been reported all over Britain by yesterday evening.

He urged people to contact the police if they had the slightest suspicion that they might have seen the children or Mr Loates, who is described as scruffy, 5ft 8in tall, slim, and wearing a brown suede bomber jacket.

Seven die in shoot-out after rocket attack

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Seven people died in Durban late on Sunday night in a shoot-out between South African police and urban guerrillas who had earlier fired rockets at an oil refinery, setting it ablaze. The fire was quickly extinguished, and according to the Mobil Oil Company, which owns the refinery, no serious damage was done.

Responsibility for the attack was claimed yesterday by the underground African National Congress. In a statement from its headquarters in Lussaka, the Zambian capital, the AWC said that different units of Umkhanto We Sizwe (Spear of the Nation) the movement's guerrilla wing, had attacked the oil plant and also planted bombs which damaged offices of the railway police and the Department of Internal Affairs in Durban a few days earlier.

Four of the dead, according to the police, were three blacks and a Coloured of mixed race, who fired at least eight Russian made rockets at the refinery. The other three were two black casual labourers and a woman sleeping in the warehouse of a paint shop that caught fire during the shoot out.

$4.5 bn standby loan for Chicago bank

The United States' largest banks have rallied round Continental Illonois with a $14.5 billion (£3.2 billion) standby loan to ensure that it can meet its funding needs.

The Chicago-based bank, the eighth largest in the US, was the subject of several reports last week, all firmly denied, that it was in financial difficuties.

Mr David Taylor, the chairman, said yesterday he hoped this strong action would help to restore confidence. Morgan Guaranty is agent for the standby facility which involves 16 of the leading US banks.

PSA under fire on 'misleading' figures

By Richard Evans

The Property Services Agency (PSA), which will spend £532m this year on accommodation services for Government departments was criticized by members of an all-party Commons Select Committee last night for provading inaccurate, confusing and totally misleading budget figures.

One Conservative MP described the official tables outlining the organization's spending plans as "gobbledygook" and another said they were "absolute rubbish".

Sir Hugh Rossi, Conservative MP for Hornsey and Wood Green and Chairman of the Environment Committee told PSA officials who were giving evidence: "If you wanted to set out to confuse everybody as to what you are about you could not have gone about it in a better way."



Critics: Sir Hugh Rossi (left); Mr David Alton

The MPs were particularly critical of the PSA budget for acquisitions and new works ranging from new prison and Crown Court buildings to a new heating system for Parliament which will cost £172m this year.

Mr David Alton, Liberal MP for Liverpool, Mossley Hill, highlighted the case of new Crown Court buildings in Liverpool recently opened by the Queen which, according to official PSA estimates, have cost £50m so far and will cost an additional £2m in future months.

An official admitted the true cost had been £43 million and no further money would be spent on the courts.

Sir Hugh told the five senior PSA officials that the committee, which is inquiring into the Department of the Environment's estimates for this financial year, wanted to find out which PSA projects kept to original financial forecasts and how many "have got out of hand and have gone wild".

Mr Michael Hawtin, the PSA's principal Finance Officer, said after the grilling by the MPs: "We want to have a presentation that is as helpful as possible to MPs. We have been doing it a certain way but we now see problems in the way we were doing it. We will go away and have another think."

He said revised and corrected tables of financial estimates would be sent to the committee.

Electricians' union takes no-strike deals to 'sunrise strip' companies

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

One of Britain's biggest unions has extended its new drive to sign no-strike agreements.

Despite growing fury among traditional trade unionists, the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Trades Union is offering binding arbitration deals to non-union companies along the M4 "Sunrise Industry" corridor.

Its fresh recruitment campaign started among high-technology companies in Scotland, much to the anger of local left-wingers.

Mr Ken Biggs, a former car industry convenor, has worked for four months in the Thames Valley corridor preparing the new membership offensive.

Of the extension of the campaign, Mr Eric Hammond, general secretary-elect of the electricians' union, said: "There is a lot of hostility to unions in the area, particularly among the multiplicity of small firms and also among those that are American-owned.

"Our researches suggest that there is a good deal of misunderstanding, often because it is the worst features of trade unionism that gain attention. We are well placed to overcome these difficulties by offering the kind of guarantees that will benefit both the company and its employees."

The union, which faces fierce condemnation at the TUC congress in September, has pioneered such deals in Britain. The object of the new campaign is to increase union penetration into anti-union sectors by increasing the number of such deals which formerly existed in isolated pockets.

Mr John Grant, former Social Democratic Party MP and now the union's spokesman, said there was no question of the union selling any fundamental principle.

"In a nutshell, that's all bunk", he said. "There are a number of major unions who are only too pleased to do these deals if they can. We are not abjecting to people calling these no-strike deals, because the agreements make them extremely difficult, if not virtually rule them out. But there is nothing to stop members turning the agreements over if they do not work to their advantage."

Anti-union plot alleged

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Leading Japanese and United States high-technology companies have been accused of forming an anti-trade union conspiracy when establishing British production plants.

Mr Roy Sanderson, national officer of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union, said yesterday: "The evidence is circumstantial but I think there are some union-busting consultants involved in this conspiracy."

Mr Sanderson's accusations came at the announcement by Toshiba of Japan that it is to build a microwave oven factory in Plymouth.

Toshiba has a single-union collective agreement with the union at its television plant in Plymouth and is likely to negotiate a similar deal for the new factory.

The union's no strike deals have been criticized by other trade unionists but have been implemented at other companies such as Sanyo and Inmos. Mr Sanderson said two more were being negotiated.

But he said the union was finding increasing difficulty in recruiting workers in newly arrived international companies.

At a time when unions were being attacked, managements were trying to replace collective representation with policies such as counselling services covering a worker's personal as well as working life, he said.

The Toshiba deal replaces the seven unions that operated during the ill-fated tie-up between Toshiba and Rank. An egalitarian, single-status system is operated and disputes can be settled by so-called "pendulum" arbitration.



"He says he started ten weeks ago, and is determined to finish."

Teachers to extend pay strikes

By Colin Hughes

Britain's second largest teaching union is to extend its programme of strikes during the next few weeks.

The National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers will begin half-day strikes in Cambridgeshire today, Cheshire tomorrow and a Welsh authority from next Monday. The association has held lightning selective strikes in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight since last week.

Yesterday the association began similar action in Leeds, closing 11 schools, of which three were in the constituency of Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science. Altogether 2,490 children were sent home yesterday, and another 3,800 will be sent home today.

The association said yesterday it had planned selective strikes in four more authorities from June 4, in another four from June 11, and in yet another four from June 18.

With ballots of National Union of Teachers members being held from tomorrow on selective strikes, it is becoming clear that the teaching unions are preparing for a long dispute.

Both unions are also continuing to work-to-rule, refusing to cover for absent colleagues or to supervise lunchtimes.

Many authorities are putting pupils on a timetable of days off. Others are sending year groups home.

Further education lecturers may also reject the 4.5 per cent pay offer.

● A survey of 750 schools and colleges has found 82 per cent support for government proposals to introduce "pupil profiles" as a record of children's school careers.

The results of the Northern Examining Board survey, published today, will give strong impetus to Department of Education and Science plans to push ahead with a national scheme.

Alliance launches its campaign for Europe

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr David Steel and Dr David Owen yesterday launched the Alliance campaign for next month's European elections by pledging to lift the sights of the electorate to the advantage and potential of the European Community rather than focusing on its difiencies.

Publishing its manifesto a week before the Conservative and Labour parties, the Alliance intends to make a virtue of its Europeanism

In their foreword to the manifesto the Liberal and Social Democrat leaders say: "Being much more seriously concerned and informed about Europe, we can be more critical and more constructive than the other parties about its very real problems.

"Too many British political leaders have concealed their inability to provide imaginative direction to the Community behind a surly anti-Europeansism. We have no patience with these attempts to play to the gallery of outdated nationalism".

The Alliance began its campaign for the June 14 poll accepting that all parties may have difficulty in rousing the electorate. It made no forecasts about its chances. The turn-out will obviously be a key factor, but in reality the Alliance cannot hope to win with more than a handful of seats.

At a London press conference, one of 12 held throughout the country yesterday to launch the campaign, Mr Steel accepted that the miners' strike would be an issue. He spoke of clear evidence of a determined campaign by the far left to disrupt the mining industy, and criticized the Government which, "true to its general attitude of confrontation", was showing no willingness to bring the parties together.

On defence, the Alliance has covered its differences over the future of the independent nuclear deterrent by calling for a stronger "European pillar" aimed at both strengthening Nato and giving Europe a more independent role, and a reduction in Europe's dependence on nuclear weapons by moving to a "no first use" strategy.

Europe's armed forces would collaborate over training, standardization of equipment, research and development and weapon procurement. Dr Owen said yesterday that this could mean the setting up of European defence industries procurement office.

Labour shuns Oxford debate on EEC

By Anthony Bevins,

The Oxford Union has failed to find a Labour front-bencher to speak in an EEC debate with Mr Edward Heath, Herr Helmut Schmidt and Mr Enoch Powell.

Mr Mel Stride, president of the undergraduate debating society, said last night that negotiations were being held for the television rights. "People should be jumping at the chance. I am just amazed."

Mr Powell has agreed to oppose a motion "that the future prosperity and security of Europe rests with the European Community" on condition that the Union finds someone of "comparable standing" to join him against Mr Heath and the former West German Chancellor.

Mr Stride is baffled by the spate of excuses and refusals he has received from leading Labour figures. "Possibly it is because they are not sure that they want to come out at this stage and start talking about their policy on Europe."



White-collar threat of action over pay

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The largest Civil Service union has decided to start a campaign of industrial action if the Government refuses arbitration in pay talks covering 500,000 white-collar staff.

The Civil Service unions, seeking a 7 per cent increase, have rejected the Government's 3.7 per cent offer and talks have halted.

Yesterday delegates at the Civil and Public Service Association conference called on the Government to increase the offer or agree to a settlement through binding arbitration.

Mr Alistair Graham, the union's general secretary, said civil servants would be prepared to take disruptive action over the principle of arbitration being refused. However, he opposed a call from militants for an all-out strike to run alongside the miners' dispute.

The left-controlled conference agreed an emergency motion from the right-dominated executive warning the Government that any attempt to ballot civil servants on the offer "would finally destroy industrial relations in the Civil Service".

Earlier the conference censured the executive for failing to mount a campaign supporting the pay claim and for not holding a one-day pay conference to agree the claim. The leadership argued that a special conference would have been costly and irrelevant.

Videos on Inter-City

By Michael Bailey
Trasnport Editor

Video films and continental-style catering are to be introduced on British Rail's Inter-City trains later this year in an effort to beat air and coach competition.

Video equipment will be installed initially in special lounge cars on selected trains and will show the latest feature films, news bulletins and travelogues possibly at a small extra charge. If popular they will be extended more widely

Mr Cyril Bleasdale, BR's Inter-City director said at a press conference in Glasgow yesterday."Our market research shows that a lot of passengers don't want video. They want to eat sleep, read or work."

On the catering side, BR trains will start to feature lasagne, curries, and a host of more exotic dishes as a result of new techniques of microwave cooking. Food will be prepared off the train, cooked by microwave on train, and served at the seat, cutting costs and it is hoped meal prices which Mr Bleasdale admitted are currently "on the high side."

£1m tag on portrait that sold for £3,150

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Sotheby's have put a likely price tag of at least £1m on a Renaissance painting sold by its arch-rivals, Christie's, for £3,150 13 years ago. The painting is a portrait of Cosimo I de' Medici by Agnolo Bronzino.


Detail from Bronzino's Renaissance painting.

Though a good deal has happend to the painting, and inflation, since Christie's sold it from Lord Margadale's collection at Fonthill House in 1971, it remains to be seen whether the auction in July really will push the price as far as Sotheby's estimate.

The man responsible for spotting that the painting was better than Christie's billed it was Mr Cyril Humphris, the Bond Street dealer. He bought it and had the grime-covered picture cleaned to reveal a work of masterly technique.

● Christie's Sunday sale in Geneva of Art Nouveau and Deco bookbindings totalled £354,991, with 23 per cent left unsold. Sotheby's two day sale in New York spanned the whole range of artefacts and finished with a total of £808,794, with 24 per cent unsold.

Lack of pit repairs costing millions

By Craig Seton

Equipment and coal worth millions of pounds are being lost because of lack of routine maintenance at pits hit by the miners' strike. Machinery worth £2m and an entire coal face have been lost at Rossington colliery, near Doncaster.

According to the National Coal Board, the Yorkshire area of the National Union of Mineworkers responded too late to warnings about serious overheating of a coal seam and is ignoring calls to carry out other routine but essential work.

The board said yesterday: "An increasing number of pits are coming up against these problems and we will see more incidents like this in the next few weeks."

No union offical from the Yorkshire area was available for comment yesterday.

Lack of routine maintenance during the overtime ban which preceded the strike has already caused the closure of Bogside colliery, near Dunfermline, because of serious flooding and a methane gas build-up.

In Lancashire yesterday miners whose union agreed that they should go underground at the strikebound Bold colliery near St Helens to carry out work on a rapidly-deteriorating coal face failed to turn up.

A board official said that a 6ft-high seam had been crushed by pressure to less than 4ft, trapping power supports and damaging the coal face shearer. If essential work was not carried out the coal face and equipment worth £2m would be lost.

According to the board's Yorkshire area, the union asked early in April to carry out the regular six-monthly "recapping" of the coupling which attaches the pit's winding ropes to the shaft cage at Rossington colliery.

The union evetually carried out the recapping when overheating started in a coal face but it was too late to save it or the equipment.

● A protest is to be made to the NUM president, Mr Arthur Scargill, after the pet cat of a Stoke-on-Trent miner, Mr Neil Oldcare, who has worked throughout the dispute, died in agony, blinded by red paint thrown over it by men daubing "scab" slogans on Mr Oldacre's house.

NUJ 'blacks' talks on new technology

By Our Labour Reporter

Members of the National Union of Journalists on provincial newspapers are to be instructed to "black" negotiations with their employers on new technology.

The instruction comes after newspaper owners refused to give representatives paid leave to attend a national conference in London on the subject this Friday.

Mr Michael Smith, national technology officer of the union, said yesterday: "They have got to make up their own minds if they are serious about new technology. If they are they have got to let us meet and discuss it."

He said existing agreements would be honoured, but discussions on new deals would be "frozen" unless the Newspaper Society, the employers' body for provincial newspapers, changed its mind.

Man shot dead as police foil post office raid

From Richard Ford
Belfast

A post office raider was shot dead and another man seriously wounded yesterday when police fired on masked men attempting to steal a large quantity of cash. A third member of the gang at Ballygally post office, near Larne in co Antrim, was detained and, after treatment for facial cuts, questioned by detectives.

The raiders struck as the premises opened after a delivery of cash but they were almost immediately challenged by armed Royal Ulster Constabulary officers. A broken replica Colt 45 gun was discovered at the scene. It was not clear if police were acting on information received but there were reports that officers dressed as maintenance men were inside the post office.

The RUC increased patrols in the area after an attempted raid at a post office nearby

Protest on 'police incitement of gays'

By Michael Horsnell

The National Council for Civil Liberties is to ask the Law Commission to investigate claims that the police are acting as agents provacateurs to secure the arrest of homosexuals in London.

Mr Larry Gostin, the council's general secretary, has written to Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, calling for an investigation into the case of Dr Keith Hampson, Conservative MP for Leeds North-West, who was arrested by a plain-clothes officer in the Gay Theatre Club, Berwick Street, Soho, on May 3.

Mr Gostin claimed that the arrest was a breach of paragraph 192 of the Consolidated Circular to the Police on Crime and Kindred Matters and the instruction book issued to all officers which forbids the police from counselling, inviting or procuring the commission of a crime.

He also asked the Government to put forward an amendment in the House of Lords to the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill which would make incitement, or procurement a defence in a court of law.

Mr Gostin said: "The use of agents provocateurs by police is both serious and alarming. The extent to which crime is instigated or encouraged by the police and their agents and informers is not known, but there is a clear case for assuming that police are helping to create crime.


Dr Hampson: Inquiry called for.

A campaign by the Gay London Police Monitoring Group, backed by MPs, to end alleged police harassment is now being stepped up.

Gay organizations pointed to the arrest of 25 homosexuals in Earls Court last summer. Six of these cases went to Knightsbridge Crown Court and five defendants, who alleged that police deliberately tempted them to make propositions, were acquitted earlier this year.

Police activity is allegedly concentrated in and outside gay public houses in the Earls Court area and at the Gay Theatre Club, a £5 per head continuous male striptease show.

Ms Lisa Power, of Gay Switchboard, an advisory service for homosexuals, said: "It is widespread, not only in clubs but in general areas. There is a great deal of evidence of police entrapment.

"One will make contact with a gay, invite him home while making an excuse for not being able to go to his victim's home, walk off with him, only for another officer to step in and reveal that they are police officers," she said.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 29; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.75; Canaries Pes 170; Cyprus 700 mils; Denmark Dkr 8.50; Finland Mkk 8.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.40; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 38; Madeira Esc 128; Morocco Dir 8.00; Norway Kr 8.50; Pakistan Rps 18; Portugal Esc 128; Singapore $5.50; Spain Pes 170; Sweden Skr 8.50; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0.700; USA $1.75; Yugoslavia Din 100

MPs' fear over benefit cut for pit families

By Julian Haviland
Political Editor

Fears that the families of miners on strike are likely to suffer increased hardship because of new rules governing the payment of benefit will be expresses today to Mr Rhodes Boyson, Minister for Social Security.

A deputation of Scottish Labour MPs, which is due to discuss aspects of welfare policy with the minister, is especially concerned at recent guidance given by his department to officials handling benefit claims in Scotland.

The officials have been told to treat as income any emergency loans made by local authority social workers to alleviate destitution, and to deduct an equivalent sum from supplementary benefit payments.

The loans are made under the strictly defined terms of section 12 of the Social Work (Scotland)

The MPs are concerned that the new regulations, made available to them by Mr Boyson's office last week, require the Department of Health and Social Security staff to nullify the considered judgment of social workers who visit miners' families in trouble and weigh each family's needs.

Home improvements: 2

Outlook is bleak despite grants review

The outlook for home owners seeking improvement grants is bleak. Few new grants are available because of long waiting lists and Government spending cut-backs. *CHRISTOPHER WARMAN, Property Correspondent,* in his final article looks at the prospects, with a Government review of the system under way.

Local authorities in different parts of Britain are all suffering from the effects of Government housing cuts and the backlog of grant applications. Several Scottish councils have imposed a moratorium on repair and improvement grants, and Welsh authorities are finding themselves in a similar position.

In Birmingham, the very extensive improvement programme, one of the largest in the country, has been stopped for all but mandatory grants and help for special cases such as the disabled. There is now a two-year waiting list.

Lewisham council in London says there is little hope for people applying for discretionary improvement grants unless the Government makes more funds available to deal with the backlog. The council is continuing to accept applications from people in priority categories, but admits there is no guarantee of their approval.

In Lewisham, grant applications have increased five times since 1981 and there are now enough applications in the pipeline for the whole of this year and most of the next.

The local authority associations are trying to persuade the Government of their need for more money, not least because of the effect of imposing value-added tax across the whole range of improvements and alterations. The Association of Metropolitan Authorities estimates that this measure will increase the authorities' bill by £30m-£35m this year.

If they succeed, it will only paper over the cracks. Under the present arrangements the variety of policy options open to local authorities is both a strength and a weakness.

The Institution of Environmental Health Officers argues: "The lack of continuity of finance often does not permit consistency of policy over the years. Consequently the public, who have difficulty in understanding the complexities of the grant scheme anyway, cannot be certain of entitlement to a grant, or whether to improve or repair their homes", the institute of Environmental Health Officers argues. The complexities are one of the reasons for a review now in progress. It was announced at last autumn's Conservative Party conference by Mr Ian Gow, the Minister for Housing and Construction, and is being conducted in the Department of the Environment after pressure from the Treasury.

The Treasury is concerned that the grant should go where it is needed, and that taxpayers' money should not be spent to subsidize those who would have carried out the improvement work anyway.

It was shown in the second part of the English House Condition Survey report, published last December, that households in unsatisfactory dwellings were more likely to be headed by an elderly person, often single on a low income. Few in the worst housing could finance even a small part of the cost of necessary repairs and improvements from their savings.

One of the main difficulties is that for the poorest people who would be eligible, a 90 per cent grant would still leave them with an expense they could not bear.

As a result, the Government review may include a proposal for means-testing applicants for grants. That is a possibility to which the institution objects. It believes a means test would not only increase the already extensive bureaucracy but would prejudice block schemes

Evidence from the House Condition Survey indicates that the number of houses considered unfit has not changed for the past 15 years, while the number of houses in disrepair has increased by 44 per cent since 1976.

The grants' system needs simplifying, and local authorities must make sure that their administration is as quick and effective as possible, the institution says. It has established a working group to produce guidance for authorities.

It will be some months before the Government's review of the grants system is completed. In the meantime, the institution concludes: "With the quality of the stock deteriorating, the grant system in disarray, and with slum clearance at a low level, the future of the housing stock looks bleak without increased and better directed investment in housing."

Concluded

Banker in Moscow death fall said he knew of a British spy, inquest told

By John Witherow

A British banker who was killed last year in a fall from his apartment in Moscow said just before his death that he knew of a spy in the British security forces, an inquest in Croydon, Surrey, was told yesterday.

Mr Dennis Skinner, the Moscow representative of the Midland Bank, gave a note to a British neighbour, Mrs Valerie Cane, two days before his death saying that he feared arrest by the KGB before he attended an embassy party on the Queen's birthday.

The note said: "I thin I'm going to be arrested as I go to the garden party this evening. I will never get out alive. Please go immediately to the embassy and ask them to have some guards ready if I try to ruch in . . . say I will have a lot to tell them and that they have a spy in their own security forces. For God's sake fo this or I am dead. Burn this immediately."

The note, which was handed to Mrs Cane in complete silence, was taken to the head of security at the British Embassy, Mr John Burnett, who alerted staff there in case there was an incident when Mr Skinner arrived.

Mr Skinner, aged 54, a respected and long-standing member of the British business community, who was married to a Russian, told the diplomats that he was under pressure from the KGB to try to get his wife to return to the Soviet Union from England. Both of them had been in touch with the KGB for several years.

He said that his contact in the KGB, a man called Alec, who he met weekly, had taken against him and planned to arrest him because he had failed to get his wife, Lyudmilla, to return.

As a result, he feared arrest on a number of pretexts, including illegal currency dealings or having "pornography" in the form of a book by Max Weber, called *Social and Economic Organisation.*

"He was passing information to the KGB but I don't think he was employed or entirely controlled by them", Mr Burnett told the jury of six men and two women.

Just two hours before he died on June 17 in a fall from his eleventh floor apartment in Leninsky Prospect, Mr Skinner telephoned Mr David Ratford, the minister at the embassy, and told him: "The charge is espionage and they are goion to keep me like a cabbage to enable them to control my wife."

The embassy staff took Mr Skinner's fears seriously enough to put him up at a diplomat's home and to offer him sanctuary until he was due to return on leave to England on June 20. The court was told by several people that although Mr Skinner was agitated at that time, he was normally a restrained and well-balanced person.

Mr Burnett, a first secretary seconded to the embassy from the Ministry of Defence, said that Mr Skinner told him at the reception that " he needed to get off the streets for a few days because he was in trouble with the KGB. He expected to be arrested on false charges and detained indefinitely until he became a cabbage."

Mr Burnett did not ask him about his allegation of there being a spy in British intelligence, but he sent details back to London on June 16 because they could be more appropriately investigated there.

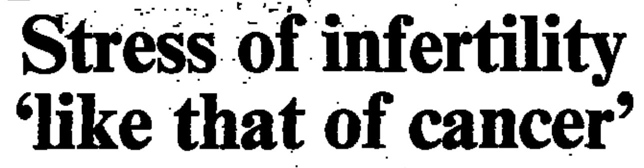
Later the coroner, Dr Mary McHugh, who last year tried to hold the inquest in camera, asked Mr Ratford if there was any truth about there being a spy in the security forces. He replied: "It was an allegation only."

After the reception on June 15, Mr Skinner was taken to a British Embassy dacha outside Moscow where he told diplomats that he had been in contact with the KGB for several years.

When Dr McHugh asked about British secret agents in Moscow she was challenged by counsel for the Crown, Mr Andrew Collins, who said that the question went beyond the scope of the inquiry.

Although the Foreign Office has repeatedly said that there was no reason for the inquest to be held in secret, Mr Collins emphasized at the outset yesterday that he may yet apply for a hearing in camera if the inquest strays into sensitive areas.

The inquest was adjourned until today.



Mrs Valerie Cane (left) and Dr Mary McHugh.



Starting young: Sakeena Alam and Tanya Mentzis, both aged five, of the Young London Ballet School, with Ekaterina Maximova, prima ballerina and leader of the Moscow Classical Ballet, which begins a British tour at the Dominion Theatre, London, tomorrow. It will be the first big Soviet company to visit Britain for more than a decade (Photograph: Suresh Karadia).

Intoximeter print-out rejected

A drink-driving charge was dismissed yesterday after a specialist in alcohol analysis gave evidence that the print-out from an Intoximeter 3000 at Holloway police station contained the "oddest set of memory bank figures" he had ever seen.

Mr Ronald Denny, a lecturer who has written books about drinking and driving, and makes recommendations to the Home Office on the subject, was giving evidence at Highbury Magistrates Court, north London, on behalf of the defendant. Mr Philip Biggs, aged 31, *a builder*, of *Tomlins* Walk, Andover Estate, Holloway north London, denied driving with excess alcohol on July 22 last year, at Andover Road, Holloway.

The print-out contained two readings for Mr Biggs. The first part of the sample of breath gave a reading of 51 micrograms but the second part was *not completed*. The procedure was repeated, but once again only one reading of 57 micrograms was received.

Busy royal schedule revealed for D-Day celebrations

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh's visit to Normandy for next month's D-Day celebrations will be busier than generally expected, details announced by Buckingham Palace yesterday show.

They will be in the area behind the beaches for about nine hours and will squeeze in six engagements between arriving on the Royal Yacht Britannia and leaving by air.

As well as the main ceremony at Utah Beach, to be attended by President Ronald Reagan, they will also visit the British beach area at Arromanches to review a parade of British Normandy veterans.

Earlier, they will attend a ceremony with President Francois Mitterrand at the Commonwealth war graves cemetery at Bayeux and the Canadian cemetery at Beny sur Mer.

The announcement of the Queen's itinerary for the visit on June 6, 40 years after the D-day landings which began the Allied invasion of Europe, had been delayed so that the arrangements necessary for such a crowded day could br worked out with the French authorities.

Mr Michael Shea, the Queen's press secretary, said: "It will be a very busy day, but *it is an extremely important* occasion."

The Queen would be there as Queen of the United Kingdom and also of the other Commonwealth monarchies, including Canada, which took part in the D-Day landings, he said.

The day weill begin at 11 am, *after an overnight crossing in* Britannia from Portsmouth, with what the Palace describes as an "unofficial visit" to the town of Caen. It is understood that this is likely to include a reception and meetings with local dignitaries.

Two hours later the Queen and Duke will be hosts for a private lunch on Britannia.

The next engagement, and the first public part of the itinerary, will be at 3.40 pm, when the Queen and the Duke attend the ceremony with President Mitterrand at the Commonwealth war graves cemetery at Bayeux. The ceremony at Utah Beach follows at 4.50 pm and the ceremony at the Canadian Cemetery at Beny sur Mer, with President Mitterrand and Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, also in attendance, is scheduled for about 6.20 pm.

● The parade of British Normandy veterans at Arromanches, at 7.05 pm, will be followed by a visit to the D-Day museum near by. At the end of the day the Queen and Duke will return to Britain by air.

● British veterans of the Normandy landings were overjoyed yesterday at the announcement that the Queen will attend the ceremony at Arromanches.

Mr Eric Bullman, chairman of the Normandy Veterans Association, said: "We are absolutely delighted. It has made a world of difference with the Queen going because, otherwise, most of the publicity would have been on the US sector."

The 3,000-strong association *has been battling for months* against French plans to hold the mainceremonies on the US landing beaches.

The veterans were determined to hold their ceremony north of Caen, at beaches labelled Sword, Juno and Gold, where British and Commonwealth troops landed.

● The 272 ft long Overlord Embroidery, which commemorates the D-Day invasion, was installed yesterday in the new £1.25m D-Day Museum in Southsea, which is to be opened next month by the Queen Mother. The embroidery was commissioned in 1968 by Lord Dulverton and took five years to complete at the Royal School of Needlework.

Stress of infertility 'like that of cancer'

From Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent, Helsinki

An infertile woman who finds she cannot become pregnant can face the same psychological crisis as one who is told she will die of cancer within *three months, a leading test* tube baby spcialist told an international conference of in-vitro fertilization scientists in Helsinki yesterday.

Dr Ian Johnston said several of his patients at the Royal Women's Hospital in Melbourne, Australia, had required acute psychiatric treatment after the failure of in-vitro fertilization and one had committed suicide.

Couples were "under terrific pressures" and the specialist needed to understand what they were going through, Dr Johnston said.

The two-year waiting list at *his hospital* was *one* of the hardest pressures for couples to bear, he said. Other pressures came from the natural instinct for procreation, responsibility to the partner, pressure from members of the family and from friends and acquaintances.

Loss of sexual harmony, anger, frustration, despair and total loss of intimacy between couples often resulted from the stresses associated with infertility, Dr Johnston said.

Doctors had dilemmas because most of them had had no psychological training to cope with their patients' problems.

Research on so-called "spare" human embryos must *be permitted* and replacing them in their mothers womb could be more unethical than studying them, Dr Robert Edwards, one of the world's test tube baby pioneers told the conference.

Dr Edwards said that he and other British scientists were awaiting *guidance from the* Wanlock Committee, which is due to report to the Government next month of far reaching ethical legal and social implications of in-vitro fertilization.

On spare embryos he said:"I have no doubt we must do this research. It is essential to look at these embryos growing in-vitro, to do research on them, to improve methods and introduce new concepts.

"There must obviously be limitations on our work but I believe that to replace a human embryo in any clinic without knowing that everything has been done to make sure it is as normal as we can possibley make it, is far more unethical than studying the embryo in the first place."

Bail for pilot accused of killing wife

Peter Hogg, an airline pilot accused of murdering his wife, was freed from prison yesterday after being granted bail in a hearing from which press and public were barred.

Mr Hogg, aged 56, of Cranleigh, Surrey, had been in custody for trial charged with murdering his wife, Margaret, whose bound and weighted body was found in Wast Water, Cumbria, last February. She had been missing since October 1976.

Mr Hogg, who also faces charges of perjury and concealing his wife's body, had been refused bail by Guildford magistrates.

Yesterday at the Central Criminal Court Judge Underhill, QC, granted Mr Hogg's release on bail totalling £20,000, which is to be provided by three sureties.

The conditions of bail are that Mr Hogg should surrender his passport and pilot's licence, not fly any aircraft, live at his home address and report regularly to a police station.

Grunwick libel by BBC

Grunwick, the film processing company which was at the centre of a dispute over union recognition eight years ago won substantial libel damages against the BBC for the second time in the High Court yesterday.

In an Open University programme last year, the BBC alleged that Grunwick and its managing director and co-founder Mr George Ward had dismissed Asian and West Indian female employees because they decided to join a union. In December 1982 the BBC had apologized for broadcasting similar allegations.

Murder charge man remanded

North Avon magistrates yesterday refused to grant bail to Mr Grahim Winston Backhouse, a farmer, who is charged with the murder of his neighbour Mr Colyn Bedale-Taylor at the village of Horton, near Bristol, on April 30.

Mr Backhouse, aged 43, of Widden Hill Farm, is also charged with the attempted murder of his wife Mrs Margaret Patricia Backhouse on April 9. He was remanded in custody for seven days. Reporting restrictions were not lifted.

Snooker gives BBC the lead

Television coverage of the world snooker championships gave the BBC the lead in the latest viewing figures issued by the Broadcasters' Audience Research Board.

In the week ending May 6, the BBC had 54 per cent of the television audience. The sport gave BBC 2, which usually had about 10 per cent of the audience, 20.4 per cent of viewers. Independent television programmes took seven of the top ten paces in the overall viewing figures.

Miss Warsop: "Angry".

Praise for girl who tackled Tube hooligans

A student who helped a man being attacked on a London tube train by football hooligans was described as a heroine by a judge yesterday.

Miss Kathryn Warsop, aged 18, was awarded £25 at the Central Criminal Court by Judge Argyle, QC.

As she left court, Miss Warsop, of Leytonstone, east London, said: "I hate violence. When I saw a gang of brutes having a go at a young man it made me angry..

Anothony Bolding, aged 23, a betting shop clerk, of Meath Road, Stratford, east London, was jailed for eight months after he admitted assaulting Miss Warsop.

'Minder' for £6m gang jailed

Allen Opiola, a garage proprietor, was jailed for three years and three months at the Central Criminal Court yesterday for helping a gan which carried out a £6m raid at Security Express in east London at Easter last year.

Opiole, aged 35, of Chase Ridings, Southgate, north London, was willing to give evidence against the gang and that had put his life in danger, the court was told.

Det Chief Insp Peter Wilton of the Flying Squad told the court that only a small amount of the haul had been recovered.

Mr Barnaby Waylen, for the defence, said the gangsters put pressure on Opiola and he eventually agreed to help them. But although he acted as a "minder" he had no idea of the nature of the crime.

Mr Julian Bevan, for the prosecution, said Opiola confessed to helping the gang by providing transport for them, making his house available for the storage and counting of the loot, providing sacks and suitcases, "laundering" £75,000 for one gang member and burning cheques, *Luncheon* Vouchers and other property.

PARLIAMENT May 14 1984

Walker resists pressure to call coal leaders together

COAL DISPUTE

Mr Peter Walker Secretary of State for Energy, again reaffirmed in the Commons that coal stocks at power stations were sufficient to meet demands for many months. Pressed by Labour MPs at question time to intervene personally in the dispute, he said that the Government had intervened by ensuring that there had been massive investment in the industry and that there was enough money to pay adequate pay increases and redundancy payments.

Since the dispute started, Mr Walker said, miners on strike had lost more than £200m in wages.

Mr Edward Taylor (Southend East, C) said the supply of coal at power stations showed that the strike was pointless and futile. The only result of its continuance (he added) will be a major loss of wages for miners and in the longer term a loss of customers and jobs.

Mr Walker: The miners have lost a substantial amount in wages. The *tragedy of the timing of this dispute* is that we were being very successful in conquering new markets.

In December 1978 industries *applied for grants* to go for coal conversion and at present none are applying. This is doing considerable damage to the future prospects of the industry.

Mr James Wallace (Orkney and Shetland, L) asked when the Government would intervene to try *to find common ground* between the parties to the dispute.

Mr Walker: The Government has already intervened to a considerable extent. It has made enough money available to see that the miners are made a better pay offer than that already accepted by the power and gas workers and that all miners who wish to remain in the industry will be able to do so.

The coal industry has enjoyed for the past five years and will enjoy for the next three years the biggest capital investment programme it has ever had. All that is substantial intervention.

Mr Stefan Terlezki (Cardiff West, C) asked if it was likely that in the end there would be many pit closures than was originally envisaged because of this unnecessary strike.

Mr Walker: I hope the miners will reflect on the range of opportunities and future opportunities available. With the potential conquest of new markets and the rewards of a massive capital investment programme there is a good potential for the future of this industry. At present it is being damaged and harmed. I hope that harm will cease as quickly as possible.

Mr Geoffrey Lofthouse (Pontefract and Castleford, Lab) said there would be no winner and it was time that someone got the parties round the table for talks on realistic arguments from both sides.

Many miners' families were suffering great financial hardship. Does the minister not think (he went on) that he has some responsibility for it, or does he think he can continue to sit on the fence like his boss and get sadistic pleasure out of people being bashed into submission?

Mr Walker said he derived no pleasure from the dispute. That is why (He continued) my colleagues and I decided to make arrangements whereby there was a decent pay offer, massive investment and no need for a single compulsory redundancy.



Wallace: Government must find common ground

As to getting round the table, two of the three miners' unions have been *prepared to do that.* This coming Wednesday the NUM have another opportunity and I hope they will take advantage of it.

Mr Keith Raffan (Delyn, C): Has he read the article in *The Times* today by Jimmy Reid, a leading figure in the Labour Party, saying that the way the NUM's annual delegate conference is being used to circumvent a national ballot is equivalent to this House cancelling a general election. If Labour continues to deny the right of democracy to the miners it can never be considered worthy of holding office in this country.

Mr Walker: I have read that article. *In fairness to the Leader of the* Opposition, the day that Mr Scargill persuaded the delegate conference to change the rules on balloting he came out in favour of having a ballot. In the weeks since then he has not repeated that argument, but I hope that he soon will do so.

Mr Dafydd Wigley (Caernarfon, Pl C) said that in view of the great suffering of the miners and their families and the danger to the long-term future of the pits the minister must get stuck in, bring people together and achieve an early solution.

Mr Walker: With a decent pay offer, no need for any compulsory redundancy and a massive investment *programme there is no need* for them to suffer hardship.

Mr William Walker (Tayside North, C) invited the minister to *confirm that since in Scotland there* was substantial hydro, oil and nuclear power the coal stocks at Scottish power stations would last *indefinitely.*

Mr Walker: There are substantial coal stocks at Scottish power stations. It is also true that coal stocks at power stations throughout the UK will last a long time.

Mr Terry Patchett (Barnsley East, Lab) said the dispute was about jobs. Would Mr Walker not fight for his future?

Mr Walker: I realize that. That is why I believe it right for the Government to declare that in the next few years it will invest another £3,000m in new capital investment to see that there is a future for that industry.

Mr Peter Rost (Erewash, C): Would he contrast this Government's *attitude to the future of the industry* with what is happening under a socialist government in France where high cost pits are being closed and miners *made redundant, partly* because the nuclear industry has proved much more competitive?

Mr Walker: The French Government was elected on a promise to increase coal production by 50 per cent and has now decided *on a* programme of reducing it by 50 per cent. It has also decided to reduce the number of miners in France by 50 per cent.

M Richard Douglas (Dunfermline West, Lab) said Mr Walker should accept the responsibility of his high office and not sit out the dispute until the power stations were out of coal. This was tragic for industry and for the nation.

Is it not (he continued) in his interest to intervene directly in the dispute and to use the powers of his office to get people around a table to seek a solution in the national interest?

Mr Walker said he used his high *office to see that enormous financial* provision was made, that there was a decent pay offer and no compulsory redundancies, and that *there was record investment in* the coal industry.

That is using this high office (he added) to the benefit of the mining *industry.*

Mr Peter Hardy (Wentworth, Lab) said Mr Walker seemed to be going rather further than the National *Coal Board in saying there would* be no compulsory redundancies, certainly not within particular coalfields.

While *Mr Walker seems to* be emphasizing the fact that the Government has intervened (he continued), he is not doing any *service to the industry or to his* department or to the community at large by flatly refusing to take part in tripartite negotiations.

Mr Walker *replied that two mining* unions were willing to take part in negotiations. Only one union decided month after month that it would not have *such talks.*

Mr Michael Morris (Northampton South, C) said one of the saddest things was that Mr Arthur Scargill *had* forecast that coal stocks would run out and had consistently been proved wrong. Britain was losing trade to Poland and thousands of tonnes of coal were coming in on long-term contracts to the detriment of South Yorkshire and South Wales particularly.

Mr Walker: I do not know of any long-term contracts with the Polish Government so I cannot comment.

It was true that Mr Scargill had said 13 weeks ago that there were only eight weeks of coal stocks at the stations. Two weeks later it was said to be 10 weeks. Six weeks ago the figure was nine weeks. Now it was eight weeks. In fact there were many *months of coal stocks available at* the power stations.

Mr Roy Mason (Barnsley Central, Lab): How long does Mr Walker *intend to stand idly by, watching the* mining industry for which he has prime responsibility, crumbling into disrepair? Why does he not invite the chairman of the National Coal Board and the president of the NUM to his office for a discussion on the industry's future. Talks may then ensue which could bring an end to this problem.

Mr Walker said the Government had not stood idly by. It has been far less idle (he added) than the Government of which Mr Mason



Wigley: The minister must get stuck in

was a member, on pay, decent terms for voluntary redundancy, and on capital investment.

Mr Stanley Orme, chief Opposition spokesman on energy: Mr Walker's failure to intervene is a disgrace as is the manner in which he and the Prime Minister are hoping for a defeat of the miners, instead of seeing that policy of Mr MacGregor defeated.

Mr Walker could not play his part in discussion and we could work out an energy policy based on growth and expansion.

Mr Walker: If there is any disgrace in this dispute it is a party which urges people to strike when the Government is investing more, *in* paying more, and in looking after miners better than they ever did.

Mr Walker said during later questions that the main effect of the dispute was to damage the propects of individual pits and of the whole industry.

Those on strike had lost more than £200m in wages, and progress in encouraging industry to convert ot coal had been stopped.

Sir William van Straubenzee (Wokingham, C) asked if Mr Walker had noted reports of intimidation of wives and families of individual miners. This was abhorrent to most people.

Did Mr Walker have any evidence that this, or any other measures, were reducing the number of miners continuing to work?

Mr Walker replied that one could not measure the effect of intimidation on the numbers going to *work in any day. But at the end of* last week record numbers were working. This morning more miners arrived at the pits than at the same *time last week.*

Sir John Osborn (Sheffield, Hallam, C): Many people in the coal industry, particularly Yorkshire, did not want to go on strike but were driven out by flying pickets and intimidation. I am waiting for a plea from the Opposition to Mr Scargill to meet the chairman of the NCB with the other two unions on Wednesday.

Mr Walker: I would welcome an endeavour by the Opposition to persuade the NUM to go to those negotiations. Some weeks ago they did urge the holding of a national ballot but there has been no sign of that in recent weeks. Perhaps the Opposition will revert to that policy.

Mr Jack Dormand (Easington, Lab): The attitude of the Government in pretending this dispute has nothing to do with them is simply not seen in the country as the correct stance. Above all, the economy is suffering and Mr Walker has a responsibility for that, together with the Prime Minister and everybody else. Will he not take action before it is too late?

Mr Walker: It is because I consider the coal industry has an important and major future for the economy that I persuaded colleagues to *provide the finance* to have a decent pay offer, no compulsory redundancies and a massive investment programme. I hope Mr Dormand *will do more to persuade the NUM* that that is what it is all about.

Mr Alister Burt (Bury North, C): The longer this dispute goes on the greater the likelihood of an increase in power prices again directly attributable to those who have stimulated and *preserved the strike.* This could threaten the jobs of those employed in energy-intensive industries many of whom would give their eye teeth to have the redundancy terms offered to the miners in recent years.

Mr Walker: In terms of voluntary redundancy, early retirement, capital investment and pay, what has been offered to this industry compared to other industries is generous.

Mr Ian Wrigglesworth (Stockton South, SDP): Some of us feel it is *not likely Mr Scargill will enter into* realistic negotiations until there is more pressure from his members to do so.

While acknowledging the degree of investment the Government has given to the coal industry, will Mr Walker publish as soon as possible a *comprehensive plan for energy* generation in which the balance between coal, oil, nuclear and other sources is spelt out in clearer terms *than the Government has so far* done.

Mr Walker: We are blessed with a good oil industry, a good gas industry, a nuclear industry and a major coal industry. It would be crazy for any government of this country not to keep fully open all these options and keep them active and successful because they have international as well as national applications.

Mr Orme: Will Mr Walker not use his good offices to invite Mr MacGregor and Mr Scargill this week to his office so these matters can be discussed?

Mr Walker: I suggest Mr Orme also has a meeting with Mr Scargill. I suggest he says to him: "As the NCB and the Government are currently investing twice as much in the industry as we did and are paying miners better than we did, why are you striking?"

Commentary

Geoffrey Smith



The publication of the Alliance manifesto is the first shot in the European elections. *But* what kind of campaign will it be? Will it develop into a great debate on the future of the Community and Britain's place in Europe? Or will it be a glorified by-election, an occasion *for* the voters to pass judgment on the recent performance of the parties in British politics?

The outcome will be much influenced by which way the electorate sees it. In so far as the election is decided on European policies, the Conservatives must be best placed. Their approach to the Community – not hesitating to be awkward without actually wanting to leave – most closely accords with British public opinion. Being beastly for Britain in Brussels is widely regarded as an admirable way for *ministers* to spend their time.

The Alliance is in a paradoxical position. It is by conviction the most European of British parties. All its instincts will therefore incline it to campaign on Community issues, but it would probably benefit least from doing so. Its enthusiasm *for* the Community and its desire that Britain should cooperate wholeheartedly with the other members are sentiments not shared by the majority of British people.

Jobs fear cost Labour votes

It would be much better placed if the election were to be *determined by British issues.* Last-week's by-elections suggest that there is quite a bit of dissatisfaction with the Government at the moment, and that the Alliance is capable of garnering a high proportion of whatever *protest* votes may be around.

Labour is caught in a *different* way between the inclinations of its committed supporters and of the wider electorate, *or perhaps* one should say between its past and its present. In last year's general election the party campaigned on a promise to withdraw from the Community. That was what most of its supporters believed *in then,* and what they believe in now. But the longer that campaign went on the more the party strategists appreciated that this theme was losing votes. The British public were afraid that to withdraw might cost jobs.

Mr Kinnock recognizes this well enough and has steered the *party towards an acceptance of* British membership, with withdrawal relegated to being the option of last resort. The party has already associated itself with the main lines of the manifesto prepared by the *European socialist parties, and* Labour's own manifesto, to be published early next week, will not be anti-EEC.

Labour cannot afford too hearty a conversion, however, or it may deter those of its voters who still want to come out of the Community from going to the polls. This is presumably one of the reasons why it is planning a campaign with a strong element of show-business, which is a means of stirring enthusiasm without requiring the leaders to say anything much of consequence.

But while Labour spokesmen may have difficulty in saying something convincing on the EEC, they will certainly want to concentrate on the Government's record. It will be to their advantage, just as much as it would be for the Alliance, to go for the protest vote.

A simple reading of this election might therefore suggest that the Conservatives will depend upon confining the campaign to Community issues, that the British public are too bored by the European Parliament to allow that to happen, and that the Alliance is better placed to pick up protest votes at this stage in the parliamentary cycle. But this reading leaves out of account the factors of organization and political ingenuity.

The Conservatives can be expected to run a high-profile campaign with the aim of mobilizing public support for Mrs Thatcher's resolution in Brussels. Even if they cannot focus attention on that question throughout the campaign, they are more adept than the others at setting the agenda, and their organization is undoubtedly the best at bringing out the votes.

Will the Alliance be organized well enough to mobilize its full potential in a nationwide election without a high turnout? And will Labour be able to persuade its supporters to vote because the result will matter more for the future of British than of European politics?

No secret deal with Unita over release

HOSTAGES

The Government wanted to see the removal of all foreign forces in Angola – Cuban and South African – so that the people could decide their own destiny, **Mr Malcolm Rifkind**, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said *in the* Commons after making a statement on the release of the 16 British hostages by Unita.

We are naturally very pleased (he added) *that this difficult experience* for both the prisoners and their families and friends is over. I should like to record the Government's thanks to the *International Committee* of the Red Cross for their assistance over the prisoners' welfare.

He said he had not yet received a detailed report from Sir John Leahy, a special Foreign Office envoy who took control of the hostages. But, he told MPs, there were no secret agreements with Unita over the release.

A civil war is going on (he added) and it is impossible to give aguarantee for the safety of anyone working there. But at the end of the day, it is for the British personnel and their employers to make a judgment.

Mr Donald Anderson, an Opposition spokesman *on foreign affairs* said that while the method release could be seen as setting a dangerous precendent, in this case there was no other course open to the Government.

Mr Rifkind: The Government was concerned throughout with humanitarian *considerations* and *to do* what was necessary to ensure the hostages' release.

Dr David Owen, leader of the SDP, said it was important for Britain's credibility in southern Africa and the UN to make clear Britain's support for the UN resolutions on Namibia independence.

Mr Rifkind said that in the Security Council the Government had always *supported Naibian independence.*

Mr Andrew Faulds (Warley East, Lab): Some of us have strong reservations about the Government setting up an ill-advised precedent in yielding to diplomatic blackmail, particularly since in this case South African military assisance was given.

Mr Rifking: We do not accept any *precedent has been created. It* has always been our policy in the past to speak to those with physical control in order to facilitate hostages' *release.*

Mr David Winnick (Walsall North, Lab) said the rebel forces used the release of the hostages as a propaganda coup.

Staffing the new London Transport board

An attempt to ensure that Londoners and users of London transport would be represented on the board of the proposed London regional Transport authority, was defeated during the committee stage of the London Regional Transport Bill in the House of Lords, by 106 votes to 78 – Government majority, 28.

Lord Carmichael of Kelvingrove, *moving an amendment that the* board should be selected after consultation with the local authorities of Greater London, suggested *that as many as two-thirds should* be nominated by the Greater London Council and local authorities in Greater London.

It was important that any body running the transport authority should have the benefit of local knowledge and understanding resulting from people actually using the system.

Lord Lucas of Chilworth, for the Government, said it was important *that those appointed to the board* should have shown capability and had experience in transport, industrial, commercial or financial *matters, administration, applied* science or the organization of workers.

It would be inappropriate for the *Secretary of State to have to consult* local authorities before making appointments and unreasonable that he should be constrained by a *fixed proportion having to come* from London.

Minister defends new police power to stop vehicles

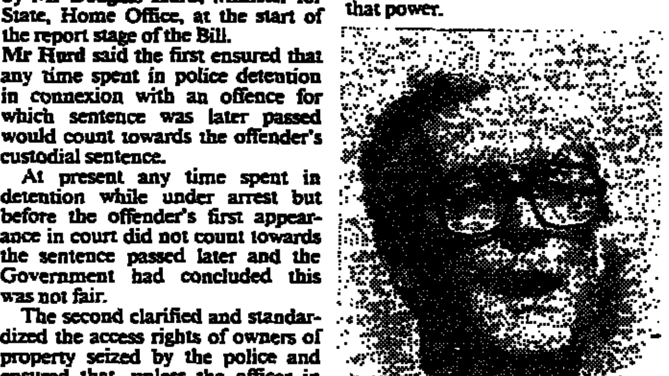
POLICE BILL

The Government were trying in a single clause to encompass the great range of circumstances in which the police might need to stop vehicles, **Mr Douglas Hurd**, Minister of State, Home Office, said in the Commons.

He was moving a Government new clause on the report stage of the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill dealing with police power to set up road checks.

Four Government new clauses were agreed to, having been moved by *Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister for* State, Home Office, at the start of the report stage of the Bill.

Mr Hurd said the first ensured that any time spent in police detention in connexion with an offence for which sentence was later passed would count towards the offender's custodial sentence.



At present any time spent in detention while under arrest but before the offender's first appearance in court did not count towards the sentence passed later and the Government had concluded this was not fair.

The second clarified and standardized the access rights of owners of property seized by the police and *ensured* that, *unless the officer in* charge of the investigation had reasonable grounds for believing it would prejudice the investigation, access to the property must be given on request to the person who had custody or control of it immediately before it was seized, or by someone acting on *his behalf.* At present, such access would be granted only if the making of a copy of the property was impractical.

The third new clause would ensure that seized articles were retained only as long as was necessary in the particular circumstances of the case and, in particular, could be retained for use as evidence in a trial, for forensic examination, or in order to establish the lawful owner.

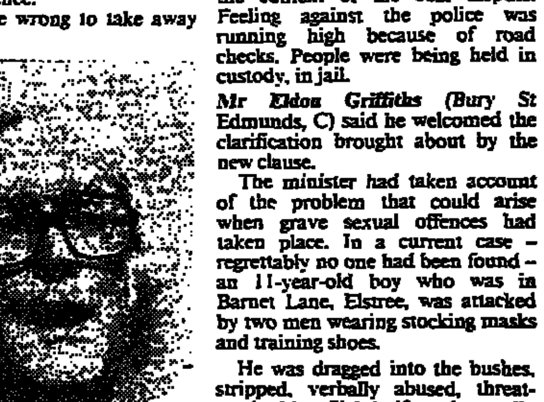
Mr Hurd said the next new clause repealed all existing statutory powers *to permit intimate searches* and abolish the common law power of any search by police.

Mr Hurd moved a further Government new clause, which was agreed to, to give power to reasonable force to accompany the power in various parts of the Bill to take action without a person's consent – as for instance in the taking of fingerprints. He said that the power would not amount to much if reasonable force could not be used.

He moved another new clause dealing with the police power to set up road checks. He said that under the Bill as at present the police power to impose road checks was unrestricted. One distortion of the Bill outside the House was that they were creating new police powers. They were doing nothing of the kind.

The new clause gave power to set up a check, subject to safeguards, to find witnesses to a serious and arrestable offence.

It would be wrong to take away that power.



Hurd: Road checks subject to safeguards

The Opposition's suggested replacement for the new clause was *unsatisfactory. It would have the* effect of preventing a police officer from stopping any vehicle, unless the matter was urgent, without the *authority of the deputy chief* constable. That was manifestly unrealistic.

They were trying in a single clause to *encompass the great range of* circumstances in which the police might need to stop vehicles. It was not sensible to apply a single set of rules to *all those circumstances.*

The Opposition suggested that road checks be authorized by the deputy chief constable. The Government thought *the level of* superintendent was about right for such checks. It was a matter of judgment as to where the level of responsi*bility should be.*

If the Opposition thought that before a policeman could stop a car which he thought was stolen or *which had shot through a red traffic* light he had to ring up the deputy chief constable they should explain the reasons for that particular piece of logic.

Mr James Wallace (Orkney and Shetland, L) said it was feared that the new clause was drawn so widely *as to allow police to make random* and permanent road checks in some parts of the country because it was undeniable that in particular parts *there was a lot of serious crime.*

Mr Kevin Barron (Rother Valley, Lab) said road check powers already in existence were unclear and the new clause did nothing to clarify the situation. There was confusion in the context of the coal dispute. Feeling against the police was running high because of road checks. People were being held in custody, in jail.

Mr Eldon Griffiths *(Bury St* Edmunds, C) said he welcomed the clarification brought about by the new clause.

The minister *had* taken account of the problem that could arise when grave sexual offences had taken place. In a current case – regrettably no one had been found – an 11-year-old boy who was in Barnet Lane, Elstree, was attacked by two men wearing stocking masks and training shoes.

He was dragged into the bushes, stripped, verbally abused, threatened *with a flick knife and sexually* assaulted. Where it was believed a car had been used for the getaway it must be right for the police quickly to put up a road block for the purpose of apprehending a criminal of that kind.

He said there had been a great deal of concern about the road block at the Dartford Tunnel to stop pickets travelling to coal pits. The National Union of Mineworkers believed the police acted beyond its powers and it was up to them to take the issue to the courts.

No police officer I know (he said) enjoys putting up road blocks. Everyone I know, and I have discussed it with many of them, have many reservations about road blocks in Kent and Suffolk in relation to something happening hundreds of miles away.

But I do not believe this clause is an extension of police powers; it is well within the powers that now exist.

The new clause is clarifying and constraining and limiting what the police may do. It seems rather *extraordinary that is being subject* to a full-scale attack.

Mr Alfred Dubs, an Opposition spokesman on home affairs, said it was right for MPs and the country to be extremely concerned about any limiting of the right to travel freely about the country. Many had criticized totalitarian regimes for such action.

This new clause (he said) gives the police very clear and explicit rights to prevent or control the flow of all traffic into an area.

The present powers were contained in the Road Traffic Act and until the miners' dispute were used sparingly.

The effect of the new clause (he went on) would be to give the police an incentive to make wider use of the powers given them to have road checks even if in theory their powers were not very different from the powers they have at the present time.

Setting up a road check was not a light step, and was seen as a coercive or potentially coercive use of police powers. He had twice been stopped at checks when driving home from Labour Party meetings before he was an MP and on one occasion had *been asked where he had been and* where he was going. The average citizen preferred that road checks be kept to a minimum and for that reason he preferred *the Labour* new clause and they would vote against the Government new clause.

Mr Hurd said that the *15 minutes* for a search at a road check proposed by the Labour Party was not long enough, for instance for a heavy goods vehicle inspection.

The Opposition would abolish the common law powers and which had made it possible for the police to take the action necessary in St James's Square.

Most of such tragic events were exceptional, but that was not a reason for removing the common law powers needed to deal with dramatic or exceptional occasions.

There were procedures open to those who believed that the use of road checks in the miners' dispute had not been correct. There was a complaints procedure under existing legislation and a possibility of challenging action in the courts.

If Labour was saying to the police dealing with the difficult situation created by the NUM and their tactics that they should allow *unlimited accumulations of pickets* at the entry to mines, without taking any steps to avert possible violence, they were entitled to that view, but would find that it would be widely *rejected.*

The Government new clause was carried by 213 votes to 141 – Government majority, 72.

M25 services – two sites under study

Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State for Transport, said in a Commons written *reply* that she was currently considering two sites for a services area on the M25 near The Dartford tunnel.

Her first proposal, she said, was for a site on the southern approaches to the tunnel but difficulties had arisen about its *suitability.* She was further considering the merits of the site and an alternative at Aveley, Thurrock, to ensure that the best site was selected.

More use of £1 coin

The £1 coin was being increasingly used and accepted by the public, Mr Ian Stewart, Economic Secretary to the Treasury, said in a Commons written reply. It was particularly useful for ticket selling and machine vending, he added, but there were no immediate plans to phase out the £1 note.

RAAF Flying

The reintroduction of a flying role for the Royal Auxiliary Air Force was still under consideration, Mr Geoffrey Pattie, Minister of State for Defence Procurement, said in a Commons written answer.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, completion of report stage.

Lords (2.30): Trade Union Bill, second *reading. Debate on the* national heritage.

● The number of arrests during the *miners' dispute* between March 14 and May 10 was 1,906, **Mr Douglas Hurd**, Minister of State, Home Office, said in a Commons written *reply. The highest number were in* Nottinghamshire with 589 arrests.

Whitehall brief

Civil Service rock 'dynamited by Thatcher'

By Peter Hennessy

"Senior civil servants are politicians in practice, with both a licence and an obligation to 'cross the floor' when the government changes. They are advocates operating in public administration instead of in the courts."

Who wrote that? Could it be either of those well-known, left-wing critics *of Civil Service* power, Mr Tony Benn, MP, or Mr Brian Sedgemore, MP? And who penned this passage?

"The Civil Service is more dependent on its own inbred ethos than elsewhere, for want of transfusions of skills and attitudes from outside, also for want of time to stand back, research and think. Both politicians and civil servants *are more divorced from the leaders* of the economic sector than is usual elsewhere, the Civil Service by its career patterns, the politicians by their exhausting imprisonment on the treadmill of British government."

Could that be Sir John Hoskyns, arch-critic of the Whitehall status quo? The author in both cases is Mr James Ross, a career civil servant who reached under secretary rank and navigated *ministers through the shoals of* devolution policy before retiring from the Scottish Office in 1979. His biting analysis of the profession he served, *What Next, Minister?,* has just been published by the Centre of the Study of Public Policy at Strathclyde University.

Another Whitehall *radical to* have "come out" in the past few days is Mr Clive Priestley, former chief-of-staff (at under secretary rank) to Lord Rayner in the Prime Minister's Efficiency Unit until he left the Cabinet Office last year *to join* British Telecom. Like Mr Ross, Mr Priestley believes Mrs Thatcher has had a substantial impact on the managerial side of Whitehall.

Mr Priestley told an Anglo-*American seminar at* St George's House in Windsor, organized by the Adam Smith Institute: "The Civil Service is a great rock on the tide-line. The political wave, Labour or Conservative, rolls in, washes over it and ebbs. The rock is exposed again to the air usually virtually unchanged. But Mrs *Thatcher* has been applying sticks of dynamite to that rock."

Both Mr Ross and Mr Priestley spelled out the areas in which Mrs Thatcher could



Mr Priestley: "A gap in our political philosophy".

go further. Their testimony is *interesting for two reasons.* As former senior officials they know where the bodies are buried in Whitehall. And they are not ex-permanent secretary grandees taking to the lecture halls – theirs is a different view, as close to the engine-room as it is to the bridge.

Mr Priestley says there is "a gap in modern British political philosophy". Even an administration like Mrs Thatcher's is *not going to remove the state* from large areas of social activity. There should, therefore, be a zest for making those services the state will continue to provide, whoever occupies 10 Downing Street, of the very highest quality and run by public servants commensurate to the task.

Mr Ross finds four features peculiar to British government which will have to be tackled if the overall performanace of the Civil Service is to be improved: Overcentralisation; an excessive number of parliamentary and political chores burdening minister; "the exclusiveness of the Civil Service [which] is almost total": and the ratio of politically appointed senior men in Whitehall (ie, special advisers) to people recruited by the Civil Service Commission

The result, Mr Ross says, is that British ministers and civil servants have a more direct political leverage than their counterparts abroad, but less prospect of making constructive use *of it.* Where does the remedy life? With politicians, Mr Ross believes.

What Next Minister? Another Way of Looking at the Civil Service. **By J. M. Ross. Centre for the Study of Public Policy, Strathclyde University, *McCance Building,* 16, Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1xQ, £2.**



Charity drive: Bishop Trevor Huddleston (left) and Dr Charles Elliott delivering Christian Aid week envelopes to addresses in Westminster yesterday in a riskshaw from Calcutta pedalled by Mr Chris Bain (Photograph: Harry Kerr)

Polytechnic must name picket students

North London Polytechnic yesterday lost its appeal against a High Court order that it should reveal the identities of *students* who prevented a National Front official, Mr Pat Harrington, from attending lectures.

Counsel for the college authorities, Mr James Goudie QC, had claimed that the order, made last Friday by Mr Justice Mars-Jones, for them to reveal the names and addresses of 20 students photographed on a picket line at the college, was not within the judge's powers.

He said the judge had power only to order the disclosure if it was with the intention of adding the college authorities as named defendants to Mr Harrington's main claim for damages and an injunction, but not so that they *could* be exposed to criminal penalties for contempt of court.

But Lord Justice Ackner, sitting with Lord Justice Dillion and Lord Justice Dunn, said that although it was accepted that the college had acted properly it had become involved in the illegal acts of the pickets.

Mr Goudie *told* the judges that the college would comply with the order immediately.



What is an office?

DEFENCE WHITE PAPER

Nato narrows the gap in conventional forces

By Rodney Cowton
Defence Correspondent

In the past year Nato has narrowed the gap between the strength of its armed forces and those of the Warsaw Pact in tanks, submarines and other important categories of non-nuclear weapons.

This is disclosed in the 1984 Statement on the Defence Estimates which was published yesterday. It goes into considerable detail about the efforts which Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, is making to improve the calue for money which the armed forces get from the £17,000m defence budget.

An annex to the White Paper gives the balance of conventional forces between Nato and the Warsaw Pact in 10 categories of conventional weapons on the Central front in Germany and at sea in the Eastern Atlantic.

In only one category – that of *surface ships – does the balance* favour Nato, but a comparison with last year's White Paper shows that in five categories, main battle tanks, artillery, anti-tank guided weapons, *submarines* and maritime aircraft, the gap has been reduced. In the other categories of non-nuclear weapons the balance remains unchanged.

This may be a product of the decline in the rate of growth of defence spending by the Soviet *Union which the White Paper* reports. This is estimated to have been about 4 per cent a year up to the mid-1970s, but to have declined by more than half in subsequent years.

The white paper says: "It is clear that, as in the West, the defence sector cannot be considered *in isolation from the* rest of the economy." But it adds that it is not clear whether this slackening of the Soviet rate of growth is a long-term trend.

Despite the economic recession within which the present Conservative Government has had to operate since it came to power in *1979*, the White Paper shows that British defence spending by 1985/86 will have risen by more than 20 per cent in real terms since then.

In terms of total defence expenditure, Britain last year remained second only to the United States in terms of total defence spending and spending per head, among all Nato memer countries, and moved up from fourth place to third in defence spending as a percentage of gross domestic product.

Command No. 9227, volumes 1 and 2. HMSO,£4 and £4.50 respectively.

EAST-WEST FORCES: THE CHANGING BALANCE

CENTRAL FRONT FORCES	1983 NATO	1983 WARSAW PACT	1983 Ratio	1984 NATO	1984 WARSAW PACT	1984 Ratio
Total soldiers	790,000	980,000	1:1.2	800,000	980,000	1:1.2
Fighting soldiers	600,000	740,000	1:1.2	590,000	740,000	1:1.2
Main battle tanks	7,200	17,800	1:2.5	7,800	18,000	1:2.3
Artillery	2,700	8,000	1:3	3,000	8,200	1:2.7
Anti-tank guided weapons	7,400	10,200	1:1.4	7,900	10,300	1:1.3
Fixed-wing tactical aircraft	1,300	2,700	1:2.1	1,300	2,700	1:2.1
MARITIME FORCES EASTERN ATLANTIC						
Surface ships	80	54	1:0.7	80	57	1:0.7
Submarines	32	81	1:2.5	36	83	1:2.3
Maritime aircraft	291	444	1:1.5	300	460	1:1.5
Mines (offensive)	850	26,000	[illegible]	850	26,000	[illegible]

Greater efficiency by cutting costs

The Statement on the Defence Estimates says that the Government is determined that the capability and efficiency of the armed forces shall continue to be enhanced and improved, but the resources which can be devoted to defence are not limitless.

"The interests of the taxpayer must be safeguarded by the most rigorous scrutiny of the defence budget to secure maximum cost-effectiveness."

It says that the Ministry of Defence is far from inefficient, as the mounting and support of the Falklands operation showed, but the organization must be changed to cut overheads, improve accountability and encourage delegation and the more efficient use of resources.

Within the individual services the shift from support areas to the front line is gathering pace. Between 1981 and 1988 the Royal Navy will reduce the number of men employed ashore by 25 per cent. Three shore establishments will have closed by the end of 1985 and others will close later.

In the five years after 1988 a further fall of 15 per cent in shore-based numbers are planned to be about 11,000 lower than in 1981.

The Royal Air Force will aim within the next decade to hold manpower steady while the number of front-line aircraft increases by 15 per cent, and the Army will redeploy three per cent, about 4,000 men, of its strength from support areas to the front line.

By thus strengthening the front line and through the introduction of new equipment *including a new mechanized* combat vehicle, the multiple-launch rocket system, a new air defence missile system and the Saxon armoured personnel carrier, the fighting capability of the Army will be strengthened "to an extent not seen in the past three decades".

Tenders for civilian contractors

In the procurement of equipment *and services, the Statement* on the Defence Estimates says, efforts are being made to obtain better value for money through the introduction of increased competition, notably through placing contracts by competitive tender rather than through negotiation, and by introducing the use of civilian contractors where possible.

"An analysis of some recent contracts showed an average saving of over 30 per cent following the introduction of competition ... We are sure that increased use of competition more generally will lead to lower costs, tighter timetables *and sound products.*"

Competition will also be pursued in the areas of support, supply and maintenance services. Although the Royal *Dockyards will continue to play* a vital role in warship refit activity, in the interests of extending competition discussions have been initiated with firms which might be interested in bidding for work for refitting warships.

As a first step two ships, probably a frigate and a submarine, are to be offered for refit by contract after competitive tender, the work to begin later this year.

A Royal Air Force warehouse and a depot are to be managed by contractors from this autumn.

It was decided last year that "*major servicing and refurbishment*" of Canberra and Hunter aircraft should be transferred to industry.

"We have decided that deep *servicing of Nimrods is to be* opened to competition and action is now in hand to open up to competition the major servicing of Hawk aircraft."

It is intended to contract out more than 30 per cent of army equipment repair. In the Royal Navy the cost-effectiveness of contracting out six sample support activities will be tested.

The White Paper says: "Generally, we shall seek to apply the principle that the only work carried out within our own defence support organization should be that which is essential for clearly proven operational reasons or where there is financial advantage for the tax payer."

Paris takes Gaddafi's Chad offer seriously

From Diana Geddes
Paris

A proposal by Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, for a simultaneous withdrawal of the Libyan and French "presence" from Chad is being taken very seriously in official circles here.

It is considered the first recent hopeful sign of a possible end to the nine-month impasse in Chad. President Mitterrand is studying the details of the proposal, and is expected to give France's reply soom.

It is not the first time Colonel Gaddafi has made such a proposal, *and the* French-backed Government of President Hissène Habré is clearly highly sceptical, dismissing it as a further "delaying tactic", *designed to enable the Libyan* leader to *reculer pour mieux sauter*.

But M Roland Dumas, the French Minister for European Affairs and a close friend of President Mitterrand, has described the latest proposal as "a new and important development which could constitute an opening and a hope for (a return to) a more normal situation in Chad".

M Dumas, who was sent on *several secret missions to* Tripoli on behalf of the President before being appointed to his present post n January, revealed in a radio *interview* on Sunday that Colonel Gaddafi has sent his proposal to M Mitterrand through Dr Bruno Kreisky, the former chancellor of Austria.

"If this proposal is serious, and nothing makes me believe it is not, it should be studed and followed up," M Dumas said, adding that France's position had long been that French troops would "not remain in Chad one minute longer than was necessary".

An opinion poll here last month showed that 58 per cent of those polled want France to withdraw the 3,000 troops it sent into Chad last August in order to stem the Libyan invasion of the north. Ten French soldiers have been killed in Chad since then, though only one in combat.

It has been clear for some time France would dearly love to find a way out of the quagmire in which it has *become embedded in* Chad.

There are signs that Colonel Gaddafi is also genuinely anxious to find an honourable exit from an involvement which is reported to be highly unpopular among Libyans and no longer apparently desired *even by the rebel forces of* former President Goukouni Oueddei in the north, whom the Libyans are supposed to be supporting.

Libya is believed to have about 5,000 troops in the north, though Colonel Gaddafi has always denied any Libyan military presence, speaking only of experts sent to help "the legitimate Government" of Mr Oueddei.

In recent weeks, there has been increasing unrest among the rebels who fear that their Libyan allies may be bent on annexing the north, rather than supporting Mr Oueddei's return to power. There have been reports of several desertions to the government-controlled south.

● TUNIS: Fifty young Tunisians working in Libya have been expelled by Colonel Gaddafi in the last two days. They said upon their arrival home that the Libyan authorities were in the process of assembling more of the estimated 60,000 Tunisian citizens working in Libya (AFP reports).



Sound and fury: Libyan demonstrators shouting pro-government slogans under the portraits of Colonel Gaddafi at a mass rally in Tripoli.

Kohl faces defeat over tax amnesty

From Michael Binyon
Bonn

The political uproar over the coalition. Government's proposals to grant an amnesty to firms that illegally claimed tax deductions on political donations has now forced the Free Democrats to withdraw their support. Unless the Bill is withdrawn at the last minute, Chancellor Helmut Kohl faces a humiliating defeat in the Bundestag.

Protests against the plan within the FDP reached a crescendo at the weekend, as one regional party association after another denounced the amnesty. Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the party leader, came under fierce attack, and his isolation in support of the Bill made his future survival as leader increasingly dubious.

However, after a tense meeting of the party executive on Sunday evening, support for the amnesty finally crumbled. Herr Genscher is expected to seek an urgent meeting with the Chancellor to tell him the FDP can no longer support its coalition partners on this issue.

Herr Kohl resolutely defended the amnesty against doubters in his own party at the Christian Democratic congress last week, and again insisted at the weekend that he was sticking by the bill. But government sources yesterday indicated a retreat in face of the *public onslaught*. They said Herr Kohl was not prepared to put his coalition at risk, and the Bill would be withdrawn if a parliamentary defeat became likely.

The affair has caused outage in many quarters, especially among young voters. A recent opinion poll showed that 76 per cent of West Germans are against the amnesty, which would affect more than 1,000 firms, while only 9 per cent support it.

The main accusation is that this is a piece of cynical self-interest by politicians to protect their friends in big companies who had threatened to cut off donations if they were dragged through the courts. The opposition Social Democrats and the Greens have said the Bill was a *shameless flouting of the rule of* law, and even government supporters have questioned the dubious precedent it sets.



Herr Genscher (left) and Chancellor Kohl

In its latest edition, the news magazine *Der Spiegel* named 23 politicians who would benefit from an amnesty. However, Count Otto Lambsdorff, the Economics Minister accused of corruption in accepting payments for his FDP party from the Flick concern, would not benefit from the Bill. Sources in *the Bonn public prosecutor's* office say he is due to be sent for trial some time next month, with other ministers named in the affair.

The affair will damage Herr Kohl. He is said to have known the plan – which the Social Democrats also wanted to introduce – would cause criticism, but calculated that a brief squall was preferable to the damaging publicity that trials lasting several years and involving senior politicians as witnesses would have caused.

The apparent collapse of his amnesty has also led to renewed tension between the Christian Social Union, whose leader Herr Franz Josef Strauss stands four square behind the Bill, and the FDP, which Herr Strauss is now accusing of unreliability as *a coalition* partner.

Perhaps the greatest damage, however, is to the vulnerable figure of Herr Genscher. His party has never really settled down after the splits caused by his switch in allegiance from the Social Democrats to the Christian Democrats, and latent resentment against his leadership has seized on this issue to raise the question of whether he should continue as chairman

The SPD has announced it intends to fight the Bill in the Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe before the proposed first reading in Parliament on May 24.

Solidarity leaders spurn jail release deal

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

The fugitive leaders of the Solidarity underground have urged the *11 imprisoned* union chiefs and advisers to reject the Polish Government's offer to set them free under tightly defined conditions. First reports indicate that the 11, Poland's most important political prisoners, have followed the advice of their colleagues in hiding and that talks with intermediaries have been suspended, at least until the Government comes up with a better offer.

According to clandestine *bulletins, one of the jailed* Solidarity leaders, Mr Seweryn Jaworski, demanded during the talks to consult his former chief, Mr Zbigniew Bujac, now the main underground opponent of the Jaruzelkli Government. Mr Bujak replied that the 11 should reject the governments proposals.

In fact, it has become inreasingly obvious in the past month of negotiations – conducted not directly with the government, but through the medium of *former Solidarity* advisers – that the 11 have been trying to push the Government as far as it can go. One of the main Kor dissadent advisers in jail, Adam Michnik, has refused to take part in the talks, saying in a smuggled declaration that the Government should either put him on trial immediately or release him without conditions. Since a solution that freed 10 of the 11 Solidarity leadership but left Mr Michnik in jail would be *unacceptable*, it was clear from an early stage that the talks would not bring an easy success, even after the intervention of the United Nations emissary, *Señor Emilio de Olivares. The* UN envoy has offered, on behalf of the Polish Government, temporary emigration to the West, but this has been rejected.

The central problem is that of the underground opposition. If the Solidarity leaders are freed, the underground leadership *should by rights dissolve itself* – because the imprisoned Solidarity men were democratically elected to head the union in 1981. However, if the Solidarity *11* are freed only on condition that they renounce politics or emigrate, the underground will have dissolved itself to no effect and Poland will be left without any substantial organized political opposition.

● **Teenage tribute:** Hundreds of teenagers yesterday went to the grave of Grzegorz Przemyk, the 19-year-old who died last year after being manhandled by the police. To mark the first anniversary of his death they laid bundles of flowers, swamping the grave, and small tributes stamped with the insignia of Solidarity. Przemyk, son of the poet and Solidarity supporter Barbara Sadowska, had become a martyr for young sympathizers with the banned union.

Shake-up at the top in Yugoslavia

From Dessa Trevisan
Belgrade

In order to brace her Government for the hard task of setting Yugoslavia's troubled economy on the long road to recovery, Mr Milka Planinc, the *Prime Minister*, has carried out a far-reaching reshuffle.

Parliament has been critical of the inefficiency of the federal Government, and professional competence rather than national parity in its composition has become a necessity.

Of the nine ministers who will be leaving, two – Mr Lazar Mojsov, the Foreign Minister, and Mr Stane Dolanc, the Minister of the Interior – will be joining the new eight-member state presidency, in place of retiring members.

Two senior officials involved in negotiations with Yugoslavia's creditors, Mr Zvone Dragan *and Mr Janko Smole*, are leaving the federal Government for health reasons.

Yugoslavia's new Foreign Minister is Mr Raif Dizdarevic, from *Bosnia, who was* previously president of Parliament. Mr Dobrosav Culafic, from Montenegro, takes over the Interior Ministry.

Earlier this year the Government began a programme of economic reform, by ending the price freeze and committing itself to a liberalized pricing policy. Such bold measures have already been encountering fierce resistance from the bureaucrats.

Mrs Planic has warned, however, that delays and hesitation would deprive the country of the possibility of resolving the crisis, which calls for radical reforms and profound changes in both the Government and the running of the economy.

Afghan gasmask request backs reports of Soviet use of chemical weapons

By Edward Mortimer

Afghan resistance fighters in the Panjshir valley have for the *first time put gas-masks at the* top of their list of required supplies, ahead of ammunition and money. This lends extra credibility to recent reports that *chemical weapons have been* used by Soviet forces during their current offensive in the valley, north of the village of Buzarak.

A translation of a letter from Ahmad Shah Massoud, the resistance commander in the valley, reached London on Thursday. It was apparently written last Saturday or Sunday. The letter speaks of heavy fighting in the Andarab valley, north of the Panjshir, in which it is claimed 140 Russians were *killed but also (an unusual* admission) 200 Afghan *mujahidin* – apparently a group from outside the valley which did not know the terrain and was *caught in the open*.

A further 200 Soviet troops were killed, the letter claims, in fighting around Dara, in the north of the Panjshir, where they had been landed by helicopter. About 900 Soviet and Afghan troops are said to be surrounded at the top of the valley. Other large Soviet forces *were attacked between Andarab* and the strategic pass of Salang, which links Kabul to the Soviet frontier, where the Resistance claims to have captured many Soviet weapons.

Craxi reelected to acclaim

From John Earle
Rome

Signor Bettino Craxi, the Italian Prime Minister, was reelected Secretary-Gerneral of *the Socialist Party* by acclamation yesterday at the end of the party's four-day congress in Verona.

Signor Craxi, whose party *obtained 11.4 per cent of the* votes at the last general election, heads a coalition composed of Christian Democrats, Republicans, social Democrats and *Liberals as well as his Socialists.*

Harmony again as woman clarinetist bows out

From Michael Binyon
Bonn

Frau Sabine Meyer, the 24-year-old clarinetist whose engagement with the renowned Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra last year was the cause of a bitter dispute between the players and Herbert von Karajan, the chief conductor, has been forced to resign after her trial year because of continued arguments over her contract.

She told her colleagues in a letter published on Sunday that her continued membership of the orchestra could lead to unforeseen tensions. Herr von Karajan had insisted on engaging her, although the players complained this violated their long-standing rights to have the final say over new members.

The orchestra was due to vote later this summer on whether to keep her on as the second woman player in over a century of the orchestra's existence. Frau Meyer, however, suggested she was not prepared to become a political football and was weary of the row, which has already forced Dr Peter Girth, the Philharmonic's director who also supported her, to leave when his contract expires next year.



Sabine Meyer: Too much pressure

The orchestra members in a blunt letter told Frau Meyer, who has made a name for herself as a soloist, that it would *be hard for them to decide on* her continued presence purely on artistic grounds. They said they accepted her decision with "respect and recognition", and regretted that her engagement had been in such unhappy circumstances. They would be happy to play with her again as a guest artist.

The row, which damaged the orchestra's reputation *and led to* angry outbursts from Herr von Karajan, was taken by a number of feminist groups as symbolic of the difficulties women have in overcoming prejudice in public as well as cultural life in West Germany.

Namibia future still in the balance

Pretoria profits from party squabbles

From Michael Hornsby
Johannesburg

There is still a chance that talks on the future of Namibia could be resumed despite the apparent breakdown of the conference in Lusaka, which brought South Africa and Swapo face to face for the first *time in three years.*

President Kaunda of Zambia, who has played an important mediating role in the peace initiatives in southern Africa and who co-chaired the conference with Dr Willie van Niekerk, South Africa's Administrator-General in Nami*bia, said "the doors of contact"* had been opened and must be kept open.

An authoritative South African assessment of the outcome is still awaited, and not expected until after Dr Van Nierkerk has reported back to the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, in Cape Town. The South Africans said from the outset that they would have been happy to settle for an agreement to hold another meeting.

In the event, even that modest objective was not explicitly achieved, though some Western diplomats are convinced another conference will be held. Hard words were spoken in the closing stages, but the level of recrimination at the end was fairly muted, and no one went away proclaiming the conference a waste of time.

It was perhaps significant that, for once, South Africa was not singled out as the wrecker. The main recriminations were traded between the two Namibian groups, the Swapo delegation led by Mr Sam Nujoma and the Multi-Party Conference, the alliance of internal political parties.

Mr Dirk Mudge, the white leader of the multi-ethnic Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, *one of the main parties in the* internal grouping, cited Swapo's refusal to sign the final document as the chief reason for the breakdown.

The Swapo spokesman, Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, however, claimed that differences between the internal parties had been the main obstacle, and other sources also indicated these had been a vital factor, preventing the emergence of something like a common front among all the main Namibian groups, which could have put South Africa in an embarrassing position.

To the extent that the issue has been broadened into a debate between the different groups themselves, as opposed to being simply a matter to be settled between Swapo and Pretoria, the occupier and administrator of the territory, South Africa could be said to have achieved at least part of its aims.

There still seems to be a possibility of a *quid pro quo* in which Pretoria would be ready *to be* more flexible about its demand for Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola, in return for a regional settlement of the Namibia outside the framework of the United Nations.

As long as Swapo insists on strict adherence to the United *Nations procedure for independence*, however, Pretoria will continue, it seems, to stand firm on its Cuban demand. Swapo knows that its military position is very weak, after the security agreement between South Africa and Angola.

Backlash in Punjab checked by curfew

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

The strife-torn state of Punjab held its breath yesterday while all sides waited for a *Hindu backlash that could set* off the intercommunal struggle that many people have feared would result from the Sikh agitation and terrorist campaign.

A statewide *Bandh* or genreal strike was called in Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Parish by Hindu organizations led by the newly formed Hindu Rashtriya Suruksha Sena, the national security force. A similar strike was also called in *Jammu*, the Hindu portion of Jammu and Kashmir state.

The authorities responded by clamping down curfews on all the main towns of Punjab – Amritsar, Jullunder, Ludhiana and Patiala – were all kept indoors. Other places where trouble also threatened were also placed under curfew.

The *Bandh* was called to *protest* at the murder of the newspaper editor, Mr Romesh Chander, in Jullundher at the weekend. By early yesterday evening the state remained more or less peaceful, however.

Widespread disapproval of thekilling of Mr Chander has been expressed in India, principally *by journalists' organizations* but also by political parties. The President, Giani Zail Singh, himself a Sikh, issued a statement condemning the murder.

The killing came at a delicate moment in relations between the Government of Mrs Indira Gandhi and the leaders of the Sikh agitation; she had just realeased a number of Sikh agitators from jail.

Health Club
Hotel Bedroom
Client's Factory
Airport Lounge
Tennis Club
Film Set
Home
Shop
Farm
Studio
Next Door
...etc.

An office is where people work.

It can be light and pleasant, dark and stuffy, high-up in the air or hidden in the basement.

It can be long and thin, or large and square.

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Sari Squad tackles European racism

By Pat Healy
Race Relations Correspondent

Fifty Asian women will leave Britain tomorrow on what promises to be a noisy tour of European capitals. Several governments will be made to feel distinctly uncomfortable about their immigration and nationality laws.

The women are members of the Sari Squad, a title chosen to indicate the rising militancy of Asian women in Britain who are no longer prepared to acquiesce in rules that split their families or deport them.

Their focus is the case of Afia Begum, the young Bangladeshi widow who was deported with her daughter last week after hiding from immigration authorities for nearly 15 months. They say that her case is typical of hundreds of thousands throughout Europe, where the Sari Squad sees a rising tide of racism leading to more discriminatory immigration laws.

Miss Paromgit Hayers, aged 22, who has a social science degree but is unemployed, said: "It is more on the surface on the continent than it is here. They are rounding up immigrant kids in France."

Afia Begum had her entry clearance to Britain withdrawn after her husband died in a fire shortly before she was due to join him in Brick Lane, east London, where the Sari Squad has set up an Afia Begum centre. They say that immigrant women like her face double discrimination, deprived of rights under immigration laws if they do not have husbands to support them.

In Britain Asian women with a right to stay are being refused the right to have their husbands join them, although British-born women can bring in their foreign husbands.

One attempt has already been made to deal with the automatic deportation that faces many Asian women when they lose husbands through death, separation or divorce. The Commons recently gave leave to a 10-minute rule Bill on the issue, and its introduction was watched by a dozen members of the Sari Squad.

Their European tour, which will take in Paris, Amsterdam, Bonn and Frankfurt will culminate in demonstrations outside the European Parliament in Strasbourg on May 23.



Women of Action: From left, Kaveri Mishra, Putuz Das, Paromgit Hayers (in front with short hair), Begum Rehzia.

BMW car works to shut down as German strike bites

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Striking workers in the West German engineering industry won their first victory yesterday when the important BMW car works in Munich announced that production would come to a standstill on Thursday because of a lack of vital components.

The announcement came only a few hours after 13,000 men began strikes in key component factories in the Stuttgart area to enforce their union's demand for a 35-hour week. BMW announced that its assembly lines would be affected first, but lay-offs would then spread as stocks ran down.

One of the tactics of IG Metall, the giant metalworkers' union, is to hit at component factories first in an attempt to cripple the important car industry. Spokesmen for other firms – such as Daimler-Benz, the makers of Mercedes, and Porsche – said they would be severely affected within a few days. Importing components from abroad would not be practicable.

Pickets stood in driving rain outside the factories on strike from the early morning. Among them was Herr Hans Mayr, the leader of the metalworkers' union, who refused to speculate how long the strike would last. But he said his union was prepared for a long fight.

However, he called again on the employers to sit down at the negotiating table, adding that strike damage could be limited if they made an acceptable offer. He refused to call off the strike action during any renewed talks.

In Hesse, workers in the Frankfurt area are getting ready to begin a strike tomorrow. The Opel car works are in this area, as well as other engineering firms.

A spokesman for the engineering employers described the strikes yesterday as "brutal, cynical and infamous," and said thay had never experienced such cynically calculated industrial action.

He added that 680,000 workers in the car industry would be affected, with a further 900,000 in related industries. More than 1,500,000 workers would have no work within a few days, and would be without pay or state aid for those on short-time working.

The union wants the employers to begin regional talks on possible compromises, hoping thus to crack the tough front they have put up against any shortening of the present 40-hour week without any cut in pay. The employers insist, however, on national negotiations. I G Metall has refused to call for political arbitration, saying it is up to the employers to settle the conflict.

The strikes are the first serious incidence of industrial trouble since 1978. Some observers are already predicting the embittered conflict could last for several months.

West Germany lies well down in the table of strikes in industrialized nations, and the present conflict is being taken that much more seriously by the Government, especially as other unions are also preparing industrial action over the same issue.

Arrest of rabbi stuns settlers

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem

The arrest of Rabbi Moshe Levinger, figurehead of the Jewish settlement movement and founder of the ultra-nationalist Gush Emunim (Block of the Faithful), has sent shock waves through the occupied West Bank, where he is revered as a spiritual leader by thousands of religious Jews.

It was disclosed that the rabbi's detention on Sunday, in connexion with the investigation into Jewish extremists in the West Bank, was sanctioned personally by Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Prime Minister, an advocate of increased settlement in all parts of the West Bank, an area he terms "Eretz Israel" (the biblical land of Israel).

Israel radio said the rabbi, who founded Kiryat Arba, one of the largest West Bank settlements, and is in the vanguard of the drive to bring Jews back to live in the heart of the Arab city of Hebron, is suspected of knowing in advance plans for attacks against Palastinians and also of possibly supplying "spiritual motivation" for them.

According to Israeli law, Rabbi Levinger – who lives under heavy army guard in the centre of Hebron with his Brooklyn-born wife, Miriam – could face the maximum prison sentence of 20 years. But by last night, there was no official confirmation that he will be charged at all, despite claims in one newspaper that he has already signed a confession.

The bespectacled rabbi is the most prominent figure among the estimated two dozen Jews being interrogated about the operation of a network responsible, among other attacks, for the maiming of two Arab mayors in 1980 and last year's gun-and-grenade ambush which killed four students at Hebron's Islamic college. One of those detained in the initial round-up was a son-in-law of the rabbi.

Information leaked from the inquiry described the underground as being established by militant settlers in 1979 in reaction to the signing of the peace treaty with Egypt. One of the unrealized plans of its tight-knit group – including a number of army officers – was the blowing up of the main Muslim shrines on Jerusalem's holy Temple Mount.

Beirut school hit by shell

A 61mm mortar shell landed in the crowded playground of a Greek Orthodox school in east Beirut yesterday, killing a 12-year-old boy and wounding 21 of his schoolmates. Officials at St George's Hospital, where the wounded were taken, appealed by radio for blood donations.

Top Nazi Walter Rauff dies in Chile

Santiago (AP and Reuter) – Walter Rauff, a former Nazi SS colonel accused of killing tens of thousands of Jews during the Second World War, died on Monday of an apparent heart attack, Chile's official radio reported.

Rauff, who had long been ill with lung cancer, died at his home in the wealthy suburb of Las Condes. He was 77.

Rauff's extradition to stand trial for war crimes in West Germany was rejected 1963 and requests from West Germany and Israel this year that he be expelled were also refused.

The Nazi hunters, Simon Wiesentahl and Serge and Beate Klarsfeld, continued to press for Rauff to stand trial saying that he was one of the three most wanted Nazi war criminals still at large.

The West Germans and Israelis accused Rauff of sending at least 97,000 East European Jews to their deaths in mobile gas lorries which he designed.

80 injured in Athens blast

Athens (Reuter) – About 80 people were injured when an explosion ripped through a fast food shop in a nine-storey building in central Athens. Eight of the injured were in a serious condition and at least 28 others were also being held in hospital.

The blast is believed to have been caused by a gas bottle exploding. Most of the injured were waiting at a bus stop outside the building.

Moonies leader denied appeal

Washington (Reuter) – The Supreme Court has refused to review the tax fraud conviction of the Rev Sun Myung Moon, founder and leader of the Worldwide Unification Church, known as the Moonies, clearing the way for his imprisonment. He was convicted in 1982 of tax fraud, obstruction of justice and false statement charges and was sentenced to 18 months in prison and fined $25,000. He has been free pending the outcome of his appeals.

End of an era

Nairobi (AFP) – Presidents Nyerere of Tanzania, Moi of Kenya and Obote of Uganda officially endorsed yesterday the end of the East African Community which collapsed in 1977. The three leaders also abrogated the East African Treaty which was signed in 1967 forming the community.

Paper closes

Hongkong (AFP) – *The Star*, Hongkong's only daily newspaper published in separate English and Chinese versions, has closed with 110 journalists laid off. No reason for the closure of the 19-year-old paper were given.

Another first

Ottawa – Mrs Jeanne Sauvé, who just over four years ago became the first female Speaker of Canada's House of Commons, yesterday was installed as the country's first woman Governor-General. She succeeds Mr Edward Schreyer.

Show of force

Tokyo (AFP)–About 80 warships 250 planes and more than 50,000 personnel from Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand and the United States will participate in Pacific manoeuvers. The exercise, called Rimpac 84, will be staged between San Diego and Hawaii. It ends on June 29.

Gulf ship attack

Bahrain (Reuter) – A Kuwaiti tanker was damaged in an air attack in the Gulf, the fourth vessel to be hit in the past two days, the Kuwait news agency reported the ship, the Bahra, was attacked by an unidentified plane and two crews members were hurt. It was not carrying any crude oil.

Philippines election violence

Thugs disrupt vote count to block the opposition

From David Watts, Manila

An opposition candiate, Mr Naptali Gonzales, was doing very nicely in his Manila constituency as vote-counting in the Philippines general election got under way last night.

But for some people he was doing too well. Just as he established a handsome lead over the "government party" candidate, a group of men burst in on the ballot counters. Some were armed, some were not. They grabbed ballots laid out for counting and tore them up or took them away.

Other prepared ballot paper were quickly produced, so that the precinct would produce the "right result. Terrified schoolteachers counting the votes fled from the thugs and hid. One ballot-box was set on fire and fresh boxes brought in.

When the count was disrupted, Mr Gonzales, a candidate of the United Democratic Opposition, was leading the government party candidate by almost 2-1, according to the volunteer citizens' group which has been monitoring polling across the country, in an attempt to prevent exactly the sort of thing that happened to Mr Gonzales.

At another Manila polling station, opposition observers were beaten up when their candidates took the lead. Elsewhere throughout the country, polling was heavy and the boycott campaign appeared to have been routed.

These incidents and others reported from round the country have scarcely done anything to build confidence that President Ferdinand Marcos intends these to be the "clean and fair" elections he has constantly emphasized in the run-up to polling day. Precautions to limit cheating at the polls have been extensive, with up to 10 observers in some polling stations.

President Marcos's sincerity has not been the only thing injured, however, with more than 30 people reported killed. In one ambush alone, nine were killed on the island of Panay.

The National Citizens' Movement for Free Elections brought in special indelible ink which was painted on voters' fingers at each polling station in an attempt to eliminate double voting.

At a series of polling stations in Cavite, south of Manila, visited by *The Times* the ink proved useless. In some cases it could be removed with soap and water, in others with rubbing alcohol, which is in every Filipino medicine cabinet.

The Cavite contest, which features the Prime Minister, Mr Cesar Virata, is among those being watched closely by the 100 or so foreign correspondents who are here to see whether or not President Marcos plays fair. The President invited numerous Governments to observe his elections, including the British, but all declined except the French.

EEC prepares anti-terror code after Howe plea

From Ian Murray, Brussels

Ways of countering "State-sponsored terrorism" are being prepared by the EEC after a plea to Community Foreign Minister in Brussels yesterday by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary.

He raised the question at the meeting of the Council of Ministers in the light of the shootings outside the Libyan Embassy in London last month.

"This is a problem which shows no sign of going away," Sir Geoffrey said.

Sir Geoffrey won full support for his view that this was an area where the EEC could coordinate action. Pooling intelligence reports and information about known potential trouble-makers was one way in which the Community could act.

Senior officials from the Community are therefore to work together to try to produce a common code which will be enforced throughout the Community.



Mr and Mrs Allen in a recent photograph.

Tamil deadline passes

Colombo (Reuter) – Mystery surrounded the fate last night of a kidnapped American couple, held for four days by separatist guerrillas who threatened to kill them yesterday.

A 6pm deadline passed without word. But in Delhi, the Press Trust of India said a Tamil separatist organization has ordered the rebels to free the couple.

Mr Stanley Allen, aged 36, and his wife Mary, aged 29, of Columbus, Ohio, were taken at gunpoint from their home in Jaffna, northern Sri Lanka, on Thursday.

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Healing America's deepest scar at the wall of loss

From Trevor Fishlock
Washington

Even by night people come to the Vietnam Memorial. It is a place of extraordinary and poignant pilgrimage, a place like no other in America.

Thousands come every day to contemplate a wall of black slabs bearing the names of 58,000 dead, the granite so polished that the people see their own reflections through the lists of dead sons. Some tape letters to the stone, or place flowers between the panels, or run their fingers gently over the carved names, in the manner of the sightless touching a face.

It may be that the wall plays a part in the slow forming of scar tissue over the Vietnam wound, the most divisive and tormenting of modern American experiences. Almost nine years have passed since Saigon fell and the last Americans were evacuated, the final act in the defeat of a great power's army by a force of peasants.

It was years before Americans could begin to come to terms with the emotional and political watershed of the war. For a long time it seemed almost too raw an injury to examine, for part of it included deep pools of shame and resentment, as well as grief.

Not least in the welter of hurts and anger were the feelings of those who survived. They participated, often reluctantly in a war millions of their countrymen either opposed or did not care about.

Their own self-respect was often replaced by self-loathing. They returned to find themselves un-heroes, frequently despised. Many thousands are still being treated for the mental breakdown that war and its guilty aftermath induced.

In the same way that European writers and poets spent years trying to confront and explain the waste of the First World War, Americans have started exploring what once seemed too tender and unapproachable. Films have been set against the background of the war, a long Vietnam series has just been shown on television, and a popular history of the war just published, is selling well.

It was inevitable that a Vietnam memorial should stir strong feelings among those who wanted recognition of sacrifice, and those who wanted no reminder of what they held to be an ignoble cause.

The design competition was won by a woman of 21, Naya Ying Lin. She designed a striking and original memorial, a wall 247ft long, bearing the names of the dead, in the order of their deaths.

Close by the memorial, in the heart of Washington, is a tiny encampment, a permanent "vigil of honour" as it is called, mounted by veterans as a reminder that 2,490 Americans remain unaccounted for after the Vietnam war. They believe some of the men may still be captives. That uncertainty amid the shred of hope this vigil represents, is one of the war's sadder remnants.

The sombre starkness of the memorial was always felt by many veterans to be too severe. There were always those who believed such thing would glorify what they thought was not glorious, and who thought the memorial's restrained dignity needed no embellishment.

Nevertheless, a statue is being made and it will be added to the site this year. It depects three soldiers, one of them black, and it will be reflected in the long dark wall of loss.




Veterans' day: Hundreds of Vietnam veterans and their relatives finding solace. Right, sculptor Frederick Hart working on the statues soon to be added.

Neighbours fear the tiger with more teeth than bite

In the second of three articles on Vietnam, David Watts, South-East Asia correspondent, assesses Hanoi's military strength and its impact on the region.



Of the 15 MiGs lined up in their blast pens at Noi Bai airport, Hanoi, only a handful are new models. They can be picked out with the blue-grey camouflage and the four launching rails for their Atoll air-to-air missiles. Like much of the equipment of Vietnam's armed forces they are scarcely the latest in weaponry.

But the number of men under arms – a standing army of 1,200,000 with a militia of about 1,500,000 – makes Vietnam a regional military superpower in comparison with the non-communist countries of South-East Asia.

Those countries are preparing for the day when, they believe, Hanoi will start to march on from Cambodia into the rest of South-East Asia. At least that is the view as seen from the majority of the southern-rim countries of South-East Asia. Forty-five thousand troops in Laos and about 150,000 in Cambodia seem to underscore the image; and given reports of modern MiG 23s being added to the Vietnamese Air Force, there are the makings of an arms race.

On the strength of those MiG 23s Thailand has just persuaded the United States that it must have F16 fighters; Singapore has ordered the export version of the F16 to be used in conjunction with Hawkeye early warning and control aircraft; Malaysia is considering new generation fighters; and Indonesia could well follow suit.

So far there is no evidence that Vietnam has received MiG 23s though it is just possible that some crews have been trained. At Da Nang, where Soviet technicians help assemble and test-fly aircraft newly-delivered from Soviet Union, there have been no sightings of the new MiGs though about 60 of the older MiG 21s are operational.

On the day, earlier this year, when US authorities in Bangkok announced that the naval base at Cam Ranh Bay regularly had 20 Soviet ships at anchor, a Western diplomat based in Hanoi took a picnic overlooking the bay. The grand total of Soviet vessels present was two cargo ships and what may have been a submarine, which was difficult to identify with certainty because of the angle.

"It's a classic example of the arms race," the diplomat said. "I wouldn't deny the Soviet role in Vietnam for one moment but I would hope that we could be a bit more objective about it. It's dangerous to assume that there is more going on than there actually is."

It was not for nothing that General Benny Murdani, commander of the Indonesian armed forces, said in Hanoi that he did not think Vietnam was a military threat to South-East Asia.

For all the might of its land forces, Vietnam has neither the equipment nor the financial resources to carry out offensive operations against the countries of South-East Asia. It has no force of landing craft worth the name and does not seem to think in terms of offensive strategic air power. In Cambodia the only sizable "bomber" that has been used is the Antonov AN26 transport. Bombs are rolled from its rear cargo-doors in an extremely haphazard manner.

"Actually we protect South-East Asia from the Chinese. We are a buffer zone between China and South-East Asia", said Mr Hoang Tung of the secretariat of the Communist Party of Vietnam. "If we hadn't pushed Chinese influence out of Cambodia what would have happened by now? We certainly feel no threat from South-East Asia."

As an earnest of their good will the Vietnamese say the recent fighting on the frontier of Cambodia and Thailand, particularly at Amphil camp, was restrained not because of their inability to pursue the fight to a conclusion but as a mark of goodwill to the South-East Asian countries and, at the same time, as an indication to China that the Vietnamese tiger has not lost its will to fight.

Tomorrow: Friends and foes

Prisoners of conscience

USSR
Vladimir Khailo

By Caroline Moorehead

Vladimir Khailo, aged 51, is a former member of the fire brigade at Krasny Luch in the Ukrainian republic and the father of 15 children. Since September, 1980 he has been forcibly confined to a special psychiatric hospital, the most severe type of psychiatric institution in the Soviet Union for those "who represent a special danger to society". A dissenting Baptist, he belongs to a congregation which refuses to accept stringent state restrictions on religious practice. In 1974 and 1977 he applied for permission to emigrate.

His congregation broke away from the official Baptist Church after the parent body adopted statutes in 1960 providing for secular registration, control over sermons and the appointment of clergy, and a strongly centralized administration. About 2,000 of these congregations, throughout the Soviet Union have refused registration and are now considered illegal.

After Mr Khailo and his wife, Maria, began to conduct religious services in the homes of fellow believers, the family became the target of official harassment. In 1977 their children stopped attending school for fear of victimization.

The exact charge against Mr Khailo has never been made public. He has been diagnosed as schizophrenic and ruled not responsible for his actions. Like other prisoners of conscience indefinitely confined to psychiatric hospitals, he has, been treated with anti-psychotic drugs which have severe side-effects. His wife, who on a visit to her husband in 1981 failed to recognize him, says that he is now in poor health, with fainting fits, heart-pains and impaired vision.

Khailo: Dissenting Baptist



Spanish sailor dies in attack on Navy launch

From Richard Wigg
Madrid

A powerful explosive device placed below the waterline blew up a small patrol launch belonging to the Spanish Navy at Fuenterrabia, a port in the Basque country, before dawn yesterday, killing one of the two sailors who were guarding it.

ETA, which is known to have members specially trained for such underwater attacks, was suspected by the police. Señor Narcis Serra, the Defence Minister, immediately announced he would fly with senior naval officers from here to attend the funeral of the 20-year-old victim, who was doing National Service. The other sailor escaped from the blast and swam ashore.

The launch, which sank within seconds, was used by the Navy to monitor local Basque fishing fleets, which have recently been in trouble with the French.

Party congress a triumph for Papandreou

From Mario Modiano
Athens

The party congress of the ruling Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Pasok) wound up in Athens in the early hours of yesterday with the confirmation by acclaim of Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Prime Minister, as party chairman.

This was the first congress in Pasok's 10-year history and the first time that the party's Central Committee was elected, rather than appointed.

The membership of the Central Committee was increased from 80 to 140 at Mr Papandreou's request, while the party's newly-approved statutes gave it greater say in shaping Government policy.

The four-day congress was seen as a personal triumph for Mr Papandreou, who won universal approval from the party's 3,400 delegates for his tactical deviations from orthodox socialism for the sake of national interest.

ours fear tiger
ore teeth
n bite

Every month 1,000 companies go bust. You can't always blame the economy.

According to a recent report in a financial newspaper, companies go to the wall for all manner of reasons.

In many cases the economy has little to do with it.

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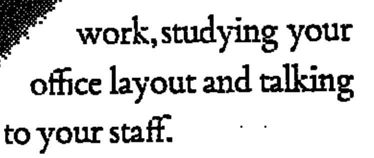
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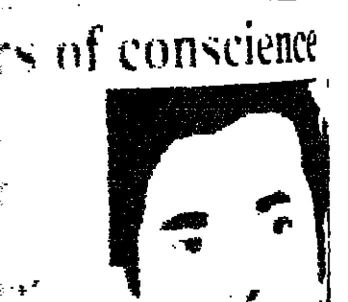
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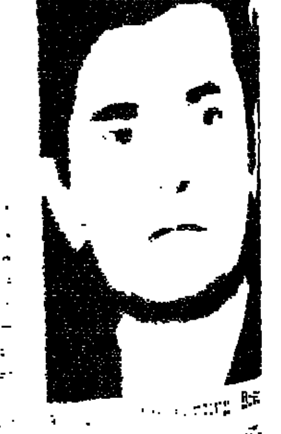
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Party congress a triumph for Papandreou

Justices can order medical reports before jury trial

Regina v Ramsgate Justices, Ex parte Kazmarek

Before Lord Justice Robert Goff and Mr Justice Mann

[*Judgment delivered May 11*]

Justices had jurisdiction under section 37(3) of the Mental Health Act 1983 (which was in the same terms as section 60(2) of the Mental Health Act 1959) to consider making a hospital order against a defendant notwithstanding that he had elected trial by jury, and they therefore could direct that the medical reports be obtained which they would need when considering whether to exercise that jurisdiction.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held, granting an application by Mr Lucien Kazmarek for judicial review of a decision of Ramsgate Justices not to implement and then to rescind an order which they had made on March 20, 1984, that medical reports be obtained in respect of him.

Mr Nigel Ley for the applicant; the justices did not appear.

LORD JUSTICE ROBERT GOFF said that after the justices, upon the applicant's request, had ordered that the medical reports be obtained, their clerk had advised them that they had no power to make such an order as they had no power to make a hospital order because the applicant, who was charged with offences of criminal damage, had elected trial by jury and they therefore had no jurisdiction to try him.

Section 37(3) of the 1983 Act gave the justices power to make a hospital order against a person charged before them with an offence without convicting him of it if they were satisfied that he had done the act charged. In *R v Lincoln (Kesteven) Justices, Ex parte O'Connor* ([1983] 1 WLR 335) the applicant had been incapable of making an election as to his mode of trial and the justices had therefore had no jursidiction to try him summarily.

There Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, had said (at p338) that the subsection gave the justices power in an appropriate case to make a hospital order without convicting the accused; no trial was therefore called for. Accordingly it did not matter that the justices had no jurisdiction to try him: the application of the subsection was not restricted to cases where the accused had consented to summary trial.

It followed that the justices had jurisdiction to make a hospital order, notwithstanding the applicant's election of jury trial, and that they could order medical reports to be obtained to enable them properly to consider whether to exercise that jurisdiction.

All the requirements of section 37(3) had been fulfilled, and the clerk had erred in the advice which he had given to the justices, on the basis of which they had rescinded their order.

The case would be remitted to the justices with the indication that they had jurisdiction to make the order: whether they chose to exercise it was a matter for them.

MR JUSTICE MANN, concurring, said that he would wish to reserve the question of whether justices would have jurisdiction to make an order under section 37(3) where the offence with which the accused was charged was triable on indictment only.

Solicitors: Lomax.

Jurors saw counsel as judge and prosecutor

Regina v Hoyland-Thornton

Counsel prosecuting at a trial in the crown court had sat in the same court only six days earlier as assistant recorder; 10 members of the jury which had been directed by him in that capacity sat as jurors at the subsequent trial at which he appeared as counsel for the prosecution. That amounted to a material irregularity.

Mr Justice Mustill (sitting in the Court of Appeal with Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, and Mr Justice Otton) so held on May 14 when allowing the appeal of Samuel Alfred Hoyland-Thornton and quashing his conviction on September 14, 1983 at York Crown Court (Mr Recorder Ognall, QC, and a jury) of driving while disqualified.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the court could not be sure that the jurors had been uninfluenced by the fact that counsel, who had been laying down the law in his capacity as judge during the previous week, was then advancing the prosecution case at the trial of the appellant.

It was most regrettable that that had happened, despite the efforts that counsel had made to ensure that the same jury panel would not be involved.

In future, crown court-staff must take steps to ensure that there was no possibility of any counsel as an advocate being faced with the task of addressing jurors whom in the recent past he had directed in his capacity as a judge.

Judicial review not apt for unfair dismissal

Regina v East Berkshire Health Authority, Ex parte Walsh

Before Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice May and Lord Justice Purchas

[Judgment delivered May 14]

A complaint of unfair dismissal by a *National Health Service* employee did not fall within the ambit of public or administrative law and therefore was not a case *suitable for proceedings for judicial* review under Order 53 of the Rules of the Supreme Court. Accordingly, an application for leave for judicial *review by the dismissed employee* was a misuse of Order 53.

The Court of Appeal so stated in allowing an appeal by the East *Berkshire Health Authority against* the decision of Mr Justice Hodgson (*The Times*, November 15, 1983) who had granted Mr Paul Anthony *Walsh leave to apply for judicial* review.

Mr Thomas Morison, QC and Mr Michael Baker for the authority. Mr John M. Bowyer and Mr Charles Bott for Mr Walsh.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said Mr Walsh was employed by the authority as a senior nursing officer at Wexham Park Hospital.

During Mr Walsh's service at the hospital relations between the medical and nursing staff became strained.

In August 1982 an incident occurred at the hospital involving a patient, Mr Walsh and Miss Cooper, the district nursing officer. Miss Cooper suspended Mr Walsh from duty.

Miss Cooper was *senior to* Mr Walsh, the nursing hierarchy in descending order being district nursing officer, divisional nursing officer and senior nursing officer.

Mr Walsh initiated the internal appeal procedures, but the appeal committee of the authority affirmed Miss Cooper's decision and the regional health authority declined to entertain any further appeal.

During the course of those appeals Mr Walsh did two things. First, he applied to an industrial tribunal alleging that he had been unfairly dismissed and seeking compensation.

Second, he applied for judicial review claiming an order to quash the dismissal and to prohibit the *continuance of the appeal hearings* and to quash any determination of the appeal hearings. The application for prohibition was abandoned *when the matter came before* Mr Justice Hodgson because the appeal hearings had already been concluded. However it continued as one for *certiorari*.

The main issue was whether Mr Walsh's complaints gave rise to any right to judicial review. They all related *to his employment* by the health authority and the purported termination of his employment and of his contract of employment.

Essentially they fell into two distinct categories. The first related to Miss Cooper's power to act on behalf of the authority in dismissing him. The second related to the extent to which there was any departure from the rules of natural justice in the procedures which led up to that dismissal.

Both fell well within the jurisdiction of an industrial tribunal. The first went to whether or not Mr Walsh was dismissed at all within the meaning of section 55 of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978. The second went to whether the dismissal, if such there was, was unfair.

Furthermore both were issues which not uncommonly arose when the employer was a company or individual, as *contrasted* with a statutory authority. However, that only went to the exercise of the court's discretion, whether or not to give leave to apply for and whether or not to grant judicial review.

As the authority sought to have the proceedings dismissed as a preliminary issue, if they were to succeed they could only do so on the basis that, accepting all Mr Walsh's complaints as valid, the remedy of judicial review was nevertheless wholly inappropriate and the continuance of the application for judicial review would involve a misuse – the term "abuse" had offensive overtones – of the procedure of the court under Order 53.

The judge referred to *Vine v National Dock Labour Board* ([1957] A C 488); *Ridge v Baldwin* ([1964] A C 40); and *Malloch v Aberdeen Corporation* ([1971] 1 WLR 1578). He accepted that there was no public law element in an ordinary relationship of master and servant and that accordingly in such a case judicial review would not be available. However, he held, on the basis of those three cases and, in particular, *Malloch's* case, that Mr Walsh's relationship was not ordinary.

None of those three decisions was directly concerned with the scope of judicial review under Order 53. *Ridge* and *Malloch* were concerned with whether or not the plaintiff had a right to be heard before being dismissed and *Vine* with whether the body purporting to dismiss was acting *ultra vires*.

In all three cases, there was a special statutory provision bearing directly upon the right of a public authority to dismiss the plaintiff.

Employment by a public authority did not *per se* inject any element of public law. Nor did the fact that the employee was in a higher grade or was an officer. That only made it more likely that there would be special statutory restrictions upon dismissal or other underpinning of his employment. It would be that underpinning and not the seniority which injected the element of public law.

Still less could his Lordship find any warrant for equating public law with the interest of the public. If the public through Parliament gave effect to that interest by means of statutory provisions, that was quite different, but the interest of the public *per se* was not sufficient.

His Lordship had therefore to consider whether and to *what extent* Mr Walsh's complaints involved an element of public law sufficient to attract public law remedies.

That he had the benefit of the general employment legislation was clear, but it was not contended that that was sufficient to attract *administrative* law remedies. What was relied upon were statutory restrictions upon the freedom of the authority to employ senior and *other nursing officers* on what terms it thought fit.

That restriction was contained in The National Health Service (*Remuneration* and Conditions of Service) Regulations (SI 1974 No 296), which provided that "where conditions of service, other than *conditions with respect to* remuneration, of any class of officers have been the subject of negotiations by a negotiating body and have been approved by the secretary of state after considering the result of those negotiations, the conditions of service of any officer belonging to that class shall include the conditions so approved".

The conditions of service of senior nursing officers were the subject of negotiations by a negotiating body, namely, the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain) and the resulting agreement was approved by the secretary of state.

If Mr Walsh's conditions of service had differed from those approved conditions, he would have had an administrative law remedy by way of judicial review enabling him to require the authority to amend the terms of service *contained in his contract* of employment. But that was not the position. His notification of employment which was a memorandum of his contract of employment, expressly adopted the Whitley Council regulations and conditions of service.

When analysed, Mr Walsh's complaint was different. It was that under those conditions of service Miss Cooper had no right to dismiss him and that under those conditions he was entitled to a bundle of rights which could be collectively classified as "natural justice".

Thus he said, and his Lordship *had to assume for present purposes* that he was correct, that under the agreement on conditions of service, his position as a senior nursing *officer was such that his employment* could only be terminated by a decision of the full employing authority and that that power of dismissal could not be delegated to any officer or committee of officers.

His Lordship did not think that he relied upon any express provision of those conditions when claiming the right to natural justice; but if he had such a right, apart from the *wider right* not to be unfairly dismissed which included the right to natural justice, it clearly arose out of those conditions and was implicit in them.

The ordinary employer was free to act in breach of his contracts of employment and if he did so his employee would acquire certain private law rights and remedies for wrongful dismissal.

Parliament could underpin the position of a public authority employees by directly restricting the freedom of the public authority to dismiss, thus giving the employee public law rights and at least making him a potential candidate for administrative law remedies.

Alternatively it could require the authority to contract with its employees on specified terms with a view to the employee acquiring private law rights under the terms of the contract of employment.

If the authority failed or refused to thus create private law rights for the employee, the employee would have public law rights to compel compliance, the remedy being *mandamus* requiring the authority so to contract or a declaration that the employee had those rights.

If, however, the authority gave the employee the required contractual protection, a breach of that contract was not a matter of public law and gave rise to no administrative law remedies.

His Lordship therefore concluded that there was no public law element in Mr Walsh's complaints which could give rise to any entitlement to administrative law remedies. His Lordship was not sorry to have been led to that conclusion, since a contrary conclusion would have enabled all National Health Service employees, to whom Whitley Council conditions of service applied to seek judicial review.

While it was true that the judge seemed to have thought that that right would be confined to senior employees, there was no ground for any such restriction in principle. The most that could be said was that only senior employees could complain of *having been dismissed* in the exercise of delegated authority, because it was only senior employees who were protected from such *dismissal*. *All employees* would, however, have other rights based upon the fact that Parliament had intervened to specify and, on *that* view, *protect those conditions* of service as a matter of public law.

In his Lordship's judgment, the present case was not therefore a case for judicial review.

Lord Justice May and Lord Justice Purchas delivered concurring judgments.

Solicitors: J. Tickle and Co: Hallmark Carter & Atkinson, Brixton.

Elementary elimination of the impossible

Mabanaft GbmH v Consentino Shipping Company SA

Before Mr Justice Lloyd

[Judgment delivered May 10]

It was proper for arbitrators, or any *tribunal, when faced with two* alternative explanations for the existence of a particular state of affairs, each of which was highly *improbable, to proceed in accordance* with the dictum of Sherlock Holmes in *The Sign of Four* that once the impossible had been *eliminated* whatever *remained*, however improbable it be, must be the truth.

Mr Justice Lloyd so stated in the *Commercial Court of* the Queen's Bench Division, dismissing an application by charterers, Mabanaft GmbH, to set aside a reasoned award of maritime arbitrators on the ground of misconduct.

Mr Anthony Colman, QC and Mr Bernard Eder for the charterers; Mr Bernard Rix, QC and Mr Timothy Young for the owners, Consentino Shipping Company SA.

MR JUSTICE LLOYD said that reasoning by the elimination of the impossible was a process with which the courts were very familiar (see *Bradley & Sons v Federal Steamship Co* ((1927) 27 Ll L Rep 395), *per* Lord Sumner, and *Rhesa Shipping Co SA v Edmunds (The Popi M)* ([1983] 2 Lloyd's Rep 235)).

That reasoning had led the arbitrators to accept the owners' explanation for the contamination of a cargo of gasoline by gas oil, but *they had gone on to provide their* own theory as to how the contaminaton could have occurred.

Unfortunately that theory had *not been put to the charterers'* expert witness and contained errors of fact, and the charterers had contended that the award should therefore be set aside.

His Lordship could not accept that submission because the arbitrators' elimination of the charterers' explanation of the contamination had been entirely independent of their theory: one could be virtually certain that the arbitrators would have reached the same result even if they had known that their theory was impossible.

The mere possibility that justice had not been done by the arbitrators was not in any event sufficient to justify setting aside their award for misconduct, as Lord Justice Stephenson had said in *GKN Centrax Gears Ltd v Matbro Ltd* ([1976] 2 Lloyd's Rep 555, 576).

There was no reason on the facts of this case why the arbitrators should not have speculated as to the least improbable way in which the contamination could have occurred.

It was always a question of fact and degree whether a party had had adequate opportunity to deal with points adverse to his case. In assessing the question of fact or degree, the court would bear in mind both the importance of the point not put and whether it was likely that the result would have been affected.

Since the passing of the Arbitration Act 1979, which had obliged arbitrators to give reasoned awards, it had been easier for unsuccessful parties to argue that decisions had been based on grounds which were not in issue or on which they had had no proper opportunity to be heard.

While the court undoubtedly had a duty to intervene in a proper case, it was important that applications to set aside awards for misconduct *should not become a back-door* means of appeal on questions of fact or law.

Solicitors: Holman, Fenwick & Willan; Clyde & Co.

Magistrate has power to rescind bail

Regina v Governor of Ashford Remand Centre, Ex parte Harris

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Robert Goff and Mr Justice Mann) refused on May 9 an application for *habeas corpus* made on the ground that having committed the defendant to the crown court the magistrate no longer had jurisdiction in any *matter concerning that case and had* no power to rescind bail after the defendant had made a disparaging remark to a policeman as he was *leaving the dock and therefore the* defendant's subsequent detention was unlawful.

LORD JUSTICE ROBERT *GOFF said that it could not be said* that as soon as the magistrate had finished speaking he was *functus officio*, that jurisdiction in the *matter had passed from him to the* crown court. One had to look at such a case in commonsense terms to decide when as a matter of *practicality the occasion had come* to an end.

Having regard to the circumstances of this case the occasion had *not come to an end and it was open* to the magistrate on reflection to add a condition to or rescind bail. The application was dismissed but *the defendant was granted bail.*

Whether an order is interlocutory

Nnadi v Cotson and Others

Whether an order was interlocutory for the purposes of the need for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeal under section 18 (1) (h) of the Supreme Court Act 1981 depended upon whether the application to the court which resulted in the order could have led to a continuation of the proceedings.

The Court of Appeal on May 8, *dismissed appeals by Mr Godwin* Alaoma Nnadi against orders dismissing his appeals from orders striking out his proceedings and refusing *leave* to appeal.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS, with whom Lord Justice Slade and Lord Justice Parker agreed, said that *he could* understand a layman thinking that there was nothing more final than a striking out order. But for some years past the Court of *Appeal had come down on the side* of a line of authority [see *Salter Rex & Co v Ghosh* ([1971] 2 QB 597) and *Moran v Lloyd's* ([1983] QB 542)] *which* said that one did not *look to* the nature of the order but to the nature of the application. If the application could have led to the continuation of the action it was interlocutory.

In so far as Mr Nnadi asked for leave to appeal it should be refused and the appeals dismissed.

Keeping stolen item

Broom v Crowther

A person who had bought an article in good faith and had subsequently discovered that it had been stolen had not assumed the rights of the owner where he had merely retained possession of it for a week after his discovery, without attempting to dispose of or use it, and had not come to any decision as to what to do with it.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Robert Goff and Mr Justice Mann) so held on May 11, allowing an appeal by way of case stated by Mr Simon John Broom against his conviction by the Burton-upon-Trent Justices on August 4, 1983 of the theft of a theodolite.

SPECTRUM

Six years ago Watford Football Club was floundering in obscurity in the fourth division. Since then, the team has climbed a fairy tale ladder of success to this Saturday's FA Cup final

Watford's winning wizard


Chris Cole

Watford for the FA Cup is on a par with a Rutland lunar exploration programme of Liechtenstein planning to conquer the Soviet Union. But they have made it, for the first time in their history. Their clash against Everton at Wembley on Saturday is the crowning achievment of their chairman, Elton John, and more especially of manager Graham Taylor, who brought the club from the fourth division to the first in five seasons.

It would make an inspiring story for *Tiger*: the pop star with more money than sense determined to take the team he supported as a lad to glory. He hires a young and basically untested manager at the crumbling ground and says something like:"Take me to the stars". The manager replies: "You're crazy, boss, but I like your style."

"I don't want to discount all the efforts of so many people," Taylor says. "But the way Elton John and I clicked was the spark that ignited Watford."

However happy the ending might be, it has not been an easy ride. Taylor stands out among the usual run of football managers not only because of his achievements – at one stage last season Watford topped the first division, and finished second to Liverpool – but, because he is intelligent, articulate, honest and a fundamentally decent man. Despite this, or perhaps because of it, he has attracted a huge volume of hate from sports writers and many wise old soccer heads who should know better, and more impossibly, finished second in the table behind Liverpool.

Early in the season just ending, when Watford fell to near bottom of the first division and faced the spectre of relegation, they declared with much satisfaction that Watford had been found out: it was all just a flash in the pan. Like other fast-rising clubs before them they would soon be back in the cellar from which they should never have emerged.

But Watford revived. Astute dealings in the transfer market, Taylor's even greater dedication and a simple turn-round in luck and they were clambering up the table. Comfort and safety were soon reached. So was Wembley.

Watford have long had a way of breaking the rules and getting away with it. It was a bit of rule-breaking that took Taylor to Watford in the first place.

Taylor had proved an able manager of Lincoln. Elton John went the orthodox route and asked Lincoln's chairman if Taylor was interested in a move. Taylor sent back the message: thanks but no thanks.

Elton John then did something, for a football chairman, highly unorthodox: he telephoned Taylor personally, not to try to persuade him to change his mind but simply to express his regret and wish him luck for the future. "That phone call was against the system," says Taylor. "Chairmen just don't treat managers like that. I was intrigued".

"A month later, Watford still had no manager. Elton John again contacted my chairman, and he, being a decent man, passed on the message. This time I thought, because of that phone call, and the way he had conducted himself – well, I'd like to meet him.

'I've seen the big clubs, ones you dream about as a kid, and they're not as big as you'd thought'

"We met. I asked him his ambitions for Watford? He replied: "I want to get into Europe. Do well in the first division."

"Do you know how much that would cost?" Taylor asked. "I haven't the slightest idea." Elton John replied.

In the event, it cost £1.2m. in an interest free unsecured loan from the chairman. But the idea that Watford have succeeded by buying up good players, a hot air balloon kept aloft by the chairman's lolly, is unfounded. Two thirds of that sum went on badly needed ground improvements and safety measures. Not that it shows very much. The Vicarage Road ground is still, in the words of chief executive Eddie Plumley, "a corrugated iron graveyard".

In fact, Taylor had just £300,000 to spend on players. He has played the transfer market successfully, receiving £1m from AC Milan for forward Luther Blissett.

All of which shows that Taylor is a smart and successful operator. He has been just as successful in schooling Watford in tactics of long ball, aggressive simplicity. The reasoning can hardly be questioned: the more times you get the ball in the opposition penalty area the more goals you are likely to score. But the tactical purists throw up their hands in horror.

"I couldn't believe the anger when I was asked to manage the England youth team last year", Taylor said. The idea that England would adopt Watford's tactics – "putting the game back 20 years" – became an obsession.

"I was given that job to do two things," Taylor said. "To teach them to play forward more quickly, and to instil certain standards of disipline – the standards I expect at this club.

"I am not pure and perfect, but I believe in principles." This means standing up for his players, as he stood up for his players, as he stood up for Watford captain Wilf Rostron, who will miss the Cup Final after falling foul of a referee.

"I think players are over-criticized. People demand so much of football that the bad points are constantly highlighted. But when you compare the ethics of footballers to those of people in the professions who don't attract the same media attention, than it becomes clear that footballers are really quite saintly."

The vilification of Taylor is beginning to die down now. The footballing establishment, for all its earlier misgivings, is beginning to accept Watford, and Taylor's success, as a fact of life. So much that whenever there is talk of a "major club" with a managerial vacancy, Taylor's name crops up.

But he will not leave Watford. Not for a while, anyway. He has just signed a new six-year contract, a long time by footballing standards. "We thought he was here for life anyway," says John Barnes, one of his bright young lads.

Taylor says: "Some people think I'm unambitious because I haven't tried to go to a big club." Well, I've seen the big clubs, the ones you dream about as a kid, and they're not as big as you'd thought. And they're all not run in a way or by the people I like.

"What I want to do now is to win the first division championship. I'm not saying it's something we shall certainly achieve, but we still certainly give it a go. You want to share success with some one. Here, every moment of success is something we are achieving for the first time. At a big club, you lose the enjoyment of sharing success."

If you want to annoy Taylor, tell him you think he should move on from his present cosy number to Manchester United or Tottenham Hotspur. "By staying at Watford I am showing myself as being more ambitious, not less. I have chosen to find success the difficult way, by finding success for a small club. I want to be associated with its achievements: not with the record of other managers. That is my ego."

When the team faced the threat of relegation before Christmas, Taylor said it would benefit from a brush with disaster. Today, looking back, he says he suffered from no failing of nerve, no feelings of unbearable pressure.

"When I took over at Lincoln, they had gone nine matches without a win, and after I took over there was another nine without a win. People were asking what the hell I was doing. I was seen as a puppet appointment. They could have sacked me then, and left me with a mortgage, two kids, and a track record of failure. A boy of 28 who had a go and failed. That's what I call pressure.

"As for the Cup Final, well, that's an experience new to me, and new to the players. They might freeze. On the other hand there are moments, in any profession, when it all gells. Elton John knows this as a musician. I've known it. When the plan works, it's just like heaven."

Simon Barnes

moreover ... Miles Kington

From byte to verse and back again

The contest for the Oxford Professorship of Poetry is hotting up. After James Fenton and Peter Levi, Gavin Ewart has thrown his hat in the ring and now they have been joined by another surprise entrant – the Moreover Poetry Computer.

The Computer is already in training for the big event – it wrote 5,000 poems over the weekend – but it took time off to answer the big question that everyone's asking: What does the Oxford Professor of Poetry actually do?

The Oxford Professor
Of Poetry will
Attract girls called Tessa
And young men called Will.
He will find Tessa yummy
And William quite slick
But her verse will be crummy
And his make him sick.

The Oxford Professor
Of Poetry should
Be a father confessor
To both bad and good,
Should carefully study
Their verse, over drinks,
And then tell them: Buddy,
Your poetry stinks.

The Oxford Professor
Of Poetry shall
Insist upon "Yes, sir"
Instead of "Old pal":
From greeting him "Hi, there!"
They must be deterred
– Young poets should neither
Be seen nor be heard.

The Oxford Professor
Of Poetry can
Use a brand-new processor
to rhyme and to scan,
So while it is churning
Out scansion and rhyme
He can make more discernii
Good use of his time.

The Oxford Professor
of Poetry is
A barmier, fecklesser
Ozard of Wiz.
A kind of mad Akond
Of swots after Hall,
Or he'd never have taken
The damn post at all.

The Oxford Professor
Of Poetry can't
Expect to possess a
Nice Arts Council Grant,
If a BBC chat show
Should offer a fee,
He'd love to be macho,
But he'll have to agree.

The Oxford Professor
Of Poetry may
Never need a successor
If he can convey
To those eager young writers
The terrible truth:
There is nothing so trite as
The first verse of youth.

The Oxford Professor
Of Poetry must
Take the role of aggressor
And grind into dust
Anyone who goes in for
Poetical aims;
There's no room at the inn for
Another Clive James.

Diamonds are crumbling, but who is to blame? Richard Dowden investigates

The action behind the diamond curtain

The African took from his pocket a small, grubby, square of paper. He unfolded it and rolled a thumbnail-sized diamond on to the white pad.

The dealer examined it through his magnifying glass under the fierce fluorescence of the desk lamp, tossed it on to his electric scales and stabbed at his calculator. "What do you want for it?" he asked. "Five thousand dollars a carat." The dealer laughed. "Forget it," he said. "Seven hundred maximum."

The African laughed, too, and rose, gathering his cheap, heavy ovecoat around his thin tropical suit. His companion wore a woolen jumper under his long white coat. They paused for a little social chat, then shook hands and let themselves out through the double-locked doors.

"They imagine prices are the same as five years ago", sniffed the dealer.

But nothing is the same. The diamond market has recently been violently depressed by unpredictable and half-hidden forces. Some blame uncontrollable smuggling, and others the dominant giant of gem-trading, De Beers.

The Africans hurry from dealer to dealer up and down Pelikanstrasse, the street which runs alongside Antwerp's monumental ironwork railway station and the heart of the world's diamond-dealing and cutting trade.

It is not illegal to import diamonds into Belgium; a carrier simply hands them over to customs when he arrives, and names a dealer. The customs send them to the diamond office at the back of Pelikanstrasse, where the dealer picks them up. But the African traffickers have to smuggle them out of Zaire, Sierra Leone, Angola and other African countries. Congo Brazzaville, which has not a single diamond in its soil, has become a minor exporter.

One of the unwritten rules about the trade is that no questions are asked, though experienced dealers can tell from which country a rough diamond comes, even down to which mine.

The smugglers stay at the Tourist Hotel, a gloomy block on Pelikanstrasse, or in flats just off the street. I visited one at which 40 or 50 will stay, sometimes sleeping on the floor. At least eight children sat and played on the floor and I could hear more next door. It was an African "village" on the seventh floor.

A cheerful woman in traditional dress and flip-flops, who was cooking dried fish over a Calor-gas stove in the middle of the room, told me that all the men were out.

The Antwerp market is still devastated

Some of the traffickers are *logeurs*, with permanent residency in Belgium. They act as brokers and provide a stream of various goods, from motor-cycles to cloth, for others engaged in the trade to take back to Africa to exchange for rough diamonds in the bush. They provide up to 20 per cent of the Antwerp market, earning a good living for themselves but causing severe problems to the countries from which they export. Until recently, Angola was said to be losing up to one third of total production in this way.

De Beers, the South African company which controls the world trade in diamonds, dismisses smuggling as a "mere trickle", but it takes it seriously enough to offer advice to client producers who suffer from the traffic.

Diamdel, De Beers' buyers in Antwerp, buy smuggled diamonds too, but they do it to mop up pools of diamonds on the open market for their own stockpile, now estimated to be worth around $2 billion, which control the market.

Dealers have mixed feelings about De Beers. They recognize that violent fluctuations in the price and supply of diamonds would destroy the market. None of them has the financial backing needed to stockpile, so they accept that monopolistic control is necessary.

On the other hand, they are under no delusion about De Beers' motives, and they resent the company's methods. In Antwerp they are still angry at the way De Beers handled the investment craze of the late 1970s and the subsequent collapse in demand and price. In March 1980, prices scrambled to a record $63,000 a carat for the highest grade, then fell to one fifth of that price.

The Antwerp market still lies devastated. In the bourse, a high-windowed modern hall that resembles a student dining room, dealers play chess, drink coffee and chat. Only a few sit across the tables from each other, briefcases open, discussing the heaps of gems spread out on the white paper before them.

The notice board in the bourse bears announcements of the suspension or expulsion of members of the world's bourses for non-payment.

'We will make a great deal of money'

Few dealers will talk publicly about the trade. De Beers, ever publicity-shy, discourages the divulgence of trade secrets, but one dealer told *The Times* recently, "De Beers followed the investment market, and sold when the price was high".

New diamond investment houses sprung up in the high inflation period of the late 1970s, many of them lacking the knowledge and trustworthiness the trade relies on. Most of these disappeared with the crash, but many of the older firms collapsed too. De Beers' insistence that its sight holders buy everything which the company offers them contributed to the fatal squeeze on some of these firms.

A new system of grading diamonds introduced during the investment craze drew distinctions so fine that even the experienced human eye cannot distinguish between seven different grades.

"The old system was based on trust", the Antwerp dealer said. "You sold a diamond because it looked beautiful. The new grades are just for investors." He argued that De Beers could have issued its own quality certificates, and even created an investment institution to protect buyers and dealers.

De Beers disclaims the power to influence the market or control the system, presenting itself as the responsible holder of an essential, almost inevitable, monopoly.

One De Beers executive once called the company a producer co-operative merely responding to demand, a description that hardly matches the immense political and economic power of the multinational.

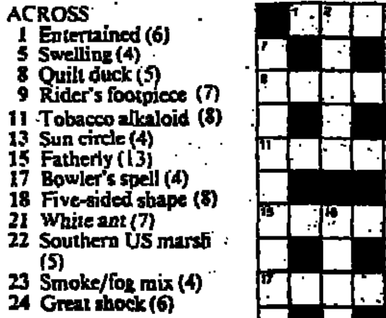
The investment fever did put the company in a dilemma. De Beers could not allow a big build-up by competition of stocks which might later flood the market and threaten their own monopoly. To deter demand, they raised their prices by imposing four surcharges. This move, however, failed and the bubble burst only as a result of a rise in interest rates in the United States.

As prices were tumbling in 1981, Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of De Beers, said, "I think we will come through, and you will find that with the stocks we have accumulated, we will make a great deal of money."

Last month his prediction began to come true. After two lean years De Beers announced profits of nearly £270m in 1983 – a 20 per cent increase on 1982.

The ripples of this revival in the diamond trade are barely felt in Antwerp yet, and the market in good quality gems, Antwerp's speciality, is still weak. On the Pelikanstrasse the only sign of life remains the African traffickers.

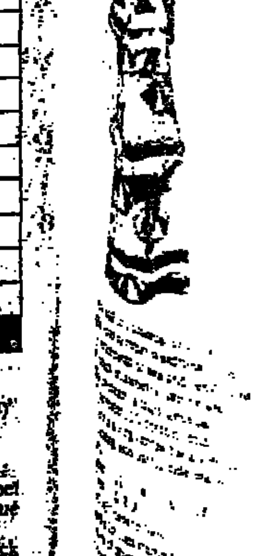
CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 342)



ACROSS
1 Entertained (6)
5 Swelling (4)
8 Quilt duck (5)
9 Rider's footpiece (7)
11 Tobacco alkaloid (8)
13 Sun circle (4)
15 Fatherly (13)
17 Bowler's spell (4)
18 Five-sided shape (8)
21 White ant (7)
22 Southern US marsh (5)
23 Smoke/fog mix (4)
24 Great shock (6)

DOWN
2 Gironde wine area (5)
3 Knight's title (3)
4 Breaking off (13)
5 Lumbus (4)
6 Pungent (7)
7 Millet shoot (10)
10 Stage arch (10)
12 Sod (4)
14 River deposit (4)
16 Provable proposition (7)
19 Non-Jews (5)
20 Air formation (6)
22 Short bodice (3)

SOLUTION TO No 341
ACROSS: 1 Pizza 4 Postbag 8 Remit 9 Exclude 10 Seignior 11 Abel 13 Biomedicine 17 Luff 18 Travesty 21 Written 22 Nabob 23 [illegible] 24 Extol
DOWN: 1 Purist 2 Zombi 3 Antimony 4 Preponderance 5 Sick 6 Bourbon 7 Ghetto 12 Scavenge 14 Inflict 15 Blower 16 Cymbal 19 Sabot 20 Sten



FASHION by Suzy Menkes

FASHION EDITOR'S COMMENT

Fashion this season has taken up the "African Look" – dark tribal colours, jungle prints, rough weave natural linen and ethnic bangles. Meanwhile, the streets are a-glow with flourescent colours, paint splash prints, fresh white cotton and day-glo accessories.

Street style and "fashion" have never looked so far apart. But what is fashion except something that is recognizably worn? The dictionary defines it as the "prevailing custom in dress." By my own judgment, fashion now means the prevailing style in any peer group. Nobody is wearing the African look because the only group receptive to the call of the wild was already wearing it last summer. The tribal beat that caught the young mood brought in primitive prints and African bandanna ties in the hair. It has now been presented to the greater buying public a year later in a far less subtle way as safari shirts and animal prints.

The African-inspired clothes hanging on the rails are just the latest example of a "fashion" that has never really justified that label. Since Lady Diana Spencer put a ruff of frills round mass-market necklines (in complete contrast to the High-Tech clothes that "fashion" was offering), we have had no style which women have generally responded to and recognized.

Yet there have been seismic changes to the silhouette (the widened shoulder), to proportions (the square sweaters and cropped trousers), to leisure wear (track suits from toddlers to middle age). The bomber jacket, the big blazer, the cotton sweater are all widely worn.

If such garments are so fashionably acceptable, why do the taste makers (designers, manufacturers, retailers) get "fashion" so badly wrong?

The mistake lies not in the clothes but in the assumption that any one look will now be universally accepted. In the past, fashions were made for and set by a tiny segment of society. ("Conventional usages of upper class society" is one dictionary definition of "fashion".) Clothing today is made democratically for women who lead various lives. The American retailers have realized that success comes from knowing your market and serving it well, which is why they have specialist shops devoted to "career dressing" or fancy hosiery for the junior market.

In Britain, where social divides are less arbitrary, we suppose that if something is fashionable, everybody will actually wear it. On that basis the fluorescent socks which are the flavour of the month in the Kings Road, would mean a rash of day-glo feet at Ascot or in executive board rooms. The idea is absurd, yet designers who produce a particular image and fashion editors who report on their collections are challenged by women who think that a certain style will be imposed on them.

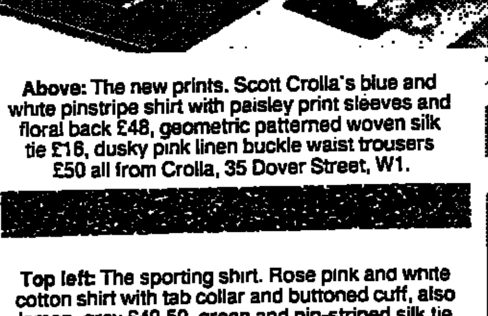
"They aren't going to make us shorten our skirts? is the suspicious query of women who have not understood that fashion authority no longer exists. You pays your money and you takes your choice. And if it is African prints you want, you will be spoiled for choice in the summer sales.

Putting your money on a shirt











Above: Italian style. Pure cotton classic shirt with small collar and two button cuff £63, textured weave marbled stripe tie in green, blue and tan £17.50, both from Gianfranco Ferre, 37b Brook Street, W1

Below left: High Tech checks. Blue and white graph print with white collar £35, stripe tie in emerald, royal blue and maroon £16, both from Aquascutum, 100 Regent Street, W1. Seiko Data-2000 personal information system with memory store watch from Seiko stockists.

Below: Wide-angle collar: Textured weave grey stripe cotton shirt with cutaway collar £59.50, also green and rust, from Grey Flannel, 7 Chiltern Street, W1. Black and white ikat tribal print tie £16 from Crolla, 35 Dover Street, W1. Slub wool and silk black and white jacket £120 from SJS on 2 at Simpsons Piccadilly.

Glasses from a selection at For Eyes, 21 James Street, WC2, Cheapside, Sloane Street.



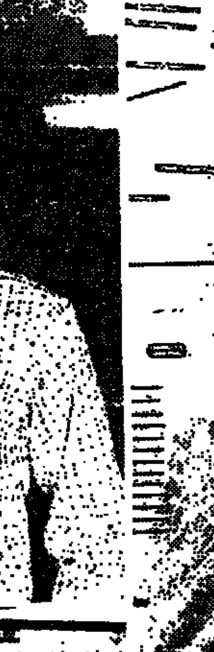
Above: The new prints. Scott Crolla's blue and white pinstripe shirt with paisley print sleeves and floral back £48, geometric patterned woven silk tie £16, dusky pink linen buckle waist trousers £50 all from Crolla, 35 Dover Street, W1.

Top left: The sporting shirt. Rose pink and white cotton shirt with tab collar and buttoned cuff, also lemon, grey £49.50, green and pin-striped silk tie with sporting motif £27.50, both from Dunhill, 20 Duke Street, St James's, SW1 and Harrods. Horsehead tie clip £2.50 from Paul Smith.

Left: Reactionary chic. Ticking stripe red, black and white cotton shirt £34.95, geometric print silk bow tie £9.95, lacquer red enamel cuff links £23.95 and braces all from Hilditch and Key, 73 and 37 Jermyn Street, SW1. High-waist trousers £57.50 from Paul Smith, 44 Floral Street, WC2. Fashion Assistant Christine Painell.

Photographs by HARRY KERR







Left: White collar worker. Steel grey striped poly cotton shirt by Van Heusen £14.95 Selfridges, W1. Tie, John Lewis, W1. Flannel trousers Dunhill, Duke Street.

Far left: Print and stripe. Pink and grey stripe cut away shirt £35 and fine wool suit by Cerruti £325, both SJS on 2, paisley tie and hanky £24, alll from Simpson Piccadilly.

The blossoming of prints, the sliced-away collar, bold mixes of stripes, paint strokes of colour, the return of the formal cuff, a new emphasis on texture – all the passion of changing fashion is in the simple shirt and tie.

The safe shirt bought to a price to blend in with the office furniture may still be the standard for the working man. But the crisp edge to young men's wing collars has inspired a new generation of formal shirts. The dark shirt under a lighter jacket as worn by Duran Duran has become a pop statement of style. The younger Hooray Henrys like the reactionary chic of double cuffs, cuff links, bow ties and foulard handkerchieves. And perhaps The Smith's penchant for flowers has made the floral print the high fashion look.

The regular shirt changes according to its collar, which is still quite small but now cut away at a sharp angle last seen in fashion on the Duke of Windsor. Button-down and tab collars are also small with the collar pin across the throat a fashion feature. White collar workers have seen their shirts move from badge of office to high style. The smart white collars now tend to come on striped shirts in subtle combinations of colour: pink with yellow and teal blue, green with aqua and bright red.

The variegated stripe is the mainstream story of the season. Stripes broad and narrow are used in tandem on one shirt to give the effect of pin-striped suiting or ticking. Because texture is now important to fashion, shirtings simulate tweed with herringbone or weave effects printed into a stripe. Graphic and grid checks, sometimes used in conjunction with the stripes are also high style and these same geometric lines make the favourite patterns for ties.

Mixtures of patterns and stripes are the new look, wittily demonstrated by Scott Crolla's patchwork shirt that offers a formal striped shirt front, collar and cuffs under a suit, with bold paisley patterns on sleeves and back. This is a mirror image of street style, which puts paisley pattern ties with striped shirts, or plain knitted silks against dark tropical prints.

Men are becoming more adventurous, claims Roger Talbot of Hilditch and Key, who find even stockbrokers can be wooed into pink or yellow shirts although the staple style for the English professional classes is still red or blue stripes. Twenty per cent of their business is now in the Duke of Windsor cutaway collar, complemented by ties in neat spots, a pattern revived from their 1920s pattern books.

The Jermyn Street shirt is distinguished from the chain store version by being made to a standard rather than a price. It is hard to find mitred, two-button or double cuffs on packet shirts and the ubiquituous chain store poly/cotton is not the stuff that gentlemen's shirts are made from.

Italian designers produce what used to be considered English classics: shirts and ties in simple and perfect proportions using innovatory textures and unexpected colours to give a cutting edge on style.

Playing safe is the problem with British designers. Last week, Van Heusen, who make shirts in a wide range of colours and include Sea Island cotton, unveiled their new tailored collection from autumn. At an elegant show at the Royal Festival Hall, and as part of a Van Heusen sponsored concert, we saw well-constructed suits, jackets, casual trouser and blazer in styles that would not frighten the horses or the most conservative customers.

Something up my sleeve

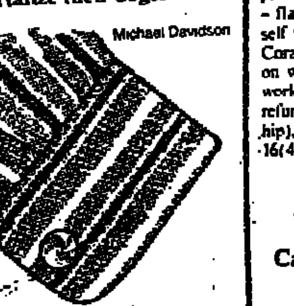
Wearing your favourite pet (or your grandchildren) on your sleeve, means a serious commission for Paul Longmire. He specializes in custom-made cuff-links, engraved or enamelled with anything from a family crest to a company logo to the aforementioned nearest and dearest.

The varied collection of cuff-links antique and modern in his shop in St James's grew from a general interest in jewelry and silver ware. Victorian designs and dress sets of waistcoat buttons and studs (now high fashion again) spawned the craft of cuff-links. Now shapes and styles inspired by the nineteenth century designs and made in enamelled silver gilt (from £148 plus VAT). Racing links with the correctly coloured enamel vest and cap or burges sailing flags (£190 plus VAT) come a little cheaper than pets, people or clan tartans (£290).

Paul Longmire bought his Bury Street shop the day he went in to look at an unusual trout tie pin and found that the business was for sale. Now over 100 tie pins and stick pins are also part of his collection. They sell to the same men who have re-discovered the double cuff and the links and see the discreet dandy effect as current style.

Presentation sleeve links made for the royal family (including some charming intertwined initals for Edward and Alexandra) are an inspiration to customers who want to commission designs for themselves. If you want to find a present over the counter there are links old and new (from £55), but Paul Longmire thinks that the custom-made cuff-links makes a more personal present and sets an interesting challenge for his workrooms. For the record, the cute grandchildren enshrined in enamel were made for an American couple. Englishmen, it seems, are more likely to want to immortalize their dogs.

Michael Davidson



Personalized pet cuff links, centre, garnet dumbell links circular swirl links, available with buttons and studs. All from Paul Longmire. Shirts from Austin Reed.

THE TIMES DIARY

Ken the chartist

Neil Kinnock's mute appearance on Tracey Ullman's video is about to be consigned to the footnotes of socialist music history; Eric Heffer's plea for a left-wing Song for Europe will be forgotten; even *The Red Flag* may be challenged: Ken Livingstone is to become a pop singer. He is cutting a record with chart-topping Flying Pickets, a group a politically left as its name suggests. The words are being kept secret but, as the song was being written for this month's GLC jobs festival, you can probably guess. The performance is quite overshadowing a more modest effort, by the all-women High Jinx, picked by the GLC as its anti-abolition campaign song.

Driving force

The depomping of Edinburgh's first citizen by the new left-wing council will not leave the Lord Provost (sorry, convener) in bicycle clips. John McKay tells me his Labour group is likely to insist he keeps the Daimler – "although personally I'd see nothing wrong in a Metro." Chauffers John and Henry must be worried.

● Politics deals another blow to sport. The Libyan national football team, undaunted by a 2-0 thrashing by Manchester United in Tripoli in February, were keen to take on Nottingham Forest. The organizers of the tour now assure me: "There's no chance."

Missing link

Organizers of the SDP-Liberal Alliance campaign for next month's European elections were justly proud to produce their manifesto yesterday, a week before Labour and the Tories. But the 26-page document has just two omissions – nowhere does it mention that it is the party's campaign manifesto, nor even the election date.

Honest graft

Three marriage dowries are awaiting to be snapped up in the City of London. The booty comes from a "Marriage Portion" bequest, left to the City in 1880 by a Signor Pasquale Favale, who was induced to leave hundreds of thousands of lire because "his wife was a native of London and that he had passed many happy years in the City". All that's required is to fill out a form (no mugshot needed) proving that applicants are aged between 16 and 25; are about to be married, or were married within the past year; were born within the Square Mile of London (that includes all babies born at Barts), or have lived in the City for seven years. Signor Favale left only one catch – that the dowries, awarded by the Port and City of London Health and Social Services Committee – go to girls who are "poor and honest". Last year only two applied – probably not because of the lack of poverty and honesty in the City, but because the dowries are only worth £30 a throw.

● A one-day course on how to teach managers to cope with stress, organized by Sheffield Chamber of Commerce, has had to be cancelled. The businessmen were too busy to attend.

Didn't travel

Dr John Eaton set off from Saffron Walden on a 1,100-mile tour to collect 1,500 bottles of wine from French vineyards. They were to be sold to raise cash for the British Association for Immediate Care – the organization which provides medical treatment at the scene of road accidents. What happens? An elderly Belgian smashes into the back of his car.

BARRY FANTONI



'Remember, the crowd here are *expected* to get up out of their seats'

False impression

Spen King, deputy chairman of BL Technology, recently replaced the steel panel on the driver's door of his new 3.5 Rover with an experimental plastic one. He was so pleased with the match that he challenged colleagues to identify the plastic version. "When you find it, give it a good kick; it is quite impervious to knocks", he said. Later, King found a large dent – in the rear door.

● There's nothing like first-hand experience: Brian Pearson, editor of the magazine *African Health*, has just returned from a medical conference in Nigeria . . . with all the symptoms of blackwater fever.

Passing thoughts

I doubt that the driver of the 6.36 am Wolverhampton-Euston train will forget the new £2m Sandwell and Dudley station in a hurry – chiefly because that is precisely what he did when it was waiting to be officially opened by local dignitaries and BR top brass yesterday.

PHS

Michael Binyon looks behind the impending industrial unrest

Germany: enter the leisure ethic



Berlin 1945, Ibiza 1984: a corner of a colonised foreign beach that reflects a growing distaste for work for work's sake

Bonn

Everyone remembers how the Germans used to work: women in headscarves passing bricks from hand to hand as they laboured in the rubble to rebuild a country devastated by war; men who put in long hours in the factories and produced an economic miracle; unions that sat down with the bosses, not to argue over wage claims, but to plot strategies for greater efficiency and higher output.

Those were the good old days, people say – the Adenauer era when hard work was the way to moral and material salvation. But as Germany prospered, attitudes changed. Waves of *Gastarbeiter* – Italians, Yugoslavs, Turks – came to a hungry labour market to take those jobs Germans no longer wanted. People took things a little easier. They wanted more time to spend the money they were making, were more interested in holidays abroad than overtime at work. Now German workers, who already put in fewer hours than those of other western industrialized countries, want to bring the working week down to 35 hours without any cut in pay. They are threatening widespread strikes to back their demands. What has happened to the old German work ethic?

The polls have given one answer. Young people today are more interested in being with their families. They no longer believe they should produce ever more and work ever harder; and they are increasingly unwilling to sacrifice leisure for more money. Such findings, challenging long-standing assumptions, have led some commentators to conclude that the Germans are becoming idle, a notion abhorrent to the conservative older generation. "Germans outraged: We are *not* lazy!" screamed the headline in the mass circulation *Bild* after one such poll last year.

But there is more to it than that. Those who regret the passing of self-sacrifice and unstinting commitment to work should remember the peculiar circumstances of the post-war reconstruction. Not only was superhuman effort the only way to make Germany habitable again; hard work was in some way expiation for the enormity of the war, a way in which Germans could regain dignity and the respect of the rest of the world.

Circumstances today are also special. In Germany – perhaps more than in other western countries – the environmentalists, opponents of consumerism, the Greens and the alternative movement in general have influenced public attitudes to work. And the nature of work is changing rapidly. The advent of automation, the computer revolution, the contraction of traditional industries, have swept away thousands of jobs and left many workers bewildered and alienated by new practices and jobs that leave many people feeling little more than cogs in an impersonal machine. The polls that documented the waning enthusiasm for work also found growing dissatisfaction with the nature of employment today. There is a yearning for the old skilled industries, for the fulfilment of the craftsman.

Such changes have been gathering pace for several years. The unions are taking them up now because unemployment is obliging them to abandon their cosy relationships with employers and fight in a more partisan way for their member's interests.

The unions are threatened in a way they have never been since the war. Organized on an industry-wide basis, they did not compete with one another and were assured of an important say in the running of factories and enterprises. Accordingly they were the envy of the western world. So successful was the cooperation with management that strikes were a rarity, and *Mitbestimmung* was held up as a model for good industrial relations. The whole system was nicknamed *IG Deutschland*, as though the country were one giant trade union.

But collective bargaining on a nationwide basis has become less and less satisfactory. There is little room for flexibility. In the old boom days, regional differences were glossed over, but in the present harsher environment union members in the prosperous Stuttgart area, among the highest paid in Europe, have very different demands and expectation from those in the depressed area along the North Sea coast or in the Ruhr.

Trade unions, which for political reasons were induced to compromise with management during the 13 years of Social Democratic rule, now find they have become, in some members' eyes, too identified with the employers' interests.

The change of government has also altered the balance of power between unions and management and thrown down political challenges. Unemployment and the lay-offs in traditional industries have robbed the unions of their power: the Metalworkers, the country's largest union, which is leading the fight for the 35-hour week, has seen its membership fall by 160,000 in three years.

The unions therefore feel the need for a fight to give themselves a higher profile and recapture lost political ground. What better issue to take on than the 35-hour week, which they can present as a radical and far-reaching measure in reducing unemployment?

It is a controversial cause that does not promise the unions an easy victory. German workers already work only 1,773 hours a year, compared with the Americans' 1,904 and the Japanese 2,101. The Kohl government seems to be on solid ground when it argues that the unions can choose shorter hours or more pay, but not both. German industry cannot afford such a unilateral gesture so long as the country's competitors do not also share out existing jobs. As the campaign's opponents say on their car stickers: "The 35-hour week will create more jobs – in the Far East."

Ironically, just as Germany has been held up as an industrial model to much of Western Europe, worried industrialists here are now pointing to Japan as the example to follow, while the unions are looking the other way, gearing themselves up for the most serious industrial strife since 1978.

Many people, especially the Greens and the left, are glad the somnolent unions are now forcing a thorough examination of how work should be organized. They say this proves their ideas are getting across, that the god of economic growth is no longer supreme. "Germans are now seeking a new balance between working and living, having and being", a social scientist who helped compile a recent survey proclaimed triumphantly.

Conservatives are appalled, however, and insist that most people would rather retire early than work a shorter week. They say that strikes will be supported out of solidarity rather than conviction.

Whatever the outcome, German society is now having to grapple with a problem that is being presented in a starker and more heated way than it has yet been in other industrial societies.

Peter Kellner

Will it soon be a Gang of One?

Dr David Owen can scarcely put a foot wrong these days, if his coverage in the media is anything to go by. During the Libyan embassy siege he seemed to pop up everywhere, from *News at Ten* to the *Daily Mail*, as the former foreign secretary who knows a thing or two about dealing with awkward foreigners. In Parliament he is one of the few opposition speakers that other MPs flock to hear. At weekends he is apt to dash off a letter to the Prime Minister, release it to the press, and wait for the news bulletins to broadcast his views.

One of the most compelling requirements of a politician is to command attention, and Dr Owen command a lot of it.

There is, though, one group of people whom Dr Owen does not impress: the voters. Or rather, they might like *him*, but they are none too keen on his party. While Dr Owen basks in the comforting glow of media approval, the Social Democrats are wilting out there in the real world where parties flourish or perish according to whether they can win votes and seats.

The recent local election results show how weak they are. One of the SDP's original objectives was to attract a new kind of support that the Liberals had largely failed to attract: the disaffected, urban, traditionally Labour, voter. That strategy was one of the principal reasons why the Gang of Four created a separate party. It is a strategy that has now comprehensively failed.

England's 36 metropolitan districts have 2,421 councillors. All of them have been elected since the SDP started fighting elections. (This month's contests saw the departure or re-election of the last district councillors elected before 1982.) The SDP's total tally in these urban areas after three years of elections is just 22 councillors.

If we add the main urban councils in Scotland and Wales which held elections this month, the picture is even bleaker for the SDP. The party took three seats in Dunfermline and one in Dundee, but none in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Falkirk, Monklands, Motherwell, Newport or Swansea. Adding these 10 to the 36 English metropolitan districts, the SDP can now boast only 26 out of the 2,859 councillors – less than 1 per cent.

Two reasons are advanced for this dismal performance. The first is Britain's first-past-the-post electoral system. But this provides a far from complete alibi. The Liberals face the same hurdle, but they have still amassed 202 councillors over the past three years in the English metropolitan districts; a further 26 in the ten Scottish and Welsh districts takes the total to 228. Leaving aside London and Cardiff, which did not vote this month, there are nine Liberal councillors for every Social Democrat in urban Britain's district councils.

The second reason, or excuse, flows from that contrast. The Liberals, we are told, fight the more promising seats, while the SDP has to plough less fertile soil. This is true up to a point: in terms of voting movements (as opposed to absolute totals); the SDP has done only a little worse than the Liberals in the past three years. The Liberals have won more seats because they have advanced where they already had some support.

But the statistical logic of this argument sits oddly with the original political promise. It was precisely because the Liberals had done so badly in many urban areas that the SDP decided to fight them. Just as the Liberals had built up local strength through hard work and community politics in Conservative areas such as Cheltenham, Eastbourne and Chelmsford, and a scattering of such northern cities as Liverpool, Rochdale and Stockport, so the SDP claimed that it would uncover a new layer of electoral support elsewhere.

The SDP's failure to fulfil that ambition now threatens the party's future. By every yardstick it is far weaker than the Liberals. It has fewer members, less money, fewer MPs and councillors, and less public support. (In 1981, far more people would say "SDP" than "Liberal" when asked which party they supported; today more people say "Liberal.")

Even the SDP's greatest asset when it was founded – the experience in government of the Gang of Four – is now largely spent. Shirley Williams and William Rodgers lost their seats last year, and Roy Jenkins has made little public impact since he resigned the party leadership. Only Dr Owen remains to remind us of the SDP's original intention to break the mould. He does it very well, but not well enough. The tide is running out on the SDP, and on the strange notion that the Liberal/SDP Alliance could ever endure as a partnership of equals.

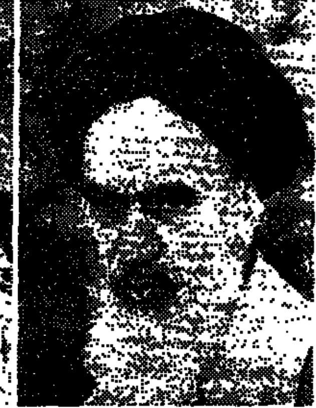
Many Liberals would like to cut loose from the SDP but know they risk losing many of the gains they have made. (A split between local Liberals and Social Democrats was instrumental in the Liberals losing control of Inverclyde council.) But the alternative course – to take over the SDP – is blocked by Dr Owen's determination to present himself as the leader of a fully fledged party. It is, perhaps, the greatest tribute one can make to his political skills that he can sustain that impression when there is clearly no longer any substance to it.

The author is political editor of the New Statesman.

Bernard Levin suggests a logical step for dealing with lunacy







Demagogues whose actions betray a basic insanity: Gaddafi, Amin, Mao, Bokassa and Khomeini

When madness is abroad, no hostage to misfortune

The recent events in St James's Square have been widely discussed, but mainly in terms of the limits to national action against embassies or accredited diplomats imposed by the Vienna Convention, and the difficulty of resolving such conflicts with national regimes which refuse to be bound by the Convention or by any of the normal rules governing relations between states. Colonel Gaddafi is a murderous scoundrel; he is perfectly capable of ordering the killing of diplomatic staff in Tripoli and for that matter of any number of non-Libyans living and working in Libya; how, then, can he be dealt with?

Instead, I want to draw attention to a less frequently discussed, yet in its implications even more intractable, problem. There are tyrants galore in the world; indeed, there are far more tyrannies than free countries, and that has always been so, even before the modern age of ideology. But what is new, and very different, is that today there are states – some of them very advanced, large, powerful and in global strategic terms significant – which are run by men who are *literally insane*.

Gaddafi is plainly one of them: that is what made the problems of the siege so difficult. The chief general characteristic of the mad, even of the monomaniacs among them with but one *idée fixe* in their spinning heads, is their unpredictability; since they do not act, because they are incapable of doing so, on rational principles, their actions and words may be scrutinized in vain for any clue as to how they will behave in any particular course of events, which in turn makes it impossible to decide what course of events is the best to strive for among those who are dealing with them. If the Law of Gravity were to be amended, so that a stone dropped from the hand would be as likely to fly upwards or sideways as fall to the ground, cricket would become a very odd game.

Idi Amin was about as mad as it is possible for a human being to be, though Bokassa (Giscard d'Estaing's rough diamond of a friend) may well have been very slightly madder still, and Sekou Toure, may he rest in very little peace, was certainly mad for years before he died; the result in all three countries was a hideous slaughter of real or (more commonly) imaginary opponents, made all the more hideous by its arbitrary nature. The Ayatollah Khomeini is another raving madman with real power; to say, as some do, that he is not mad but inspired by an extreme fanaticism is to miss the point, for fanaticism as extreme as that *is* madness.

Once, the problem was quite easily solved. Caligula was murdered by the Praetorian Guard; George III was quietly replaced by a Regent; Ludwig of Bavaria (mind you, the only real evidence that *he* was mad was his passion for the music of Wagner, a diagnosis that I am in no position to endorse) was forced to abdicate. In Africa before independence any local ruler who didn't have all his cups in the cupboard would have been removed rapidly by the colonial power; Indian princelings who succumbed to the mid-day sun were usually persuaded by the Resident to go on a prolonged tiger-shoot while alternative constitutional arrangements were worked out.

What has changed? Two things, one of them among the most dreadful phenomena of our time. The first is that with modern communications, arms, methods of surveillance and political control, it is much easier for the mad rulers to continue ruling, and much more difficult for those around them to engineer their overthrow. (The same, of course, is true for sane tyrants.) The second, and worse, development is that madness has become infectious: Khomeini has no difficulty at all in summoning at will any number of howling lunatics to lynch his victims, storm an embassy or do anything else he bids them ("Why, 'twill not be seen in him there – there, the men are as mad as he"). Mao did the same on a vastly greater scale; Gaddafi himself fights only with his favourite weapon, the mouth, but he has no lack of young Gaddafis to go out into the world and murder those who have displeased him.

Madness being what it is, we cannot know where it will strike next. I am certainly not the first to point out that if Hitler had had nuclear weapons he would certainly have used them at the end of the war, even if he had known that the Allies had had them too; not long ago there was a story, which may well be true, that Gaddafi had asked the post-Mao Chinese leaders to sell him some nuclear bombs. As the appropriate technology becomes simpler, the number of countries that could soon be in possession of nuclear weapons (though perhaps not of a long-range delivery system) grows constantly.

From time to time, there are vague suggestions that something ought to be done about this problem; the something generally takes the form of some kind of armed international equivalent of two men in white coats accompanied by a member of the local authority. It is impossible for a large number of reasons, worst of them that mad leaders may be useful to countries – or indeed inter-nation alliances – which would have to agree to the despatch of the white-coated parachute task-force; Giscard supported Bokassa, and Britain financed Amin and trades with Gaddafi himself. (Mr Andrew Faulds went even further; he denounced the Israeli rescue of Amin's victims at Entebbe.)

What then is to be done? In the sense of detaining at Her Majesty's pleasure these mad dogs who infest our world, nothing. But what we can do – it is not much, but it is something – is to make sure, when the signs of lunacy in rulers become apparent ("madness in great ones must not unwatched be"), that we have not left too many hostages in their territory. Gaddafi was able to behave as he did (including, I take it, instructing the creatures inside the "Libyan People's Bureau" to open fire) because there were several thousand British citizens in his hands, apart from the embassy staff. But whether he was mad or sane, Britain should have broken off diplomatic relations with him long before she did (the United States did so three years ago), at the very latest when he began to send his hired gunmen to murder people in this country; after that, a series of firm warnings to any British citizen who wanted to go to Libya for work or trade or play, to the effect that they did so at their peril, would have been enough.

No one should have been in any doubt about the nature of Khomeini's madness; his words and actions before the Shah was overthrown were clear enough. Amin's intentions were also clear well before he began to carry them out. Giscard finally decided that Bokassa had gone too far when he massacred a classroom of children; he had massacred plenty of grown-ups before that, and eaten bits of some of them, too.

It is not, I recognize, a particularly dramatic, elegant or even heroic programme that I recommend. But rarely, if ever, shall we be in a position to send a task force to overthrow a madman who has seized power, and rarely shall we be able to threaten him with a fate he cannot impose on us and in a much worse form. (Suppose President Carter had announced that unless the hostages were released, all Iranian citizens in the US would be executed. Khomeini would have ignored the threat – not only because of course it would never have been carried out, but because he would regard the victims as being exceptionally fortunate in being sent to Paradise earlier than they otherwise might have been.) The attempt to organize international measures against air piracy do not exactly inspire confidence in any kind of collective security against the madmen. But in the absence of any generally agreed plan, it is up to individual governments to draw up their own. The Libyan affair, if it should lead to such thought on the part of our government, may yet turn out to have done more good than harm.

Roger Scruton

The last link with a lost world

People need things, almost as much as things need people. The critical moment of their mutual support is the moment of breakdown. Suddenly, the object upon which everything depended – the car, the boiler, the drain, or the dinner suit – is unusable, and you contemplate its betrayal in helpless unbelief. It is some time before you overcome your self-pity enough to recognize that its need is greater than yours. But where do you turn for the person who will assist it? This question, the most irksome faced by civilized man, is constantly posed by my pathetically dependent motorcycle.

Time was when everything usable was also repairable: chairs, sofas, carts, hats, accordions, carpets. All were in a state of flux, as new defects revealed themselves, and new patches were affixed to cover them. Objects entered the world of human uses only to pass at once from being to becoming.

Repair was not so much a habit as an honoured custom. People respected the past of damaged things, restored them as though healing a child, and looked on their handiwork with satisfaction. In the act of repair the object was made anew, to occupy the social position of the broken one. Worn shoes went to the anvil, holed socks and unravelled sleeves to the darning-last – that peculiar mushroom shaped object which stood always ready on the mantelpiece.

The custom of repair was not confined to the home. Every town, every village, had its cobbler, its carpenter, its wheelwright and its smith. In each community people supported repairers, who in turn supported things. And our surnames testify to the honour in which their occupations were held. But to where have they repaired, these people who guaranteed the friendliness of objects? With great difficulty you may still find a cobbler – but for the price of his work you could probably buy a new pair of shoes. For the cost of 15 digital watches you may sometimes find a person who will fix the mainspring of your grandfather's timepiece.

The truth is that repair, like every serious social activity, has its ethos, and when that ethos is lost, no amount of slap-dash labour can make up for it. The person who repairs must love the broken object, and must love also the process of repair and all that pertains to it. The modern motor vehicle is the subject not of repair, but of "after-sale service", a euphemism implying that only the firm who made it can restore it, according to specialized procedures of its own and with a view to ensuring that it will never again be "as good as new".

Which returns me to my theme. Here and there you may still find places where the ethos of repair lingers, and where you will not be brushed contemptuously aside merely because your vehicle is of a model, a year, or a character, which falls outside some manufacturer's prescription. On Ladbroke Grove one such place still survives, a peculiar testimony to declining values, amid the planning blight of Kensal Town. Only the name – Hamrax Motors Ltd, in yellow plastic lettering – seems to unite this little Victorian terrace with its surrounding world.

Above the ruined classical mark of the shop, however, is affixed a more ancient label – an enamel plaque in royal blue, bearing the title "Imperial Motors", and beneath it, in the window, is a most extraordinary revelation of ancient customs. Where you would expect the chrome extravagance of the latest bum-tickler from Japan, or the polished props of the fetishist's day-dream, you find only inexplicable twists of wire, dusty fuses, disordered piles of sprockets, tappets, axle-nuts and cotter-pins. Beyond, in the deep interior, stand shelf upon shelf of smudged cardboard boxes, each labelled with some hieroglyph, and each overflowing with small metallic parts.

In the cramped counter of this shop men congregate from every corner of England; steel-studded ton-up boys from Watford, gaberdine-clad Sunbeam buffs from the depths of Devon; solitary rallyists who have bumped themselves from Wales on farmyard bikes of their own devising. With infinite patience, the eccentric need of each is catered for; a chain link for an ancient single-cylinder Matchless will be searched out with as much concern as a complete gearbox for last year's Kawasaki. Indeed, the more recondite and intricate the job, the more the staff will welcome it, and problems of repair awaken interest proportionate, not to their profit, but to their rarity.

Hamrax Motors consists of three terraced houses knocked together, and every corner of the dark interior is given over to the storage of motorcycle parts, which are stacked on shelves and hung on the walls like votive offerings. To reach the workshop you must go out of the shop and down a flight of stone steps beneath an arch. This touching architectural detail, which once gave drama to the street below, typifies the shadow-filled grandeur of the Victorian slums. Alas, the rage for hygene and social justice has left nothing standing, save only the patched fabric of Hamrax itself, sustained by the life-giving ethos of repair, and by the sense that a Englishman's bike is his charger.

The author is editor of the Salisbury Review.

THE TIMES

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MILITARY MANAGEMENT

In defence, as in so many other major areas of policy, this Government prefers the managerial to the radical approach. That is the philosophy which lies behind the Prime Minister's refusal to contemplate any further cut in Government spending. It is based on a political fear of the consequences of radicalism. It is assumed (questionably) that radical reform in the structure and burden of British Government will attract too much noise and opposition, and that a properly conducted search for greater managerial efficiency would just as satisfactorily contain the inherently expansionist pressures within every spending department.

Mr Michael Heseltine has worked quite correctly to his brief at the Defence Ministry. The result, in yesterday's White Paper, is predictably managerial and depressingly unimaginative in terms of the opportunity for a decisive stimulus to British grand strategy which this Government has declined. The White Paper contains all the right sentiments, but it reveals that little has changed, in strategic terms, from the era of Sir John Nott, who preceded Mr Heseltine and who, before he was distracted by the Falklands war, was obsessively engaged in a hurried and one-dimensional attempt to cut back on naval spending, which was marginally alleviated by yesterday's decision to keep more frigates in the active fleet.

Considerable parts of yesterday's White Paper are set aside to extol Mr Heseltine's new managerial tools. We hear of cost economies, rationalizations, and devices for greater competition in weapons procurement, all of which Mr Heseltine hopes will produce a bigger bang for a buck in the defence budget. None of that can be criticized, since it is a necessary administrative element in controlling a department which spends £17 billion per year. What is open to criticism is the absence of any serious attempt to look beyond the managerial minutiae not only at the scale of Britain's strategic priorities, but at the possibilities which exist for re-invigorating the Nato alliance after many years of strategic and tactical atrophy in its thinking.

In fact Mr Heseltine's department has carried out two internal reviews of grand strategy – the first dealing with contingencies outside the Nato area, the second within the alliance – in which Mr Heseltine appears to have shown no great interest beyond allowing some further emphasis to be devoted to Nato's northern flank.

We see that 95 per cent of Britain's defence budget is directly or indirectly devoted to alliance tasks. It seems unlikely that sufficient energy is being applied to see that such an effort could be better employed in a dual capacity. The purpose of that would be to ensure that the ultimate obligation to Nato did not preclude a more flexible approach to the use of British forces outside the Nato area, since it is an undeniable consequence of the successful stabilization of the central front that the Soviet response has been to seek to undermine the western position in the Middle East, Africa and the Caribbean.

The White Paper states that the United Kingdom provides 70 per cent of the forces involved in Nato tasks in the eastern Atlantic. That demonstrates the proportionate importance of the contribution which the Royal Navy makes to burden-sharing in the Alliance. The same cannot be said for the Army's contribution on the mainland of Europe, which perhaps explains why the White Paper declines to define the proportion of Nato's total force provided by the commitment to maintain Rhine Army at a permanent peace-time strength of 55,000 men. That figure would rise to 150,000 in an emergency; so why does it have to be so inviolate in peacetime? The persistence with maintaining Rhine Army at this figure, with the garrison accompanied by all its dependants and their welfare, contributes an unnecessary burden to the Defence budget, and helps to ossify Nato's tactical thinking for the central front which for some years now has cried out for revision.

The peace-time establishments of the Army and the RAF in Germany have no tactical rationale. The line-up in central Europe makes military nonsense. It is born of old political formulae which have outlived their relevance. As a result of its performance in the Falklands war, this Government enormously enhanced the standing of the Nato Alliance as a whole. With such credentials it had the opportunity to move in on the rigidities of alliance thinking. It could have generated an active debate, both on the nature of a more coordinated contribution for the Allies to meet emergencies outside Europe, and on a proposal for greater military logic in the way members share the costs and burdens of defence. There is little evidence that Mr Heseltine is looking that far; indeed the star attraction of his White Paper, called Minis (Management Information System for Ministers and top management) about sums it all up.

TANDEM TROUBLES

With quite a flourish at the weekend, the Social Democratic Party issued a manifesto for the European parliamentary elections next month which was highly interventionist in terms of economic and social spending. On a European scale, it is reminiscent of the National Plan era of British politics.

Since the SDP's chance of securing seats in the European parliament is an outside one the manifesto is more interesting for what it reveals of the party's not very innovatory frame of mind than as an essay in practical politics. More relevant to the real world was the emergency motion that was highly critical of intimidation in the miners's strike, which however, had to be withdrawn because it was considered not sufficiently even-handed.

The fact is that the SDP, uneasily struggling in conjunction with the Liberals either to obtain the casting vote in the politics of the next parliament or to replace Labour as the principal party in opposition to the Conservatives, is having a hard time. In recent by-elections (particularly where it has had to fight in solid Labour or socially mixed areas) it has done worse than the Liberals have in their traditional role of harvesting Tory protest votes in safe Tory seats, which votes customarily return to their old allegiance in the next general election.

Should it, therefore, continue its struggle to remain an individual and separate party, or has the time come to consider amalgamation with the Liberals in a single Alliance Party, in order to appeal more coherently to the electorate? The fall in its support since its best days in the last parliament has been drastic. Its brief peak of 44 per cent support in the electorate after the Crosby by-election at the end of 1981 was, of course, always artificial, but thereafter the Alliance ran Labour a close race up to the general election last year, in which it obtained 26 per cent of the vote.

In the first five months of this year, however, Alliance support as measured by the MORI opinion poll has been down to 18 per cent. Of course, it has done better than that at the recent by-elections but (as at Crosby) by-elections are a notoriously bad guide to general election prospects. More to the point, perhaps, is that MORI also found a notably sharp drop in support from the youngest age group, among trade unionists, and in the Midlands and North – in other words in precisely the places where the SDP ought to win votes if it is to fulfil its function in the Alliance.

The Alliance suffers from having a split message for the electorate. The SDP has a nationally known leader (with a dwindling handful of ex-Ministers around him) but with no national organization comparable to the Liberals'. The Liberal Party has an effective congeries of local organizations, often of a highly idiosyncratic kind but no leadership capable of imposing unity and direction. Should, then, the two parties amalgamate, with either Dr Owen or Mr Steel as the single leader?

For the SDP, the case against doing so is formidable. It needs the Liberal organization but not what goes with it. The amalgam of British "Greens", unilateralists, crypto-social democrats, community politicians and "wet" Tories is the last sort of party that Dr Owen and his friends left the Labour Party to lead.

They think that they have a different sort of message for the patriotic working class vote which has been traditionally Labour-supporting and which they aim to capture.

They are right to think that this is the segment of the electorate that they must attract to the Alliance to be really in business. They have been right in thinking that the features of the Liberal Party which appeal to discontented Tories have no comparable appeal to Labour voters. Yet time is not on the side of the Alliance. If by the half-way mark of this parliament its prospects have not significantly improved, the two parties and their leaders will probably have to reconsider with a genuinely open mind whether working in tandem rather than as a unity is really practical politics.

SUBSIDISING HOME OWNERS

Recent surveys of the condition of Britain's housing – cited by our Property Correspondent in his articles on boom and bust in government improvement grants – can make fretful reading. They show in figures what an observant stroller through the suburban avenues of the cities would also notice: the half-timbered gables of inter-war houses now conceal materials reaching the end of their reliablity. No longer are the problems of an aging housing stock confined to inner city terraces. Large-scale refurbishment is needed in the private sector as well as council estates. A highly imperfect housing market appears increasingly unable to deliver a sufficiently close relationship between price and physical condition and between the incentive to improve and the resources of home owners.

There are those who, naturally enough are excited by the prospects of the economic transformation through which Britain must surely pass in the years ahead, tend to dismiss the housing question as archaic, a mere juggling of spaces and people or a matter of do-it-yourself. Others, confronted with the figures for disrepair in the new surveys, exhibit that old statist reflex which pushes public money out with little regard to either priority or equity.

The reflex is by no means a property of the left. Home improvement grants are a form of collectivism which Conservatives, especially Conservative councils, love. This showed in the promiscuity of the grant arrangements made by Sir Geoffrey Howe in his April 1982 Budget. It showed again in the urgent imprecations from ministers (including Mrs Thatcher) to "spend, spend, spend" the winter before last. In the space of a year spending on grants doubled. In the bonanza huge queues have formed creating a pattern of grant-getting related only distantly to the real state of housing.

The state has a legitimate interest in the transfer of the housing stock between generations and hence in its condition. Home improvement grants (unlike tax reliefs) feed directly into the physical fabric. There are groups of private owners such as the elderly who may lack the means to maintain their homes yet who find it difficult – such is the nature of housing – to move to more manageable accommodation. Grants can be a trigger for the renewal of an entire area of run down property. But grants are a random benefit which as long as they are not means tested bless the better off as well as the poor.

During 1983-84 the grants boom seems to have helped push councils over their capital spending targets; the overspending trend is continuing in 1984-85. On present evidence the Treasury will find it difficult to resist the declaration of a moratorium on all local capital spending. This would not be the first time and it hardly represents an endorsement of the capital control system introduced in 1980: a freeze would have no good effects for private industry supplying home improvers or builders; it would make even more unfair the position of would-be home improvers now queuing for grants. Yet if there had to be a freeze, an occasion might be created for concluding (and publishing) the review of home improvements which is going on within the Department of the Environment. A first priority after these years of turbulence is to guarantee some kind of continuity in the supply of home improvement grants – possibly at a much scaled down rate (say, 50 per cent, making the state's contribution no more than that of the home owner) for "discretionary" awards. What is also needed, urgently, is some sign that the Government recognizes such grants are a poor instrument for dealing with the problem of the elderly in an aging stock. Various schemes are afoot through the building societies and private builders to facilitate the adjustment of the stock accommodating the elderly. Grants can be frozen but policy will not thereby stop the deterioration of the woodwork; only the movement of active and responsible home-owners in and through a buoyant housing market will do that.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Teaching a need for better rewards

From Mr D. Hepworth

Sir, As head of a rural primary school I take responsibility for the welfare – academic, aesthetic, social, physical – of 85 children. My school was open as usual on Wednesday last.

Like many colleagues I teach full time and do administration before and after school, working a 60-hour week, often to the detriment of my own family, who have long since become accustomed to the fact that their professionally patient father is notoriously short-fused once he eventually gets home. Lunch at courses is not on the house.

None of this is remarkable: it is hideously commonplace. So is the fact that I am paid less than £10,000 pa. There are many teachers with greater talents and less pay who work as hard as and harder than I do.

This is not by way of complaint. I work for a good authority and love the job. No other would give the satisfaction of watching the growing virtuosity and dazzling creativity of the kids I am lucky enough to spend my days among. But while Keith Joseph may be right in asserting that supply of teachers exceeds demand – and that says a lot for our priorities as a society – what about the quality?

There seem to be fewer people of real talent coming into the profession and this is especially true of male teachers. Primary schools are staffed largely by married women who – excellent teachers among them – find teaching provides an adequate second salary.

Those young people who are looking for a first salary perhaps find teaching more unaffordable than unattractive. How are we going to attract the quality that our children deserve while pay levels remain so low?

If teaching lacks "professionals" this may be the reason. Is it not obvious that if you want good professionals you have to pay them as such? If you want saints teaching isn't the area to work in.

Yours,
DAVE HEPWORTH,
25 Ranmoor Crescent,
Sheffield,
South Yorkshire.
May 11.

From Mr John Grimer

Sir, I note more pious platitudes in your columns – this time (May 10) from D. R. Bowes, headmaster of a junior school in Bishop's Stortford.

"Good will" in the teaching profession has long been understood to entail voluntary, unpaid overtime, extending often to several hundred hours per year for many teachers. Such work always involves teachers in extra responsibilities and very often in extra expenses from their own slender resources for which not even tax allowance is possible.

In recent years teachers have been giving ever-increasing time to the organisation of school holidays, educational visits and, especially under the present Government, the escalating demands of fund-raising activities and social problems. Lunch-hour supervision and attendance at out-of-school staff meetings constitute the very least of a teacher's so-called "good will".

If the public is to take a balanced view of the present dispute these facts should be given wider publicity.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN A. GRIMER,
Deputy Head,
Looe School,
Sunrising,
East Looe,
Cornwall.
May 10.

Solvent abuse

From Mr John Wheeler, MP for Westminster North (Conservative)

Sir, It is understandable that many people should be worried about solvent abuse. But your welcome editorial on this subject (May 5) very wisely advocated the desirability of the Government not being bounced into supporting a piece of unenforceable legislation. It may seem either desirable or popular to be seen to be doing something about a persistent social problem but solutions to complex problems of addiction are not to be found through the creation of criminal offences.

Perhaps it would be sensible to consider a few facts before the legislation bandwagon runs away with common sense:

1. There is no evidence of shopkeepers selling "glue-sniffing kits" to young people in England and Wales.
2. The same narcotic effect can be achieved by hundreds of ordinary household products, ranging from shoe polish, aerosols and paint through to glues of all kinds.
3. Some research in 1978, when 47 adolescents with a history of glue-sniffing were interviewed, revealed that 39 per cent stole their supply of glue, 33 per cent reported that someone older bought it for them, while only 15 per cent bought the glue themselves at a shop. Thus, seeking to ban or restrict the sale of such products would be both absurd and unenforceable.
4. Controlling or banning the sale of products to a particular age group could create a much worse crime problem, namely, a profitable market for the "pusher", who would sell his wares at an exorbitant price.

The solution is to be found in parents, teachers and social workers, and the police working together to help young people who have fallen for the habit and to emphasise the dangers. The Government, through the DHSS, has already given a lead by commissioning a film, entitled *Illusions*, about possible ways of prevention and intervention.

I hope the Home Secretary will continue to have the good sense to resist legislation. Mr Brittan should be much encouraged by your sensible leader.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN WHEELER,
House of Commons.
May 8.

Alms and the manner

From the General Secretary of War on Want

Sir, Roger Scruton's "A call to alms we must resist" (May 8) is gratuitous, misleading and offensive. Though an erudite man, Mr Scruton has successfully misinterpreted not only the works of War on Want (though we are nevertheless flattered by his attentions) but more seriously the parables of Jesus Christ.

Fashioning Christ's authority and words into a blunt instrument with which to beat us, he utterly misses the point about that most sharply radical story, the Good Samaritan – its point being not the "apolitical", "unthinking", "charity" of the Samaritan but the heartlessness of the good solid burghers who crossed over to the other side of the road rather in the manner of the ideologues of the "New Right" today.

Of the farrago of verbal disingenuity about War on Want's work, space permits only a very few observations.

Far from, as is implied by his innuendo, assisting Namibian guerrillas secure "automatic rifles (for) their shoulders" War on Want has administered only two emergency aid programmes to 70,000 desperate refugees driven by South African aggression into Angola. This aid – £2.2m in food aid and medical supplies – was funded by War on Want, other European charities, and *mainly* by the EEC. This programme was thus approved in detail by every government in the EEC, including the British.

Secondly, none of our 20,000 members and donors are likely to "be surprised at the organization's interpretation of its calling" as every one of them receives the same regular newsletter packed full of our project information from which Mr Scruton so selectively quotes.

They know, too, that we are not an organization "*ostensibly* devoted to the relief of poverty" but an internationally respected, broadly based campaigning organization (with, incidentally, thousands more liberal supporters than "Marxists") who have fought poverty here and abroad for more than 30 years.

Lastly, what did we do to deserve Mr Scruton's admonitions? As I understand his politics he favours a "rolling back of the state", "getting big government off the backs of the people"; why then aim such torrential abuse at the voluntary sector, for if not the state, who will pick up the pieces of poverty?

Which all begs the question, exactly who does qualify as suitably "charitable" for Mr Scruton's taste – registered charities 309092 and 282164 – Eton College and the Adam Smith Institute perhaps?

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE GALLOWAY,
General Secretary,
War on Want,
467 Caledonian Road, N7.
May 9.

Academic freedom

From the President of Ankara University

Sir, I read the letter (March 29) from Professor Isaac Marks and his colleagues with much chagrin. I feel that it is my duty as an academic to correct the serious errors of fact and judgment displayed in that letter.

Mr M. Ozek, former Professor of Psychiatry at Istanbul University, who was sentenced to a prison term by a court of law in Istanbul, was tried under an article of the Turkish Penal Code which has been in effect since 1936, and amended in 1951. The crime attributed to Mr Ozek was not that he was a member of the Turkish Peace Association, but that he and others used this as a front organization to effectuate the supremacy of one social class over another and to overthrow the established political, social and economic order in the country by the use of force.

As you can see, his being a professor at Istanbul University had nothing to do with his trial or sentencing. Nevertheless, the case is not yet finalized but is being reviewed by the Court of Appeals.

All the free democratic institutions as prescribed by the Constitution of 1982 (which was approved by a 92 per cent majority of the electorate at a referendum) are fully functioning.

The Council of Higher Education, a national board of governors which was established under the provisions of the Constitution, was formed in order to distribute and utilize the available human and material resources more efficiently among all the universities existing throughout the country, including those which are established in the less developed regions. Two thirds of the members of this council are academics.

It is actually a planning and coordinating body, having no executive power over the universities. The universities, on the other hand, enjoy full academic freedom. All appointments of teaching and administrative staff take place within the university bodies. Incidentally, not a single faculty member has been dismissed by this council.

At the present time our universities include staff members who, quite naturally, subscribe to all the various shades of legitimate political beliefs. What cannot be tolerated, however, is subversive activity and violence on the campus, no matter under what guise they are presented.

TARIK SOMER, President,
Ankara University,
Beselar,
Ankara, Turkey.

Facts and faith in Christian heritage

From the Chairman of the Trinity Trust

Sir, Those of us involved in helping to organize the celebration of our Christian Heritage were sad to note the comments (May 7) made by your correspondent, Clifford Longley.

Firstly, the Archbishop of Canterbury could not have been more supportive and was not asked to do more than preach at the service at Westminster Abbey; indeed, he expressed the wish right from the start that this should be a lay initiative and asked initially the former Archbishop of York and latterly the Bishop of London to chair an all-Churches Advisory Council to help keep us on the straight and narrow. Further, he has written to all diocesan bishops in the Church of England commending this initiative.

Secondly, one fails to see what an individual's material or political circumstances, if they are true, has to do with this marvellous initiative, nor am I aware of experiencing any dislike. Indeed, I have been touched by the enthusiasm and warmth of all those who have been consulted from every denomination.

Finally, the proclamation of the Christian Gospel has never been received with total enthusiasm although it is sad to find, even in this century, that it is criticized by those who could be in its vanguard.

Our Christian Heritage is a fact. It is about the Christian faith in our nation and its effect on men and women to relieve the needy and distressed. It does not need the media nor your correspondent to substantiate it.

Yours faithfully,
TIMOTHY ROYLE, Chairman,
The Trinity Trust,
57 Duke Street, Mayfair, W1.

From Mr John M. Sutcliffe

Sir, I am general secretary of one of the Christian organizations which, as Clifford Longley writes (May 7), has given Christian Heritage a cool reception. There are practical difficulties which limit collaboration but coolness comes from something deeper.

In conversation it was impossible to find out how the Trinity Trust defines Christian Heritage. I share with them a delight in historic buildings and heroic Christians from the past. But is that the sum total of Christian heritage?

Our Christian heritage has a spiritual motivation and includes people, ideas and movements. But was it ever envisaged that, say, the Christian's contribution to the beginnings of the Labour Party, or the particularly Methodist contribution to the development of trades unionism would be dealt with?

And if philanthropists from the past are included, why not modern mass philanthropy such as will be evident shortly in Christian Aid Week; and if Christian Aid, what about the serious Christian political concerns of the World Development Movement or Church Action on Poverty? One does not have to be committed to any of these movements to recognize their place in our Christian heritage.

If the Trinity Trust had given more thought to its brief perhaps a more humble, less all-embracing, title might have been chosen. As it is, there are too many gaps and apparent political neutrality gives a strong hint of political bias.

Our Christian heritage is plural. In not indicating their recognition of this the trust have made it very difficult for the churches and other Christians of good will to support their initiative.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN M. SUTCLIFFE,
General Secretary,
Christian Education Movement,
2 Chester House,
Pages Lane, N10.
May 8.

Giving the lie to liars

From the President of the Royal College of Psychiatrists

Sir, Mr Ferdinand Mount, in his article, "The flourishing art of lying" (April 30), enjoins us "to recover a sense of human cunning". He bemoans the development of what he regards as a creeping ingenuousness in society evinced by a reluctance to acknowledge barefaced lying and a need to find some alternative explanation in psychopathological or other terms. He regards psychiatrists as especially gullible in this context.

When a mentally disturbed individual commits a crime and tells lies, these three elements may or may not be interrelated. All the doctors who have seen Peter Sutcliffe before and since his trial are convinced he is suffering from a serious mental disorder. His crime was acknowledged and the court found him to be responsible for his actions. He had no awareness of his illness and was averse to the notion of admission to Broadmoor, soft option or not.

The fact that he has now been transferred there from prison vindicates the psychiatric opinions and, most important of all, provides the opportunity for treatment under safeguards of the Mental Health Act 1983.

The majority of psychiatrists are actually hard-headed realists who do not seek to explain away or excuse criminal behaviour. They are asked difficult questions by society through the courts about responsibility for actions and its diminution through illness. The paramount concern is to offer treatment to a sick person and in rare instances to impose treatment whether or not that individual is a criminal, or a liar, or both.

Yours faithfully,
KEN RAWNSLEY, President,
The Royal College of Psychiatrists,
17 Belgrave Square, SW1.
May 2.

From Mr Nicholas Elliott

Sir, I refer to Dr H. B. Gibson's letter of May 2 about the polygraph. With respect to him, he misses the essential point, which is that this contrivance is not so much a detector as a deterrent.

Its degree of reliability as a detector is questionable. But Mr Prime, for example, the traitor in GCHQ, is reported to have remarked to the effect that if he had known he would be subjected to polygraph tests he would not have had the guts to betray his country. Others who may be similarly tempted may think likewise.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS ELLIOTT,
The Garden House,
Stanford Dingley,
Reading,
Berkshire.
May 2.

Straw burning

From Mr S. A. Gourlay

Sir, Mr Ian Macdonald (May 7) wonders why the model by-laws governing straw and stubble burning forbid farmers from burning at weekends. The reason for this, as for the requirement to cease lighting fires one hour before sunset, is quite simply consideration for the general public.

The clause requiring an hour's notice to the fire brigade, the district council, or both, is optional. If the fire brigade in any particular county conclude that they will have difficulty in handling the calls, and the information will be of little practical value, they will decline. Equally, no district council should require its own officers to be notified unless they have the means to record and use the information gathered.

Our message to district councils is that the new model by-laws are considerably more stringent than their predecessors and offer a real chance of stamping out the irresponsibility which has marred recent harvests. We urge them, if they have not already done so, to adopt by-laws in line with the model by-laws as soon as possible and, having done so, to enforce them.

Our message to members of the public is that, if their council adopts and enforces the new by-laws, they should be able to prevent a recurrence of the difficulties of previous years. The NFU wants to cause the minimum inconvenience to the general public and wants those farmers who flagrantly breach the code to be prosecuted and heavily punished.

Our message to farmers is that if they do not get it right this time, they deserve all the fines meted out to them and they face the prospect of even stricter controls or complete prohibition.

We accept that we are on trial and have only one more chance.

Yours sincerely,
SIMON GOURLAY,
Deputy President,
The National Farmers' Union,
Agriculture House,
Knightsbridge, SW1.
May 9.

Music its own reward

From Miss Joanna Shaw

Sir, I have read the article in today's paper (May 11) about the report on music competitions and I strongly disagree on some points about competition in music being "... not only inappropriate but exceedingly harmful ...".

I have entered several regional competitions, including the chamber-music competition for schools and find them almost essential to young musicians. It not only keeps you working for something after finishing the Associated Board exams, but gives you practice, playing in front of a jury. Also, it gives you a sense of the competition you encounter in a musical career.

The report also said that competitions "... should offer prizes such as master classes ..". As a result of reaching the semi-finals and finals in the chamber-music competition, each group is eligible for master classes with well known instrumentalists for a day. I have had the opportunity to take part in these classes and I have found how rewarding they can be.

I strongly feel that competitions should be supported as a great help to young musicians.

Yours faithfully,
JOANNA SHAW,
13 Guilford Road,
Stoneygate, Leicester.
May 11.

Off pitch

From Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Robinson

Sir, In the feature on polo in your Friday Page today (May 4) it is said that the word chukka is derived from the Farsi (i.e., Persian) *chugan*, meaning small ball, polo itself being from Tibetan *pulu*, a ball.

The thousands of us who served in pre-partition India would, I am sure, agree that it is from the Hindustani or Urdu *chakar*, as spelt in official Roman Urdu, or chukker, as spelt in Anglo-Urdu colloquial usage as well as in the game of polo in those days. To make a chukker is to proceed roughly in a circle and, in our slang, "I'm going for a chukker" meant a stroll or ride around, or even a modest reconnaissance.

Since polo was introduced to Europe from central Asia, and perhaps originally from Persia or a Persian-speaking country, via the Army in India, where it became established before they brought it to Britain, the Urdu derivation seems much the more likely, especially since "small ball" is glaringly unsuitable to describe a period of galloping around a large field.

Your obedient servant,
R. B. ROBINSON,
The Old Rectory,
Beechingstoke,
Pewsey,
Wiltshire.
May 4.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
May 14: The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Newcastle Airport in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight this evening and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Tyne and Wear (Sir James Steel).

The Duke of Edinburgh, Honorary Fellow of the North East Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders, attended a dinner at the Civic Centre, Newcastle-upon-Tyne to celebrate the Centenary of the Institution.

His Royal Highness was received by the Lord Mayor of the City of Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Councillor A. Stabler) and the President of the Institution (Mr D. Kimber).

Lieutenant-Commander Andrew Wynn, RN was in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association, this morning opened the Cobbes Meadow Group Indoor Riding School at St Augustine's Hospital, Chartham, Canterbury, where Her Royal Highness was received by Mr R. M. Older (Deputy Lord-Lieutenant for Kent).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Patron of the Home Farm Trust, this afternoon opened Lympne Place, near Hythe, Kent.

Having been received by the Chairman of the Trust (Mr Frank Evans), Her Royal Highness was entertained at luncheon, toured Lympne Place and unveiled a commemorative plaque.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, President of the Save the Children Fund, this evening attended the Givenchy Gala (Chairman, Madame de Margerie) at Guildhall.

Her Royal Highness was received on arrival by the Chairman of the Fund (Mr Giles Witherington).

Mrs Richard Carew Pole was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
May 14: The Prince and Princess of Wales this evening attended a Banquet given at the Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly, W1.

The Hon Edward Adeane and Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith were in attendance.

May 14: The Duke of Gloucester as Patron, this evening opened the Exhibition "Peace Through Education", a history of the Council for Education in World Citizenship, at House of Commons, London.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
May 14: The Duke of Kent this morning received the Prime Minister of the Cook Islands (Sir Thomas Davies).

His Royal Highness, as Vice-Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, this afternoon received the Moroccan Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism (His Excellency Mr Azzedine Guessous).

The Duchess of Kent, as Patron the Newbury Spring Festival, this afternoon visited an Exhibition of Watercolours and Drawings at Donnington Priory, Donnington, and later visited Frankie Cummins' Watercolours and Drawings Exhibition at the United Reformed Church, Newbury. This evening, Her Royal Highness attended a Festival concert given by Paul Tortelier and Maria de la Pau at St Nicolas Parish Church, Newbury.

Mrs Alan Henderson was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
May 14: Princess Alexandra this morning visited North Ayrshire District Genreal Hospital at Kilmarnock.

In the afternoon, Her Royal Highness visited Culzean Park Centre at Maybole, Ayrshire.

Princess Alexandra, attended by Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Duchess of Kent will attend a reception in aid of the Royal College of Music Appeal at St James's Palace on May 21.

Zara Phillips, daughter of Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips, is three years old today.

A memorial service for Mr Robert Beloe will be held in Lambeth Palace at noon today.

A cheerful Princess Anne on a visit yesterday to open a riding centre at Chartham, Kent, for the Riding for the Disabled Association's Cobbes Meadow Group (Photograph: John Manning).

Dinners

Royal Academy of Arts
The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, was the principal speaker at the annual dinner of the Royal Academy of Arts held at Burlington House last night. Sir Hugh Casson, PRA, presided and the other speakers were the Hon William Waldegrave, MP, and Mr Laurie Lee. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Mayor of Westminster attended. Others present included: [illegible] Mr Luke Rittner, Mrs Barbara Rockefeller, Mr Piers Rodgers, Mr Leonard Rosoman, RA, Mr Michael Rothenstein, RA, the Hon Sir John and Lady Sainsbury, Miss Selina Scott, Mr William Scott, Mr Patrick Sheehy, Mr Will Soukop, RA, Mr Ruskin Spear, RA, Mr David Steel, MP, Mr Ian Stephenson, Mr Jocelyn Stevens, Mr Norman Stevens, Sting, Sir John Summerson, Mr Philip Sutton, Mr Patrick Symons, Lord Thomson of Monifieth, Mr David Tindle, RA, Miss Dorothy Tutin, the Hon Sir Peter Vanneck, Sir William van Straubenzee, MP, Mr Michael Varey, Sir Peter Wakefield, Mr John Ward, RA, Professor Carel Weight, RA, Mr Garry Weston, Mr H Anthony Wheeler, Sir Huw Wheldon, Mr John Whitney, Professor Richard Wollheim, and Professor Lord Zuckerman, OM.

Lord Mayor
The Lord Mayor and Sir John Donaldson gave a private dinner at the Mansion House yesterday for Co-operation North and entertained the Lord Mayors of Dublin and Belfast. The other guests included: [illegible]

Medical Society of London
The President of the Medical Society of London, Dr F Clifford Rose, gave a dinner last night at 35 Harley Street before the annual oration given by Lord Perry of Walton on "Leadership in Medicine". The guests included: [illegible]

Wine and Spirit Trades' Benevolent Society
The annual dinner of the Wine and Spirit Trades' Benevolent Society was held at Grosvenor House last night. Mr Esmond Bulmer, MP, presided and proposed the toast to the society. Mr T Q Abell, chairman of council, and Mr J A D Owen, QC, also spoke. The guest of honour was the Ambassador of Spain, and the Hon George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, was also present.

Reception

Council for Education in World Citizenship
The Duke of Gloucester, Patron of the Council for Education in World Citizenship, was the guest of honour at a reception given by the Hon Peter Brooke, MP, at the House of Commons last night to mark the publication of a history of the council. Others present included Dr William Taylor (president), Dr John Rae (chairman), Mr David Steel, MP, Baroness Elliot of Harwood and Lord Ennals (vice-presidents), Mr Derek Heater and Mr Malcolm Clarkson.

Meeting

Royal Over-seas League
Professor Bernard Williams, Provost of King's College, Cambridge, was the guest speaker at a meeting of the Discussion Circle of the Royal Over-seas League held at Over-seas House yesterday. Mrs Mairi Radcliff presided.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr C. D. C. Beer and Miss J. K. Bretherton
The engagement is announced between Charles, son of Mr and Mrs B. Beer, of Newick, Sussex, and Julia, daughter of Mr and Mrs K. D. Bretherton, of Frimley Green, Surrey.

Mr P. Capasso and Miss M. J. Zamudio
The engagement is announced between Patrizio, only son of Mr and Mrs C. Capasso, of Cheyne Court, Chelsea, London, and Maria Jose, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs I. Zamudio, of Washington, DC, United States.

Mr S. M. O'Dwyer-Russell and Miss K. J. Tasker
The engagement is announced between Simon Michael, youngest son of Wing Commander J. D. O'Dwyer-Russell, RAF, and Mrs O'Dwyer-Russell, of Oberammergau, West Germany, and Karen, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Tasker, of Eastbourne, Sussex.

Mr C. B. Thornton and Miss A. J. Berry
The engagement is announced between Christopher, younger son of Mr And Mrs Michael Thornton, of Guildford, Surrey, and Alison, third daughter of the late John Berry and of Mrs Robert Murdoch and stepdaughter of Mr Robert Murdoch, of Wester Hill, Linton, Kent.

Manchester win club bridge cup

Seventeen bridge teams from an original entry of 650 contested the finals of the Sobranie Challenge club championship of the United Kingdom held at the Park Lane Hotel, London, at the weekend

The last session was a three-cornered struggle between Southampton, the holders, Manchester, and Kettering. Manchester resisted Southampton's determined finish to emerge as winners. Results: 1, Manchester, 206 VPs; 2, Southampton, 204 VPs; 3 Kettering, 196 VPs; 4, Norfolk and Norwich, 176 VPs.

Birthdays today

Professor Sir James Baddiley, 66; Mr Michael Barry, 74; Sir Ralph Bateman, 74; Sir William Batty, 71; Mr D. M. Boston, 53; Lord Darling, 65; Mr Ted Dexter, 49; Mr R. A. Hough, 62; Lord McDonald, 68; Sir Frederick Mason, 71; Mr James Mason, 75; Professor P. A. Reynolds, 64; Mr Anthony Shaffer and Mr Peter Shaffer, 58.

Science report

Ancient wood's value to plant life

By Hugh Clayton

Wood anemones and bluebells are flowering late this year in the chilly spring weather. In some woodlands, wood sorrel, yellow archangel and early purple orchids are also flowering with them. They all figure on a list of plants compiled by government scientists who have been testing one of the most frequent and urgent claims of naturalists.

It is that recently-planted woods do not make such good havens for plant life as ancient woods. Great oak and beech-woods can last for more than a thousand years, and some of the trees in them may last for more than a century. For the purposes of research, "recently – planted" means up to about 300 years old, while ancient means several centuries older than that.

Both types of wood can look much the same, with tall trees giving long hours of shade to ground plants. Both add up to a very characteristic feature of the British landscape. But the scientists' work shows that they are not equally acceptable hosts for plant life.

The work was done by Mr George Peterken, a member of the chief scientist's team on the Nature Conservancy Council, and Miss Meg Game, who worked for the council when the survey was compiled. They worked in woods set amid arable farms in central Lincolnshire, having deliberately chosen one of the most intensively-cultivated parts of England, where many hedges have been dug out to enlarge the cornfields.

They wanted to discover if isolated patches of woodland could support wild plants on their own when the surrounding countryside offered few refuges. "If habitat islands function anywhere like real islands, they should do so in the study area", they wrote.

They examined 174 varieties of wild plant, and found that ancient woods usually contained more varieties than recently-planted woods. They also contained a much greater variety of plants associated with the traditional English woodland landscape.

The yellow archangel, a yellow-flowered dead nettle, was almost always confined to ancient woods. The much more common white dead nettle, which occurs in gardens and suburban hedges, was found more often in recent than in ancient woodlands.

Other common hedgerow plants like ground ivy and Jack-by-the-hedge were more frequent in recent than in ancient woods. Some unusual woodland plants like the brown bird's nest orchid were never found in the recently-planted woods.

"Claims that secondary woods will one day become as rich as ancient, presumed primary woods, seem unfounded", the scientists concluded. "Foresters should take special care not to alter the characteristics of ancient woodland soils by fertilising, draining and the use of heavy machinery."

Source: *Journal of Ecology*, vol 72, no 1 (British Ecological Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W1; annual subscription, £62).

Archaeology

Bronze Age village emerges from lake

By Norman Hammond, Archaeology Correspondent

Swiss archaeologists uncovered last summer an ancient village, which until a few months earlier had been 12ft below the surface of an Alpine lake. The wooden piles of numerous buildings were found, together with bronze tools and jewelry, and the remains of animals killed for food.

The site, at Hauterive in the eastern suburbs of Neuchâtel, lies on the north shore of Lake Neuchâtel in the Jura, and was excavated in advance of motorway construction along the shoreline.

The existence of an ancient settlement at Hauterive had been known for some time. "It is one of the last important well preserved Bronze Age sites left on the lake", according to M Philippe Ribaux, of the Cantonal Museum of Archaeology in Neuchaâtel, which conducted the dig.

A Neolithic village about five thousand years old lies just inland and uphill from the Bronze Age site, but a lower lake level three thousand years ago led to the Bronze Age village being constructed on a shoreline now flooded.

A coffer dam has been built out into Lake Neuchâtel, and 12ft of water was pumped out in the spring. There was still a considerable trickle in from the hills behind, however, and the pumps ran continuously.

A forest of stumps were revealed sticking up from the lake mud, each an oak pile that once supported part of the floor or wall of an ancient house on the marshy shoreline around 900 BC. Drainage operations in the lake last century destroyed the upper 19 inches of the piles, however.

M Ribaux said that it had been difficult to reconstruct actual house plans from the hundreds of piles. Most of them were whole tree trunks, and a large sample has been cored for dendrochronological dating, and for studies of their age by cutting and timberworking techniques. The complex has been mapped by aerial stereo-photogrammetry.

Some of the tools used to work the wood have been recovered, including stone and bronze axes, bronze sickles and fishhooks. Barley seems to have been the commonest cereal, and the farmers of Hauterive also kept cattle, sheep, goats and dogs. Wild bear, deer and beaver were hunted.

The pottery includes some cooking vessels with the remains of meals burnt on to their interiors. Most of the pottery is rather fine, black and polished with fine incised decoration.

The barley was ground on stone querns, most of them made from granite and quartzite rocks found in local glacial deposits. M Ribaux hoped that the positions in which they were found, being heavy and non-portable objects of little value, would help to document the sites of houses in the settlement.

Items of bronze and other jewelry have been recovered by water-sieving the archaelogical deposits, which form a thin skin over the earlier lakeshore muds and in which two periods of occupation have been recognized. The bronzes are in Hallstatt B1 style, the common range for central Europe in the early first millennium BC, and include long pins with thistle and ball heads. Striped glass beads may be an import from farther south, perhaps Italy.

Some curious objects have been found, including several pottery plaques with "horns" and grooved decoration which have no apparent useful purpose.

For the moment they have been consigned to the archaelogist's catch-all, "ritual objects"; and such they may turn out to have been.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Mr C. H. Tidbury, chairman of Whitbread, to be a trustee of the National Maritime Museum in succesion to Mr R. J. B. Walker, whose term of office expires on June 12, 1984.
Mr D. Innes Williams, of the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, and Mr A. G. Apley, of St Thomas' Hospital, to be vice-presidents of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Armourers and Brasiers' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Armourers and Brasiers' Company:
Master: Mr Peter W Trumper; Upper Warden: Dr Robert M S Perrin; Renter Warden: Lieutenant-Commander Richard J Pitt, RN.

International campaign for British films

A £3m campaign to promote the British film industry worldwide was launched yesterday at the Cannes Film Festival.

The year-long campaign will pull together all sections of the film industry to promote British films and film-making skills. A prize for a "British Film of the Year" was announced by Sir Richard Attenborough, the campaign president, who said that its aim was to establish a greater awareness and appreciation of British films.

Promotion would be through international, national and regional events and the cost would be covered by government and industry backing.

The Government will provide about £500,000 and another £500,000 has been promised by film industry groups.

Sir Richard said that over the 40 years he had been involved in the film business there had been several occasions when British films were very much in focus at home and around the world.

"This is one of those times when British films have had some successes", he said, referring to productions like his own *Gandhi* and other Oscar nominees like *Educating Rita* and *Local Hero*.

"But the whole concept of cinema-going and films being part of our leisure activities has somehow got lost", he added.

"The aim of the campaign will be to bring the cinema back into focus nationally and internationally."

Pupils win US science awards

Two British teenagers have walked off with seven prizes in a competition in the United States against 600 of their American contemporaries.

They were entrants to the student International Science and Engineering Fair in Columbus, Ohio. The research projects entered by the British students provided answers for the golfer anxious about his or her swing, and to the question of how insects can climb up the window.

Richard Mackman, a student from Garforth Comprehensive School, who lives in Leeds, won an award in the engineering category with a golf-swing analyser, incorporating a micro-computer. In addition he received specialist prizes

Anne Constable from Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire, who attends Queen Anne's School, Reading, entered the zoology category with the results of an experiment with cockroaches showing the mechanism that enables insects to climb up shiny, smooth vertical surfaces.

She won an overall prize in her section and two specialist prizes; a first class award from the United States Entomological Society and a first prize from Kodak for the exceptionally high standard of the photographic work in her project.

The British entrants, both aged 17, were chosen in a competition run by the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Their trip was sponsored by the Westinghouse Electric Company.

Latest wills

US resident with £1.8m died intestate

Mr Albert Lautman, of Miami Beach, Florida, left estate in England and Wales valued at £1,895,228. He died intestate.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Edge, Mr Anthony Travers, of Ashtead, Surrey, company director £668,354
Fisher, Mrs Nancy Beryl, of Biggleswade £628,145
Kay, Mr John, of Westminster, London £297,672
King, Mr James Kesner Gifford, of Swalcliffe, Oxfordshire, Lloyds underwriter £339,382
Lyon, Mrs Margaret McLeod, of Salisbury £228,444
Thomas, Mr Owen Thomas, of Trecastle, Brecon £240,705
Townsend, Mr Hermann Guy Collingwood, of Godalming £245,274
Vidal, Mr Robert Edward, of Chipping Campden £255,734
Williams, Mr Richard Gruffudd, of Holyhead £249,979

OBITUARY

PROFESSOR CHARLES HOLT SMITH

Radar and guided weapons

Professor Charles Holt Smith, CBE, who died on May 7 at the age of 80, was Professor of Instrument Technology at the Royal Military College of Science, Shrivenham, from 1949 to 1968.

The boundary between physics and engineering, especially electrical engineering, is hard to define, and Charles Holt Smith spent a long and distinguished career in this frontier zone, enriching both regions with his contributions.

He graduated in physics from the University of Manchester and then obtained industrial experience with GEC before joining the Royal Aircraft Establishment at Farnborough, in 1926. Four years later he moved to the Research Department of the BBC where his investigations were mainly concerned with aerials, and in 1938, now firmly established in the radio propagation field, he returned to Farnborough. At this time the high performance aircraft was beginning to emerge in squadron service and Holt Smith was engaged on a range of problems concerned with aircraft radio navigation, VHF communication and control systems.

Meanwhile radar was also emerging as radio-location and in 1940 he transferred to the Telecommunications Research Establishment at Malvern to work on airborne radar.

He worked at Malvern where he became Department Head for nine years, mainly on Coastal Command and anti-submarine projects and was also responsible for the start of work in the guided weapons field.

In 1949 Holt Smith was appointed to his chair at Shrivenham, but for many years he continued to maintain his former interests as Chairman of the Air Navigation Committee, as a member of the Guided Weapons Advisory Council and as a member of the Electronics Advisory Council. Using this background of experience he developed the Guided Weapons courses at Shrivenham and from the commencement these gained full support from all three services.

He was appointed CBE in 1955 and in the following year was seconded to the Government of India to be Dean of the Institute of Armament Studies at Kirkee. During his four years there, in addition to reinforcing the existing studies available to technical officers of the Indian Army he initiated a Guided Weapons course.

Holt Smith returned to Shrivenham in 1960 and was very soon immersed in a new interest in computing. In various forms, this had been his stock-in-trade for many years, but it was the rapid development of techniques in the field of the electronic digital computer which now engaged his attention and it was due to his efforts that the College obtained its Elliott computer. In short, Holt Smith was a leading member of that early generation of electronics specialists who laid the foundations of modern computer and navigational technology, a team which, considering the lack of sophistication of the equipment available to it, performed very creditably indeed.

Holt Smith retired with his wife Gracie in 1968 and went to live in Bournemouth. Shortly after this he was appointed Shrivenham's first Professor Emeritus. He outlived his wife by only a few weeks, having been ill over a long period.

MR BERNARD SCHAFFER

A colleague writes:

Bernard Schaffer one of Britain's foremost scholars in the field of politics and public administration died on May 10 at the age of 58 having collapsed after delivering a lecture at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

After two years as a wartime Bevin Boy down the coalmines, he graduated from the London School of Economics, worked for two years in the UK Treasury under William Armstrong and then taught at Southampton, Queensland and, finally, at Sussex where he became a Professorial Fellow at the Institute of Development Studies shortly after it was established in 1966.

He was particularly well known overseas, especially in Africa, Asia and the Pacific for helping to establish the administrations in the new states, and also in Australia where, in the mid-1970s he was Chief Consultant to the Royal Commission on Australian Government Administration, and was able to share his insights into how policies and decisions are made.

His original work on the equitable allocation of and access to services and facilities provided by administrative agencies was of special interest to administrators and politicians in many countries. He published extensively on these issues and on public policy and decision making, administrative organization and training. Most of his writing had a consideration for policies that were designed to correct the inequities of modern societies.

He was a painstaking teacher, an erudite scholar and a kind, gentle, family man.

He leaves a widow and a son, whose academic success gave him enormous pleasure and pride.

SIR GEORGE ERSKINE

Sir George Erskine, a director of Morgan Grenfell and Co for 22 years and President of the Institute of Bankers 1954-56, died on May 10 at his home at Godalming aged 87.

Robert George Erskine was born in Kirkcudbright on November 5, 1896, son of a chemist, and was educated at Kirkcudbright Academy and Edinburgh University where he graduated in law.

He joined the staff of the local branch of the National Bank of Scotland, moving later to its head office in Edinburgh, and apart from war service remained with the bank until 1929 when he moved to Morgan Grenfell, of which he became a director in 1945 until his retirement in 1967.

During the Second World War he took up an appointment as deputy chairman of Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes (NAAFI), a post for which his organizing ability specially suited him. He continued in the post until 1952, his services to that organization having been recognized in 1948 when he was knighted. He had been appointed CBE in 1945.

He was a member of the Law Society of Scotland, a member of the Jenkins Committee on Company Law, 1959-62, and High Sheriff of Surrey in 1963.

DR CELINA SOKOLOW

Hon Gerard Noel writes:

The interesting obituary of Dr Celina Sokolow (May 10) stated, quite correctly, that she was one of the last surviving witnesses of the events surrounding the issuing of the Balfour Declaration. Not mentioned was something she herself told me not long before her death. This concerned her father's private audience, on May 10, 1917, with Pope Benedict XV. The latter's unconditional approbation of the concept of a Jewish national home in Palestine was, her father told her, a vital precondition of acceptance by other powers, notably Britain, of this same concept.

There was, I also learned, an even more immediate result of Nahum Sokolow's friendly relationship with the Vatican. In the autumn of 1917, faced in Palestine by General Allenby's advancing forces, the Turkish Commander, Djemal Pasha, ordered the ruthless evacuation of Tel Aviv which would have caused its total destruction.

Sokolow appealed urgently to the Vatican Secretary of State, Cardinal Gasparri, who immediately sent instructions to Monsignor Dolce, the Apostolic Delegate in Constantinople. The intervention had the desired result: the evacuation order was withdrawn and Tel Aviv was saved.

Look back at Community in the making

A new exhibition in London of photographs and documents recording the development of the European Economic Community should help to concentrate the minds of young Britains on its values in the run-up to next month's European elections.

That was the keynote of a speech given yesterday by Mr Edward Heath, the former Prime Minister who led Britain into the Community, when he opened a display from the Community's historic archives at Queen Mary College, London.

Mr Heath said that people in Britain under the age of 50 knew far too little about the factors which led to the formation of the European Coal and Steel Community in the early 1950s.

Its main purpose was to achieve permanent peace in Europe by linking the heavy industries of France and West Germany.

The exhibition, which ends on Friday, includes copies of such documents as the 1951 treaty establishing the Coal and Steel Community, as well as photographs and papers relating to Britain's entry to the European Community on January 2, 1973.

Torvill and Dean win TV personality prize

Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean, the ice-skaters, were named Pye Colour Television Personalities of the Year yesterday for their audience-winning performances.

The couple, at present in Australia, were represented by their coach, Betty Callaway, at the awards ceremony. Central Television's *Auf Weidersehen Pet* took the prizes for best male comedy role and best writing. The presenter of BBC Breakfast Time, Frank Bough, received the Lord Willis award for outstanding services to television over the years.

Oliver Postgate and Peter Firmin, whose studios near Canterbury have produced such children's favourites as *Ivor the Engine, The Clangers.*

The Royal Television Society last night split its annual writer's award between two authors, Alan Bennett for the BBC's *An Englishman Abroad*, and Ken Taylor for the script of *The Jewel In The Crown* for Granada.

The society's performance award was also divided between the two productions: to Alan Bates for his portrayal of Guy Burgess in *An Englishman Abroad*, and to Dame Peggy Ashcroft for her role as Barbie Batchelor in *The Jewel In The Crown*.

THE ARTS

Galleries

Too impressionable for his own good

Henry Lamb 1883-1960
Manchester City Art Gallery

Reginald Hallward 1858-1948
Christopher Wood

Robert Gibbings and Viva Talbot
Michael Parkin

Muirhead Bone 1876-1953
Garton and Cooke

Henry Lamb painted two of the most familiar twentieth-century British portraits, the Tate's willowy image of Lytton Strachey, draped over a chair and down across the floor, and the much-reproduced 1930 Evelyn Waugh as young intellectual with a pipe, a pint of beer and a red tie – not to mention one of the Imperial War Museum's most memorable First World War canvases, *Irish Troops in the Judean Hills Surprised by a Turkish Bombardment*, viewed in vertiginous perspective from above. He also figures in many Bloomsbury books as one of the succession of handsome, unresponsive young men with whom Strachey fell in love, and flits across the lives of more colourful characters like Augustus John, Lady Ottoline Morrell and Stanley Spencer. Why then is he not better remembered? Most satisfyingly, the large retrospective at Manchester City Art Gallery until June 16 tells us exactly why.

There is no question but that Lamb was a very accomplished painter: almost wherever one looks (except, perhaps, for the more academic works of the Thirties and Forties, which the show plays down), there are striking and memorable images, pieces of vivid and economical draughtsmanship, and a really painterly approach to the medium. The problem comes in finding a unifying style or character which might bind all the individually admirable works together into a coherent *oeuvre*. Even the three specific pictures I have already mentioned, all of them in the show, might have been painted by three different people, and the show as a whole offers a bewildering multiplicity of styles. Or finally not so bewildering, since one soon catches on to the basic fact that Lamb was the most impressionable of artists. Work out what painter he was closest to at any given period, and you will be able to guess immediately in what style he will be painting.

The very earliest work includes drawings of London landmarks which might have been done by Muirhead Bone – very understandable and acceptable from someone in his early twenties. Shortly after Lamb had come down to London from Manchester he fell in with Augustus John, and the influence extends from details of technique to the types of women he liked to paint (even, sometimes, the very same models). Around 1910 Lamb went to paint in Brittany, and there Gauguin and the Nabis inevitably crop up, though John takes over again when he returns to England. Around 1911-12 there is an outbreak of Symbolism, and the Tate's *Phantasy* looks as though he has been struck by Picasso's Blue and Rose periods. At the end of the First World War he got to know Spencer and for a few years there is a strong influence from that quarter, as in *George Kennedy and Family* (1921). Even in his late sixties: the last painting in the show, *Hat Fever* of 1950, shows him looking at life through the eyes of yet another artist friend, Edward Ardizzone, whom he had met early in the Second World War.

All very curious, and rather worrying. Lamb was a good painter – there is no denying it. And yet history has not been quite arbitrary in expunging him from its pages, even if it has retained one or two individual paintings. Earlier he would creditably have used the visual language of the tribe, and have had his own small niche. It was his misfortune to have been born into a generation which would have more languages to choose from than ever before, and so to have had his indecision about what he wanted to say so fatally exposed by his indecision about the language in which to say it.

The obscurity in which **Reginald Hallward** has stayed for the last 75 years or so is not as difficult to explain. Even the height of his fame – as an illustrator of vaguely mystical tendencies in the 1890s and 1900s, when they grew under every bush – was not very high, and he made the tactical error of living on and on, rumbling about his own neglect, until 1948, when he was 90. If the name sounds vaguely familiar, it is no doubt only because Wilde, whom he knew somewhat, apparently appropriated his surname for the painter in *The Picture of Dorian Gray*, in much the same spirit of fantasy, no doubt, as he appropriated John Gray's for his hero. All the same, if Hallward is undeniably a minor artist, he proves in the show at the Christopher Wood Gallery in Motcomb Street until May 26 to be a minor artist of a much more distinctive and intersting variety than the more ambitious and visible Lamb.

Quite early on in the 1890s Hallward worked out his own individual style for his illustrations, making much play with intricate patterns of conventionalized leaves and branches, often enclosing mysterious magical or pastoral scenes and filling every available inch of space with busy but controlled detail. This style is to be observed also in his ceramics (rather attractively coloured, these) and what one takes to be his earlier oil paintings (the chronology is a bit obscure). Later he branched out into stained-glass design, but hopes that he might prove to be a sort of English Harry Clarke are soon dashed, since the results, though attractive, are relatively conventional. On the other hand Hallward's later paintings, mostly of pregnant wooded slopes and apocalyptic skyscapes over jaggedly symbolic mountains, are really strange and have a sort of strangled intensity and tortured paint-surface which make one wonder whether some of the bitterness which comes out in his later writings did not find here an unconscious outlet.

A few doors along, at the Michael Parkin Gallery until Friday, there are more rediscoveries in early twentieth-century British art. The show is entitled, in rather unwieldly fashion, **Robert Gibbings and Viva Talbot and Seven British Printmakers of the 1920s and 1930s**, and that is exactly what it covers. Not, I suppose, that Gibbings needs rediscovery – though, since his name has been misspelt on the sculpture right by the entrance to the V & A's Henry Cole Wing ever since that opened, perhaps I am wrong – but do you know who Viva Talbot was, and how familiar are you with the work of Lill Tschudi or Ethel Gabain and her husband John Copley? Viva Talbot was one of Gibbings's more talented pupils, and her landscape wood-engravings evince confident technique and impart a personal tinge to the general period flavour. Lill Tschudi was one of the most skilled practitioners of the coloured linocut, her work bursting with a most extraordinary dynamism, and John Copley comes up with perhaps the most striking single image of the show in his coloured lithograph *The Wash Room* (of the Edwardian Empire, Leicester Square), which anticipates and matches the urban nightlife scenes of the American Ashcan School.

Since I mentioned **Muirhead Bone** in connexion with Henry Lamb's early work, I had best mention also that there is, for anyone who may not be quite sure what Bone represents, an unexpectedly sizable show of his prints and drawings at Garton and Cooke, 9 Lancaster Court (off New Bond Street, and perfectly findable if you look) until June 1. Most of the most typical etched images are of buildings often in the course of construction or restoration, though Bone sometimes turns from city streets to the remoter parts of the Highlands for his subject matter, and often likes to have some sea visible somewhere.

John Russell Taylor



Under the spell of Augustus John – and of John's sister-in-law *Edie McNeill:* Lamb's 1911 portrait

Television

Occupied people

Television is doing its best to brief us for the South African Prime Minister Mr P. W. Botha's visit. Central has already homed in on the activities of BOSS (Bureau of State Security) in London and, last night, BBC2's **Third Eye** series began with *Namibia – Africa's Last Colony*.

The six programmes in this series do not attempt balance: they present a viewpoint. Last night's was that of Nora Chase, director of education for the Namibia Council of Churches, who spoke out impressively, with eye-witness support, against torture, exploitation and the continued control of her country by South Africa.

The South Africans, whose mandate in Namibia was terminated in 1966 and whose presence there was declared illegal five years later by the International Court of Justice, showed their sensitivity about people making films without permission by slinging the producer Paul Hannam and the film crew into jail and later deporting them. Apparently, they had just about finished.

The Namibians live shabbily in a country rich in minerals, particularly uranium. Their young men are conscripted to fight against those who are waging a guerrilla war to free the country. Their standard of living is low. Black life expectancy is 50 years; white, 70. The black infant mortality rate is 12 times the white. Education, said Nora Chase, was compulsory for Whites only and seven times as much money was spent on white children as black.

Ethnic divisions had been exploited, she said, and when independence came, as she believed it must, the country would face a considerable task of reconciliation in addition to everything else. The film showed the disadvantages of the conditions under which it was shot but Mrs Chase's sincerity compensated well for them.

On Channel 4, Granada's Scully, written by Alan Bleasdale and directed by Les Chatfield, started a seven-part run, gaining interest as it proceeded. Scully is a world-wise, 16-year-old Liverpudlian in his last year at school, a relief no doubt for his tutors. His ambition is to be a footballer; his idol is Kenny Dalglish, who appears to materialize in Scully's daily life, adding to his general alienation. Mr Dalglish played himself.

Scully has already been a successful radio series, novel and television play. Here he is played by Andrew Schofield, who looks anything between 16 and 35 but who carried it off well.

Dennis Hackett

Rock

Echo and the Bunnymen
St George's Hall, Liverpool

Echo and the Bunnymen's first home-town date in over a year was far more than a simple concert. In typically off-beat fashion the band and their adventurous manager, Bill Drummond, had organized what they called "A Crystal Day – a day's worth of Happenings in Liverpool". It was quite an event, commencing with reveille in Brian's Diner, a local landmark, a visit to the Anglican Cathedral, where the organist Ian Tracy demonstrated his art, a ferry trip across the Mersey and finally a concert in St George's Hall. The last great group to test out the acoustics in this magnificent Victorian building were the Beatles.

The evening show was divided into three sections with the Bunnymen's sets punctuated by the Dancers of the Pagoda of 100 Harmonies, representing the local Chinese community. The vitality of the day gave the show a special flavour. The band played at their peak, visiting their older songs with fresh enthusiasm and setting about their new material – from the *Ocean Rain* LP – with an obvious delight.

Emphasizing the play-at-home feeling, the Bunnymen had installed a settee, coffee table and wardrobe on stage. The effect of watching a group surrounded by furniture was rather more funny than surreal. The mystery was provided by the music. Startling electric performances of favourites like "Read it in Books" and "Do it Clean" brought out the power and stubborn romance of the vocalist Ian McCulloch's convictions while the 12-string purity of "Pictures on My Wall" or the Indian mystic effects of "The Cutter" revealed their cerebral rather than physical attraction.

Of the newer songs "Yo Yo Man", "Nocturnal Me" and the hard rockers "Never Stop" and "Angels and Devils" confirmed the impression of a band on a peak. The guitarist Will Sargeant abandoned himself to the occasion without losing his precision, all the rhythms fired first time and the old hall echoed with a sense of importance again.

Max Bell

Monte Carlo PO/Foster
Festival Hall/Radio 3

A certain versatility is required of Monte Carlo Philharmonic players in their obligations at home to opera and ballet as well as to concerts, and this was evident in several aspects of Sunday night's programme conducted by Lawrence Foster, their music director for five years.

He began with the Symphony in C by Bizet, in a brisk and beguiling performance that was a reminder of its teenage skill. Although I should have preferred a formal repeat of the first movement's opening to balance the rest of it, and a crisper attack from the strings to propel the finale, the playing was of a style consistent with the music's charm and spirit. The first oboist took a deserved call afterwards for his smoothly sustained solo in the Adagio, and the woodwind instruments in general were notably fine.

Most of them had expressive contributions to make to Ravel's Piano Concerto in G, in which Tamas Vasary was a soloist whose interpretation of this often equivocal work, poised between Stravinsky and Gershwin, inclined more towards the former. That is not to say that he denied the music's blues-inflected qualities, but he did resist them becoming over-prominent at the expense of other aspects.

The long piano solo that opens the slow movement was played with a sensibility that avoided waywardness while remaining flexible in expressive character. Here and in a somewhat deadpan approach to the finale, where added rhythmic inflexions would have been desirable, the conductor obtained a well-judged balance of keyboard and orchestra and blend of their colours.

There was more Ravel in his enchanting and enchanted *Mother Goose* Suite, but this had a variable sense of its fantasy and occasionally lethargic rhythm. The Suite No 2 from Roussel's *Bacchus et Ariane*, though a less imaginative work in every respect and more dependent on its dance associations, was given a bold and energetic performance that showed the full orchestra to advantage.

Noël Goodwin

Concerts

Nash Ensemble
Queen Elizabeth Hall

The Nash Ensemble can always be relied upon for a stimulating programme, and their Smetana celebration (the composer, I had almost forgotten, died 100 years ago) was no exception. Only the vigorously fresh G minor Piano Trio, given an admirably clean and fervent performance, could be described as at all familiar.

For the rest, the oddest work had to be *Der Fischer*, based on Goethe's poem, and composed for the unlikely combination of speaker, harmonium, harp and string quintet. Here, beneath Felicity Palmer's tastefully restrained recitation, the instruments wove atmospheric arpeggios around sustained chords, creating a texture that strongly resembled the opening of *Das Rheingold* (first performed in the same year, 1869, that this piece was written).

Miss Palmer also gave the five *Evening Songs* of 1879, which showed Smetana as a gifted miniaturist. Whether in the despair of "Mně zdálo se" or the rustic joy of "Hej, jaká radost v kole" Miss Palmer sang with her usual rich intensity, and Ian Brown's piano accompaniment also served the composer well. He shaded the harmonies with equal subtlety in the two violin pieces *Z domoviny (From my home)*, where Marcia Crayford's violin line was well polished and alive to each and every change of nuance.

In the three piano pieces we heard from the collection *Sny (Dreams)* Smetana seems to be in a more expansive mood. Although Mr Brown's empathy with this music was obvious, he is very much an ensemble player, and a more exaggerated manner would not have come amiss here. *Macbeth and the Witches*, a rather grandiose piece of programme music composed in 1859 and quite obviously owing much to Liszt, was nevertheless played by him with colours ablaze.

Stephen Pettitt

London debuts

Miniature charms

The Irish guitarist **Catherine Thom** has a captivating platform personality, which is entirely complementary to her refined musicality. Undoubtedly it is the miniature that is her *métier*, and in two Galliards by Dowland she was able to create an air of irreproachable serenity. Miss Thom's technique is sure, without being brilliant, and a lack of power diminished the impact of Bach's Chaconne, with a resulting tendency to monotony. Of the larger works it was Sor's *Gran Solo* that was memorable. Its quaint combination of Weberian gallantry and Mozartian economy of texture was portrayed with charm.

George Ewart has proved his worth as winner of last year's Sascha Lasserson award, though his violin playing is little more than highly competent on the strength of his recent recital. The Bach unaccompanied suites are the touchstone of the repertoire, and Ewart's account of the G minor Sonata revealed both strengths and weaknesses. A full tone and command of the notes gave the music a certain solidity, but why was there such little variety in dynamic shading? The recital also featured the first public performance of Carl Davis's Variations on a Polish Beggar's Song.

A fine American pianist, **Robert Taub**, on the other hand, definitely deserves international success. He is a suberb craftsman and his luscious sound, impeccable balance in chord-playing and shimmering pedal effects serve to express a cultivated conception of the music. Having presented the European première of Milton Babbitt's unrewardingly fussy piece *Canonical Form* (1983), Taub completed his programme with Chopin's 24 Preludes. Rarely have these pieces been played with such meticulously varied pianism. Spontaneous poetry may not be his forte, but I shall not forget his magical delicacy in No 7, the tiny A major, nor his lightning dash through No 16, the B flat minor.

The violinist **Viktoria Mullova** won first prize at the 1982 Tchaikovsky Competition, though she has since left her native Russia. Standing in at short notice, she gave a gripping account of the Sibelius Concerto with the RPO under the aptly Finnish Okko Kamu. She established an elegant poise from the very beginning. Never was one led to marvel at mere technique, for she managed to instil the work with both lyricism and, conversely, agitated bravura. There was more of Finland's sunshine here than its ice, and Mullova's viola-like tones on the low strings were especially moving in the slow movement. Even in the most thorny passages of the finale she kept perfect articulation, though there could have been greater rhythmic freshness here.

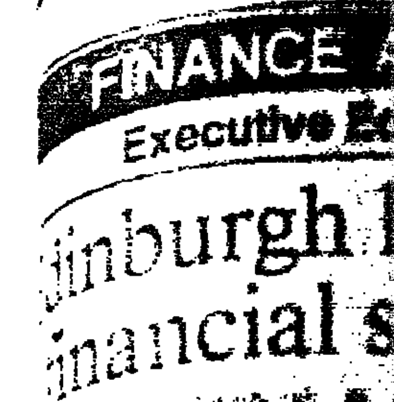
It was a privilege to hear **Paata Burchuladze's** programme of Russian songs and Verdi arias. He is a Soviet bass with a voice of colossal proportions, and will be appearing in *Aida* at Covent Garden next month. Entirely convincing in the melancholic sentiment of Rachmaninov and Mussorgsky, he was also able to communicate a galvanizing sense of drama in operatic arias. His resonant fortissimos of exceptional timbre never possessed a hint of bluster, and he has a security that is all the more effective because of his extrovert projection. Gershwin's "I got plenty of notin' . . ." as an encore was terrifically funny delivered in a thick Russian accent, and Burchuladze engagingly shared the humour.

James Methuen-Campbell

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

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920	265	Micro Focus	770	−10	..b	..	..
398	140	Microleasse	254	+7	2.9b	1.1	19.3
273	133	Miles 33	218	..	3.6	1.6	15.9
51	25	New Court Nat	44	−1	1.7	3.9	17.3
31½	22½	Owners Abroad	28¼	..	0.7	2.7	4.8
52	8½	Parkfield Fndry	41	+1	..	..	..
210	150	Pericom	208	..	2.4	1.2	33.0
156	123	Securiguard	151	..	2.5	1.7	28.4
88	48	S.W.Resources	57	−1	2.6	4.6	..

e Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. e Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

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Peranol 10p Ord (215)	575+80
Plantation & Gen Inv 25p Ord	270
Platon Int 25p Ord (120a)	143+3
Powerline Int 5p Ord (160a)	288−2
Ramco Oil Services 10p Ord (70a)	98
Scientronic Hldgs 2½p Ord (78a)	120
Sutherland ET 25p Ord (95a)	101+1
Systems Reliability 10p Ord (210)	470−5
Tod W & J 5p Ord (143a)	16½−2

Issue price in parentheses a Unlisted Securities. * by tender.

MONEY MARKETS

Clearing Banks Base Rate 9-9¼%

Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 6½ Low 3

Week Fixed: 7¼

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	8$^{31}/_{32}$	2 months	8$^{15}/_{16}$
3 months	8$^{15}/_{16}$	3 months	8$^{27}/_{32}$

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	8¾-8$^{11}/_{16}$	1 month	9½
2 months	8$^{31}/_{32}$-8$^{13}/_{16}$	2 months	9$^{11}/_{32}$
3 months	9-8$^{15}/_{16}$	3 months	9¾
6 months	9$^{7}/_{16}$-9$^{5}/_{16}$	6 months	10$^{1}/_{16}$

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	9½-9¾	7 months	
2 months	9⅝-9¼	8 months	
3 months	9¾-9½	9 months	10⅛-9⅞
6 months	9¾-9½	12 months	10⅛-9⅞

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	8⅝-8$^{11}/_{16}$	6 months	9$^{5}/_{16}$-9$^{7}/_{16}$
3 months	8¾-9$^{1}/_{16}$	12 months	9$^{25}/_{32}$-9$^{23}/_{32}$

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	7¾	3 months	9¼
7 days	8¼	6 months	9½
1 month	8½	1 year	10

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: Open 6¾ Close 9

1 week		6 months	9¼-9⅛
1 month	8½-8⅜	9 months	10$^{1}/_{16}$-9$^{15}/_{16}$
3 months	9⅛-9¼	12 months	10$^{5}/_{16}$-10$^{3}/_{16}$

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate %)
3 months 6 months

Finance House Base Rate 9%

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Sterling Spot and Forward Rates

	May 14 (day's range)	May 14 (close)	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.3800-1.3900	$1.3875-1.3885	0.31-0.33c disc	0.91-0.93c disc
Montreal	$1.7875-1.8025	$1.7985-1.7995	0.35-0.41c disc	1.11-1.18c disc
Amsterdam	4.2900-4.3200fl	4.3025-4.3212fl	1¼-1c prem	3⅝-3¼c prem
Brussels	78.05-78.55f	78.43-78.53f	16-20c disc	46-54c disc
Copenhagen	14.01-14.05k	14.02-14.03k	2¼-3½ore disc	5⅝-6⅝ore disc
Frankfurt	3.8150-3.8450m	3.8225-3.8325m	1¼-1pf prem	3¼-2⅞pf prem
Lisbon	192.75-193.75e	193.20-193.70e	90-260e disc	350-890e disc
Madrid	214.10-214.60p	214.20-214.40p	125-140p disc	400-430p disc
Milan	2357-2365lr	2360.50-2362.50lr	12-15lr disc	36-39lr disc
Oslo	10.89-10.92k	10.90-10.91k	3¾-4½ore disc	8¼-9⅝
Paris	11.7300-11.7900f	11.7475-11.7575f	3-4c disc	9¼-10¾c disc
Stockholm	11.2200-11.2900k	11.2650-11.2750k	1-1½ore disc	3-3½ore disc
Tokyo	319.00-322.00y	320.50-321.50y	⅞-¾y prem	2⅜-2¼y prem
Vienna	26.85-27.00sch	26.86-26.91sch	5¾-5gro prem	16⅝-11¼gro prem
Zurich	3.15-3.18f	3.16-3.17f	1⅝-1¼c prem	4½-4¼
Dublin	1.2435-1.2475p	1.2445-1.2455p	25-35p disc	90-94p disc

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975 was up 0.1 at 80.1.

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Ireland	1.1125-1.1135
Singapore	2.1025-2.1040
Malaysia	2.3015-2.3030
Australia	0.8955-0.8960
Canada	1.2935-1.2940
Sweden	8.1150-8.1200
Norway	7.8500-7.8600
Denmark	10.100-10.1050
West Germany	2.7540-2.7555
Switzerland	2.2780-2.2790
Netherlands	3.1015-3.1030
France	8.4600-8.4700
Japan	231.00-231.10
Italy	1699-1701
Belgium (Comm)	56.08-56.13
Hong Kong	7.8170-7.8190
Portugal	140-141
Spain	154.35-154.45
Austria	19.37-19.38

OTHER £ RATES

Australia	1.5470-1.5491
Bahrein	0.5185-0.5225
Finland	8.0660-8.1080
Greece	149.55-157.55
Hongkong	10.8490-10.8610
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.4056-0.4095
Malaysia	3.1956-3.2003
Mexico	260-285
New Zealand	2.1452-2.1502
Saudi Arabia	4.8450-4.8850
Singpore	2.9189-2.9232
South Africa	1.7990-1.8021

EURO-$ DEPOSITS

(%) calls, 10⅛-9¾; seven days, 10$^{13}/_{16}$-10$^{1}/_{16}$; one month, 11¼-11⅛; three months, 12-11⅞; six months, 12⅜-12¼.

Rates Supplied by Barclays Bank HOFEX and Extel.

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in £s per tonne; Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per metric ton; Gas-oil in US $ per metric ton.

RUBBER	
Jun	745-20
Jul	748-35
Aug	753-40
Sept	760-57
Oct	771-63
Nov	778-74
Dec	787-83
Jan	798-87
Feb	802-00
Apl-Jne	822-19
Jul-Sept	841-28
Oct-Dec	860-47

SUGAR	
Aug	154.00-53.80
Oct	164.20-64.00
Dec	171.80-71.00
Mar	190.40-90.20
May	198.40-97.20
Aug	207.40-06.20
Oct	215.00-14.20
Vol:	1,936

COFFEE	
May	2260-80
July	2275-70
Sept	2244-42
Nov	2215-10
Jan	2125-10
Mar	2020-10
May	1990-1930
Vol.	6,709

COCOA	
May	1910-00
July	1939-37
Sept	1943-40
Dec	1847-46
Mar	1814-10
May	1810-00
July	1812-10
Vol	7,667

GAS OIL	
May	241.00-40.75
Jun	244.00-43.75
July	246.00-45.75
Aug	248.50-48.00
Sept	250.75-50.25
Oct	252.25-51.75
Nov	257.00-53.25
Dec	257.00-54.50
Jan	262.00-53.00

Vol. 1,456

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Unofficial prices: Official turnover figures.
Prices in pounds per metric ton. Silver in pence per troy ounce.
Rudolf Wolff & Co. Ltd. report

COPPER HIGH GRADE
Cash 1010.00-1011.00
Three months 1027.50-1020.50
T/O 10,950
Tone: Steadier

STANDARD CATHODES
Cash 1008.00-1010.00
Three months 1020.00-1022.00
T.O nil
Tone Idle

TIN STANDARD
Cash 9050-9070
Three months 9025-9030
T.O: 719
Tone. Barely steady.

TIN HIGH-GRADE
Cash 9095-9110
Three months 9070-9071
T.O 470
Tone Barely steady.

LEAD
Cash 312.00-313.00
Three months 318.50-319.00
T.O 6,875
Tone Steadier.

ZINC
Cash 695.00-697.00
Three months 665.00-666.00
T/O 11,800
Tone: Steady.

SILVER LARGE
Cash 632.0-633.0
Three months 647.0-647.5
T.O 52
Tone: Steady.

SILVER SMALL
Cash 632.0-633.0
Three months 647.0-647.5
T.O 9,750
Tone: Easy.

NICKEL
Cash 3438-3440
Three months 3511-3512
T/O. 1,572
Tone: Steady.

LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET
In US $ per oz.

Jun	375.00-375.10
Aug	382.00-382.30
Oct	389.20-389.80
Dec	397.70-398.10
Feb	405.90-406.20

Vol: 258
Tone: Quietly steady.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES
Rudolf Wolff Financial Services Ltd.

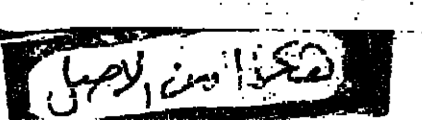
Mnth	Vol	Setlmt
YEN		
Jun'84	10	
Sep'84	–	
Dec'84	–	
Comment. Weaker.		
STERLING		
Jun'84	873	
Sep'84	505	
Dec'84	18	
Comment. Slightly firmer.		
D-MARK		
Jun'84	31	
Sep'84	–	
Dec'84		
Comment. Edging up.		
SWISS FRANC		
Jun'84	191	
Sep'84	100	
Dec'84	–	
Comment. Steady.		
EURODOLLARS		
Jun'84	6490	
Sep'84	1819	
Dec'84	192	
Mar'85	28	
Jun'85	–	
Comment: Easing.		
SHORT STERLING		
Jun'84	471	
Sep'84	395	
Dec'84	199	
Mar'85	4	
Jun'85	–	
Comment: Steady.		

GILTS		
Jun'84	2530	10410
Sep'84	1	10324
Dec'84	–	10307
Mar'85	–	10227

Comment: Firming.

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION

London Grain Futures Market



THE TIMES
FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Edinburgh looks down on financial supermarkets

The advantage of Edinburgh as an alternative financial centre is, or should be, that it allows a sobriety and impartiality of view difficult to achieve in the City's carnival atmosphere.

Perhaps that is why Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, the governor of the Bank of England, chose Edinburgh to make his famous keynote speech that has no heavily influenced the speech and pace of changes new taking place among financial institutions. But if he expected the financial community north of the border to take a lead in the formation of new financial conglomerates he was wrong.

Generally, the Scots disapprove of the development of financial supermarkets. Some go so as far as to say that in 10 years' time they will be shown to be a disaster. At Ivory & Sime, Charlotte Square's biggest fund management group, director Mr Ian Rushbrook, reckons that with the possible exception of the big joint stock banks which have a history of personnel management, the new supermarkets will founder on conflict of interest, personl infighting and lack of big group management experience.

At Baillie, Gifford, senior partner Mr Angus Millar, says he has never seen a chinese wall without a grapevine trailed over it. He believes that this could eventually work to the advantage of the independent fund management groups. Mr Graeme MacLennan at Edinburgh Fund Managers agrees. "These changes will enhance the attractions of the independent and impartial house."

Mr Angus Grossart and his fellow director Mr Peter Stevenson, at Noble Grossert, Edinburgh's leading merchant bank, also think that people fallout from the big groups will far outweigh their advantage in offering a range of financial services. "In financial services it is quality you are paying for. In a people business it is impossible to control quality as you can on a production line", according to Mr Stevenson.

Likewise Mr Bill Morrison, head of the Scottish Life Assurance Company and now chairman for a two-year stint at the Associated Scottish Life Office, has deep reservations about the current trend and doubts about how much longer it will be allowed to continue. He has more experience than most for it was his company that was forced to multualize to fight off the raid on its previous proprietry structure by Slater, Walker.

"I do not rule out the possibility that one of the mutuals here will take a minority shareholding in a stock broker, but that is not the same thing as forming a financial supermarket", he says.

One of the first to disagree with these productions is Mr Charles Winter, managing director of the Royal Bank of Scotland and widely tipped to succeed Mr Sid Procter as chief executive of the group that also takes in William's & Glyn's.

"It is difficult to stand back from the trend", is his view. "We could be put at a competitive disadvantage if we ignore this. In some respects I regret what is happening but you cannot bury your head in the sand."

For the moment the ring fence erected around the Royal Bank on Scotland regional grounds by the Monopolies Commission two and a half years ago, remains in place, etc though Mr Norman Tebbit might chose to remove it soon. The bank might then prove an excellent platform on which to build an Edinburgh-based financial supermarket.

The most significant event (or rather non-event) in the gilt-edged market was the decision not to cut the tap price of the 9½ per cent Treasury Convertible, now virtually unsaleable at more than two points below its issue price.

This may show tremendous coolness under fire by the authorities. What it actually suggested to the market was an extension of the current uncertainty until the Government Broker provides a positive indication of the kind of yield basis the Bank of England considers appropriate in current circumstances.

Speculation about the May money supply figures is now even more fraught than it might have been if the Government Broker had dropped his price

As bold as ever, Phillips & Drew, the broker, is forecasting a rise in sterling M3 of perhaps as much as two per cent, which would be unusually, and thus disturbingly, high.

Such an increase in domestic money supply occurring against a background of rising American interest rates would surely make huge holes in the already tatty-looking theory that British interest rates have been "decoupled" from US rates and are free to pursue an independent course.

What might change perceptions if not, immediately, the picture itself would be a rise in the Federal Reserve's discount rate. This is changed but rarely – it went up half a point to nine per cent last month – but when it does, the signal is seldom misinterpreted. The talk of another increase shortly is hot and strong.

Taking account of home truths

Equity withdrawal – the amount by which mortgage debt rises above the increase in the value of owner-occupied housing – has recently become a buzz-phrase for an age-old practice. When house-owners die and their heirs sell up, capital leaks out of house finance when people change houses, they often increase their mortgage by more than the price difference to pay the costs of moving and possibly keep some cash.

When all this became a concept, dignified by Bank of England estimates that net withdrawals had mushroomed from an average £500m a year in the late sixties to perhaps £5.6 billion in 1982, two issues were raised. First, that this amounted to an enormous loophole to abuse tax-relief on house purchase. Second, that the building societies were thus feeding huge amounts into personal credit system out with the normal Bank of England monetary control mechanism.

The Building Societies Association has now responded, with mixed success. In its latest bulletin, the BSA estimates that equity withdrawals amounted to £6.3 billion, or 43 per cent of new mortgage finance, in 1983, but that this represents a slowing down in the growth of the practice and, in any case, about £1 billion would be accounted for by the costs of moving house. Much of the rest is due to dissipation of house finance on death, an inevitable feature of the system and one that is bound to grow as an ever-larger percentage of the population become owner-occupiers.

But the BSA is on weak ground when it claims, that building societies are merely intermediaries between individual savers and borrowers and, therefore, "such activity has no major implication for the economy as a whole".

As the BSA elsewhere explains, societies' lending is not merely dependent on the level of saving. Their lending actually generates saving, via equity withdrawal, some of which ends up as extra building society deposits. In other words, there is a building society multiplier on the same lines as credit generation, through the banks. To the extent that this boosts house prices, it also raises the whole credit base of the personal sector, as was obvious during the early seventies.

In the recent past this may have performed a useful role in feeding a consumer-led recovery, but did so to some extent by thwarting formal monetary policy. It is no accident that PSL2, the money measure that includes building societies, has been gaily breaching all the targets so carefully managed within the conventional banking system.

But that happy chance should not blind us to the plain truth that the societies are a significant force in credit creation and authorities seeking to control credit would be extremely foolish to see house finances as an independent system that can be left out of the general credit equation.

Bonds shadow over equities

The bond markets, particularly the American, continued to dominate investment thinking yesterday, on both sides of the Atlantic. It was again evident in London, at the start of a new Stock Exchange account when spirits if good tend to be at their highest, that equities will find it hard to make progress while fixed-interest markets are clouded by doubt, or in the American context, gloom.

The Times 1984 Budget briefing

The briefing will take place at the Dorchester Hotel on May 22, with myself as chairman. The principal speaker is Mr John Moore, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, who will explain the strategic *thinking behind the Chancellor's radical* tax reforms. Information may be obtained and bookings made by telephoning 01-405 *3501 (24 hours).*

Institutions take firm line on boycott of Reuters issue

By Philip Robinson

Leading pension funds an insurance companies were standing firm last night on their decison to boycott the underwriting of Reuters Holding, *which publishers details of its* stock market debut tomorrow.

However, that does not necessarily preclude the funds from buying Rueters shares in the markets once dealings start on June 4.

The boycott arose because Reuters' directors insisted on a two-tier share structure which gives the shares being sold to the public less favourable voting rights than those being held by Reuters' existing newspaper owners.

The National Association of Pension Funds and the British Insurance Association, whose members represent thae giants *of the industry, urged members* for boycott the issue altogether, but there are signs that whether or not they do so will be an investment decision rather than one on the principle, one share one vote.

Mr Geoffrey Musson, chairman of the pension fund's *inventor protection committee,* said: "We are very happy with our situation and the response we have had from our members".

However, even if the large investment advisers fail to take some of the underwriting, merchant banks may put it through other parts of their business.

Bankers close to the issue were confident last night that *the British part of it – about half* the 25 per cent beng offered – would be taken up without a problem.

They will know for sure this morning when the issue goes on *offer to potential underwriters.* The minimum tender price was fixed last night and will be confirmed early today.



Geoffrey Musson: "Happy with the response".

It is expected that the minimum price in London will be 180p but the level will be heavily influenced by American *thinking.*

Reuters will be the first new issue to be floated simultaneously in London and New York. Once the prospectus is issued tomorrow a "red herring" *the US equivalent of a* prospectus – will be put out in New York which is designed to *establish what the take-up rate* of the shares will be on Wall Street. It will run for a week.

Last day for submitting applications for the London half will be later than that, allowing investors here to gauge from the American response, at what price they should pitch their tender offers. When dealings start the two prices will have to come out roughly equal.

The issue itself is likely to value the news and business information agency at between £800m and £1 billion, but the *boycott has meant that the* proportion of shares to be offered to the public has been scaled down.

Originally it was thought the issue might raise £300m, but it is now likely to raise £200m.

Tokyo index falls again

The Tokyo stock market's Nikkei Dow Jones index *fell* 270.53 points yesterday, its third daily fall of more than 100 *points in a week. The index now* stands at 10,563.34, compared with a peak of 11,190.17 reached on May 4.

The immediate causes were cited as growing concern over higher US interest rates, the weakness of the yen against the dollar and Wall Street's fall last Friday.

Meanwhile, continuing uncertainties over the political future of Hongkong took the Hang Seng *index down by another* 19.60 to 908.72.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index:1082.4 up 3.7.
high: 1083; low: 1073.3
FT Index: 874.0 up 3.0
FT Gilts: 79.63 down 0.12
FT All Share: N/A
Bargains: 25,057
Datastream USM Leaders
Index: 114.56 down 0.47
New York: Dow Jones Industrial
Average: (latest) 1147.72 down
9.58
Tokyo: Nikkoi Dow Jones Index
10,563.34 down 270.53
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index
908.72 down 270.53
Amsterdam: 177.5 up 0.4
Sydney: AO Index 739.1 down 8.7
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index
1003.4 down 12.3
Brussels: General Index 154.45 up
0.15
Paris: CAC Index 176.1 down 12.3
Zurich: SKA General 312.40 down
2.80

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling
S1.3880 up 30pts
Index 80.1 up 0.1
DM 3.8275 down 0.0125
FrF 11.7525 down 0.0375
Yen 321.00 up 2.0
Dollar
Index 131.7 unchanged
DM 2.7540 down 0-0212
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling S1.3860
Dollar DM 2.7540
INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.585081
SDR £0.751345

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9,9¼
Finance houses base rate 9
Discount market loans week fixed 7¼
3 month interbank 9¾ - 9½
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 12 - 11⅞
3 month DM 6¹⁄₁₆ - 5¹⁵⁄₁₆
3 month FrF 12⅞ -12⅝
US rates
Bank prime rate 12.50
Fed funds 10¼
Treasury long bond 97⅜ - 97½
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period Aril 4 to May 1, 1983 inclusive: 8.934 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $371.20 pm $372.55
close $372.75 – 373.25
(£268.50–269)
New York (latest): $373.00

London and Liverpool Trust collapses

By William Kay
City Editor

London and Liverpool Trust, the office equipment group, yesterday agreed to the appointment of a receiver after the failure of a rescue bid, believed to have ben led by the entrepreneur Mr Michael Ashcroft.

Dealings in the shares were suspended at 7½p, *down* 2½p. They are almost certainly worthless.

The company has debts of £25m, of which £7m is owed to Barclays Bank. The rest is due to the finance houses which arranged *leases for the ill-fated* Telejector pub video equipment through a complex variety of loans, leases and cross-guarantees. Some of this will be recoverable.

Barclays is also expected to recoup some of its losses, as some of the LLT subsidiaries are attractive to outside buyers. However, some franchises may be called in by the franchisors as a result of the group receiver*ship.*

London and Liverpool Trust's shares were among the *strongest on the stock market in* 1982, rising from the equivalent of 25p to 350p in six months amidst soaring hopes for the success of Telejector.

But confidence in the system shrank after reports of strong selling methods. Orders dwindled, and last December the sales operation was closed.

The company said in a statement last night that it "regrets to announce" it has asked *Barclays Bank to appoint* a receiver.

Mr Nicholas Lyle of the accountants *Thornton* Baker was appointed receiver last night.

Mercantile to buy Jessel for £23m

By Wayne Lintott

Mercantile House, the international financial services group, surprised the City yesterday by announcing an agreement to acquire the discount house Jessel, Toynbee & Gillett, and also a 29.9 per cent stake in the leading London stockbroker Laing & Cruickshank.

Mercantile has an option to acquire full control of Laing when Stock Exchange rules permit.

These agreements come after a £29m takeover of *another* discount house, Alexander, last February. Mercantile is paying the equivalent of £23.8m for Jessel and has placed a value on Laing of £25m.

Although Laing & Cruickshank is a private partnership and as such does not disclose its profits, the terms of the deal were *evaluated on the basis of a* price earnings ratio of 11 against 1984's attributable profits, showing that the firm made £2.2m last year.

The 29.9 per cent stake is valued at £7.5m and that will be paid in cash to Laing's 54, partners who retain the money personally. The remainder is being paid over a period of years, thus *helping* to insure the loyalty of staff in a competitive environment.

The merger of Jessel with Alexander, to trade under the name of Alexander Discount, will create the third largest discount house in London.

Mr John Barkshire, chairman of Mercantile, said that the *deals would not seriously dilute* earnings. "Under various permutations, poor performances on the discount or stock markets would only result in a down-grading of 0.3 per cent, so overall the effect is neutral."

Mr Barkshire now felt that Mercantile had laid suitable foundations for substantial *growth in London, and would* now be concentrating its expansion efforts in the Pacific basin area, particularly Tokyo, where the group would like to acquire a stock broker.

Making most of change, page 23

US backs Frenchman for OECD

By Frances Williams
Economics Correspondent

The race for the top job at the *Organization for Economic* Cooperation and Development, the rich countries' "club", is now wide open following an American decision to support the candidacy of a senior French diplomat in preference to his British and Canadian rivals.

Sir Kenneth Couzans, the Permanent Secretary at the Department of Energy and formerly in charge of international affairs at the Treasury has been proposed by the British Government to fill the post when Mr Emile van *Lennep,* a Dutchman, retires.

Sir Kenneth was also in the running for the top job at the International Energy Agency the OECD's sister organization, but this has now been filled by a German, Frau Helga Steeg, of the German Economics Ministry,

The other condidates for the OECD post are Mr Marc Lalonde, the Canadian Finance Minister, and M Jean-Claude Paye, *director of economic and* financial affairs at the French Foreign Ministry.

It had been hoped that the succession would be agreed at the meeting later this week of ministers from the OECD's 24 member countries. But none of the candidates is assured of majority support.

The US Administration is reportedly opposing Mr Lalonde because he was one of the architects of Canada's protectionist energy policy

Tebbit statement 'soon'

By Our City Staff

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, is considering making a public statement within two months on the Government's attitude on the future policing of the City.

*Until recently, it was ex*pected that the first statement would come in a White Paper, produced in the Autumn. Two months ago ministers were talking about obtaining views before the summer recess.

But two weeks ago, Mr Tebbit received that last of the responses to Professor Laurence Gower's review of Investor Protection. They were divided *on whether self-regulation or a* Commission – which may form part of the Trade Department – would be the best way to control the City.

Banks face holdings disclosure

Merchant banks will be obliged to disclose large hidden shareholdings built up in *companies by using discretion*ary funds under their management, under an agreement with the Council for the Securities Industry to be announced within the next week.

It has taken the CSI more than a year to reach the agreement and it was only recently that the Accepting Houses Committee, which represents the big merchant banks conceded the principle.

The problem first arose when funds managed by S. G. Warburg built up holdings of as much as 18 per cent in the twin Dundee investment trusts, First Scottish American Trust and the Northern American Trust, without disclosing the stakes and then used them to put pressure on the management to unitize the trusts.

The action brought a swift complaint by the Scottish investment trusts community to the Bank of England.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Unilever profits up

● UNILEVER, the foods and detergent group, has reported pretax profits of £186m for its first quarter to March 31 this year, up from £157m. Turnover increased from £3,187m to £3,548m.

Tempus, page 22

● **BREWER** Matthew Brown of Blackburn is paying a higher interim dividend of 1.75p (1.6p), after pretax profits to March *31* of *£2.7m (£2.5m).* Sales rose from £17.7m to £19.2m.

Tempus, page 22

● **CRYSTALATE HOLDINGS** announced plans for the £25m-plus sale of the fine china businesses it acquired after the Royal Worcester takeover last year.

Tempus, page 22

Sell-off safeguard could undervalue share debut

Jaguar's price of protection

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

The creation of special classes of shares to prevent a foreign car maker winning control of Jaguar *when it is floated as a* public company this summer could depress the sale price.

It that happens, speculators will "buy in" cheaply and make a killing later when the share price rises to reflect Jaguar's proper valuation and potential as a substantial profits earner.

This is one of several possibilities outlined in a *120-page Investors' Guide* by Professor Krish Bhaskar of the University of East Anglia Motor Industry Research Unit.

The unit useda financial computer model of Jaguar against 12 different assumptions to suggest that a realistic value for the company is £250m and that last year's profit before *tax of £55m will increase to* £63m this year, and more than treble within five years.

Prof Bhaskar says that a takeover by one of the multinationals (General Motors and Daimler-Benz have shown interest) could lead to reduced British production and change Jaguar into little more than "an empty brand name".

Industry sources said last night that devising ways of preventing a foreign "takeover" which are acceptable to the City and institutional investors in particular is one reason the Government has still not accepted BL's corporate plan for 1984. It was submitted more than seven months ago and contains the state-owned motor group's own proposals for privatizing Jaguar.

Ironically the report then goes on to reveal Jaguar's new model plans in greater depth than has hitherto been made public.

It suggests that the new XJ40 planned for launching next year will be 400 to 800 pounds lighter than the present XJ6/12 range, slightly shorter and contain only 330 body parts, compared with the 560 of its predecessor.

Later models include the XJ41, a sporting derivative in the same mould as the old E-type and sharing many components with the XJ40.

Jaguar, An Investors Guide, £30 plus £2 p&p from the Motor Industry Research Unit, University of East Anglia, Norwich, NR4 7TJ.

STOCK MARKET

Shares defy interest rate worries

Michael Clark

The three-week-long Whitsun account was greeted with the first tentative signs of a technical rally yesterday as share prices recovered from a nervous start.

A few cheap buyers were prepared to shrug off fears of another ½ per cent rise in domestic interest rates and lead the rally which left the FT Index 3.0 up at 874.0, having been 2.8 down earlier in the day. There was a consensus after hours that last week's 44 point fall had been overdone, but with Wall Street again opening lower, dealers were content to play it cautiously. The FT-SE 100 also reflected the firmer trend closing 3.7 up at 1082.4.

Gilts spent a nervous day still disturbed by the recent weakness of the US bond market. Prices at the longer end fluctuated in narrow limits to close virtually unchanged, while renewed selling in shorts after hours clipped £³⁄₁₆ off opening levels. The FT Government Securities Index lost 0.112 to close at 79.63.

Among leading equities, BTR celebrated a cheerful statement to shareholders at the annual meeting with a rise of 18p to 479p, while TI Group rose 8p to 246p for a similar reason. Selective support was good for 6p on Beecham at 316p. Bowater encountered profit-taking, sliding 4p to 320p ahead of the start of dealings in Bowater Inc, its North American offshoot, later this week. The first tranche of shares have been offered to investors at $20 each in order to raise $150m. The remaining 75 per cent will start trading in New York later this year.

Martin the Newsagents

Lord Hanson's Hanson Trust comes under the spotlight today in New York as the stockbroker Hoare Govett tries to impress on American investors the qualities of the group which has made it a firm favourite among the big City institutions. Yesterday, shares of Hanson raced ahead 8p to 226p and market gossips are predicting the shares could hit 250p shortly.

spurted 32p to 308p on hopes of a counter bid from the big tobacco and food giant BAT Industries, 4p higher at 222p. WH Smith which has already bid £33m for the rival news retailer, rose 2p to 138p.

The high street clearing banks recovered from a hesitant start with Barclays rising 5p to 464p, Midland 2p to 369p, while National Westminster on 637p and Lloyds on 569p both reverted to unchanged. The Bank of Scotland also ended the day all square at 304p, after 299p, but Royal Bank of Scotland lost 2p to 214p in ex-div form. The Office of Fair Trading is reckoned to be against Lloyds Bank's increased stake, but the final decision will lie with the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Mr Norman Tebbit.

Among the biggest movers on the day was Mr Clive Smith's Petranol, the oil exploration group, which came to market earlier this year at 125p. Yesterday, the shares leapt another 80p to 580p. The market has high hopes for the group's efforts at finding oil on established oil fields in Texas.

One of the City's oldest established firms in the money market came under the hammer yesterday when Mercantile House, the international finance house, made an agreed bid for Jessel Toynbee & Gillett worth £24m. Jessel responded to the news with a rise of 5p to 103p ex-div. Mercantile, down 5p at 357p, will merge Jessel with its own discount house Alexanders making it the third largest in the country.

Associated British Engineering was unchanged at 16½p after Scottish Amicable Managers announced it now holds 1.19 million shares, or 5.17 per cent.

Shares of Crystalate recovered an early fall to close 2p up on the day at 272p as the group announced its plan to sell part of its Royal Worcester Subsidiary. Lloyds Bank SF

The Takeover Panel was yesterday still investigating the two Swiss companies which sold 1 million shares in Francis Industries last month, many of which are thought to have been bought up by Mr David Abell's Suter. A formal ruling may not be made. Francis' shares were ex-dividend yesterday and fell by 2p to 126p, just 1p above Suter's cash bid of 125p, but still substantially above the share offer which is worth about 121p. This offer is Mr Abell's second and final bid and closes tomorrow. It will probably be extended for a week on Friday.

Nominees has sold a total of 175,000 shares, reducing its holding below the declarable 5 per cent level.

Meanwhile, Memory Computer advanced 5p to 305p after Standard Life Assurance announced it now holds 5.8 per cent of the total issued share capital.

The Finnish paint and chemicals group, Tikkurilan Varitehtaat was again in the market on Friday busily buying shares in Donald Macpherson, the British paint group which supplies Woolworths. This time it has bought 450,000 shares at the bid price of 125p, taking its total stake to 2.35 million shares, or 13 per cent. Macpherson rose 2p above the bid price to 127p with no sign of the hoped-for increased offer from Yule Catto, which has already bid 110p a share.

The first signs of weakness in the dollar on the foreign exchange offered little incentive to the gold price which continued to fluctuate in narrow limits. After slipping a further 20 cents. Leading gold producers all lost ground with Harmony sliding $⅞ to $19½, Hartebeest $3 to $75, Kloof $½ to $6⅞, President Brand $1⅞ to $38¼ and Randfontein $4 to 135½.

Equity turnover on May 11, was £359.430m (22,275 bargains). The number of British and Irish stocks traded was 196.5 million. Gilt bargains totalled 4,419.

Jerome fights its way back

After the setback in 1982, S Jerome and Sons (Holdings) started fighting back last year. Pretax profits for 1983 bounded from £22,000 to £447,000 – taking them within reach of 1981's £520,000.

A breakdown of profits, before tax and interest, shows that the textile manufacturing side made a profit of £469,000, against a £29,000 loss, while electronics slipped from a profit of £151,000 to one of £125,000.

The total dividend is being held at 2.68p net a share. With a tax charge this time, compared with last year's credit – and extraordinary items of £856,000 to be deducted in 1983 – there is a loss attributable to members of £613,000, compared with 1982's surplus of £163,000.

In brief

● JAMES BEATTIE: The retail department stores group's turnover for the year to January 31 last rose to £43.37m (£39.81m). Pretax profit was £4.18m (3.47m), with dividend up to 3.4p (2.65p). The board reports that trade has not been buoyant in the first few weeks of the current year – by April 30, sales were only 3 per cent above last year.

● T I GROUP: The annual meeting was told that the board expects the cycle business to move significantly into profit this year. Rationalization moves were negotiated with British Steel Corporation over loss-making areas of tube-making. The benefits of this loss elimination will be felt in 1984. The changes support the board's expectation of greatly improved results for the current year.

● BAGGERIDGE BRICK: Half-year to March 31 last. Interim payment 1.875p (1.5p). Turnover £3.86m (£3.14m). Pretax profit £492,000 (£300,000).

● TYSONS (CONTRACTORS): Results for 1983. Dividend 2.5p (2.32p). Turnover £20.73m (£24.14m). Pretax profit £813,000 (£861,000).

● WHESSOE (Engineering): Group on turnover for the half-year to March 31st last was slightly lower at £52.41m, against £52.97 while, pretax profits slumped from £2.88m to £1.12m. Earnings per share fell from 8.9p to 2.5, but the interim payment is being held at 2.5p a share. Though some rise in pretax profits is expected in the second half, the full year's result is likely to be appreciably lower than last year's.

● OFFICE AND ELECTRONIC MACHINES: Mr W. F. J. Gardiner, chairman, reports in his annual statement that first-quarter sales are up on 1983. He is confident of the group's ability to succeed in the face of changing technology.

● WARNFORD INVESTMENTS: Turnover for the year to December 25 last rose to £4.97m (£4.48m). Pretax profit £3.71m (£3.83m) and total dividend 13.5p (12.5p). Investment properties owned by group were valued at £47.43m

MONEY MARKETS

The market resumed on much the same bearish note yesterday as it finished last week.

Discount houses, fearing a further rise in base rates in the short term, continued to stand back from money in order to position themselves to sell paper on a shortage that the Bank of England originally estimated at £100m, but finally calculated to be nearer £200m.

The market eventually sold a total of £187m of bills, all in band 4, which made for slightly easy money conditions at the close.

Secured rates slipped as low as 3 per cent after lunch, but the late firming saw closing balances at around 5 per cent for the most part.

The Bank of England said initially that the market would lose £332m via maturing assistance and take-up of Treasury bills, and £25m through Exchequer transactions, but that it would benefit by £240m from notes returning from the weekend circulation.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

After regaining some lost ground during the mid-session yesterday the dollar encountered fresh profit-taking on subdued and rather uncertain foreign exchanges.

The surprising strength of the Deutschemark, which fully discounted the start of strike disruption by I. G. Metall union members in West Germany, was primary responsible for the lack of support for the United States currency.

Sterling which traded within a narrow band throughout, although closing below its best, managed a 30-point gain against the dollar at 1.3880. Its trade weighted index improved to 80.1 from 80.1 overnight, but in Deutsche mark terms the pound slipped to 3.8260 from 3.8400 overnight.

Lower United States bond rates enabled the dollar to end off bottom positions, but sterling was still being inhibited by the miners' strike, although news of higher crude oil prices in the afternoon helped late sentiment.

TEMPUS

Setback for Unilever's bumper year hopes

The first quarter's results from Unilever have dampened much of the enthusiasm about the prospects of a bumper year in 1984. The growth and improvement seen in the last two quarters of 1983 appear reluctant to continue unabated and the performance in the next quarter will provide a crucial indicator to the prospects for the full year.

A big source of concern is the downtown suffered by Lever Brothers in the US. Having finished 1983 in the black for the first time in seven years it has been forced once more into heavy promotional and advertising expenditure, which had not only hit its own results but also dragged down the North American performance as a whole. Marketing expenditure in the soap, detergents and beauty products market is an essential cost. With aggressive competitors like Proctor & Gamble in the same arena, it is expensive to win and maintain market share.

There is no indication that the Lever marketing costs in the US are merely short term. The nationwide launch of the Dimension shampoo will make a substantial and prolonged dent in the advertising budget and 1984 could well be a lean year for North America.

Fortunately for Unilever, only 15 per cent of its activities are concentrated in North America. Europe provides the heart of its business, accounting for 70 per cent of operations, and when Europe does well, Unilever does well. In the first quarter European profitability improved largely as a result of a more amenable economic climate. If this can be continued then the long awaited growth might filter through.

The overall increase in pretax profits was 18.5 per cent, which is by no means poor but must be set against the background of the very poor first quarter Unilever had this time last year. In the consumer groups, edible fats, frozen products and other foods did better than in 1983 but detergents were down, leaving lingering doubts about the prospects for a sustained improvement this year.

The results were at the very bottom of the range of the City's expectations and the share price was marked down 10p to 915p as a gesture of disappointment. It would be unfair to write Unilever off just on the first quarter, but there is a very strong case for holding fire on an action until the interim results are published, when a more reliable indication of how the company is faring will be available. We may hear more at the annual meeting on Wednesday.

Crystalate

The doubling of interim pretax profits to £2.8m by Crystalate Holdings is overshadowed by the news that the sale of the group's fine china businesses (which came with the £24m acquisition of Royal Worcester) is now on.

Crystalate's merchant bank, Robert Fleming, will send out the sale details to a list of more than 30 prospective buyers within the next two weeks. Serious negotiations with a short list of about five should begin next month. Crystalate will be looking for £25m for starters and up to £35m if the bidding is keen. If the impressive list of would-be buyers, which is dominated by American interests, fails to stump-up the asking price, then Crystalate will resort to plan A, which was to float the business on the stock market. Whatever the result, Crystalate's balance sheet will be cleared of £14m of debt, with plenty of cash to spare for investment in exciting new computer and electronics ventures.

Fine china aside, the core electronics business received a fillip from a first-time four month contribution from Welwyn Electronics which is seen as the jewel in the Royal Worcester portfolio. Crystalate says that Welwyn produced excellent results, especially from its microelectronics division.

The inclusion of Welwyn's figures helped increase Crystalate's trading profits from electronics from £1.4m to £2.2m compared with previous year. This was despite a hiccup in Crystalate's existing Besson electronics business where margins were slashed after teething problems with new robotic and testing equipment.

Those problems have been ironed out, leaving the company in bullish mood for the second half of the year. Crystalate always does better in the second half than first. But this year there is the added attraction of a six-month contribution from the Royal Worcester business and the fine china sale. Much of this is already in the price which stayed unchanged at 27p after yesterday's news. But if the proceeds from the sale are invested wisely in fast-growing businesses (possibly computer manufacture) then there is plenty more growth to come.

Matthew Brown

Matthew Brown is a textbook case of a small company with a good product fighting hard to escape from a depressed trading area – in Brown's case Blackburn and the surrounding area. The defensive qualities of the group's traditional products shows up in the profit gains – Brown in nearly 9 per cent ahead at the pretax level – and in comments on the performance of individual beers. The two bitter beers have held up well, while sales of mild have declined only slightly.

Meanwhile, the group's Slalom lager, which continues to win prizes apparently wherever it competes, is still gaining market share. Brown is pushing into the national take-home market.

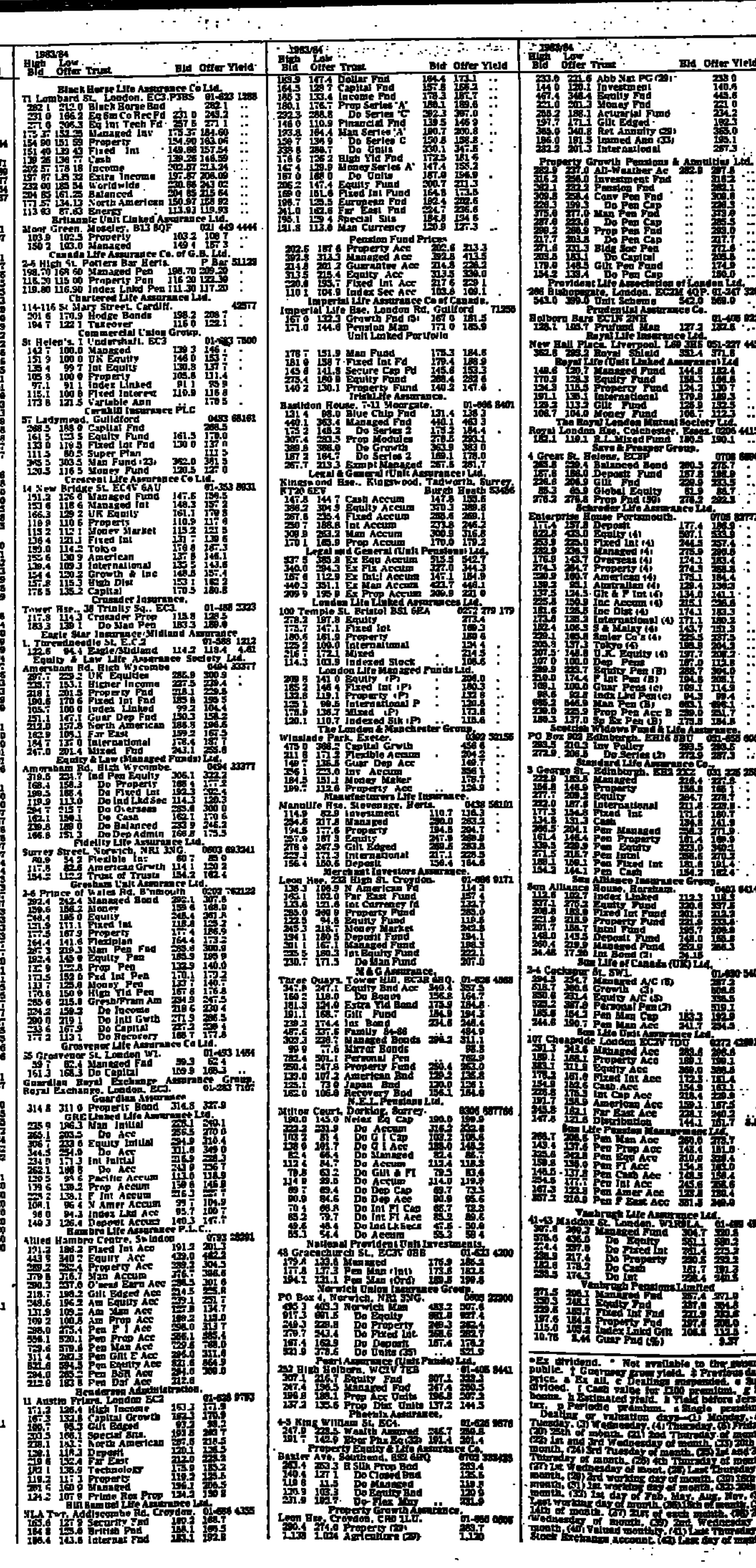
Geographically, Brown is still expanding across Cumbria and into the North East. This makes the contested bid for Theakston, now *sub judice*, a honey of a deal, since a successful acquisition would net another well known beer, Old Peculier, a further nine houses Theakston's Carlisle brewery.

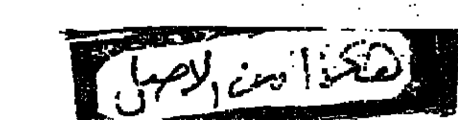
Brown also serves as a curtain-raiser to the brewing results season proper, which begins today with Grand Metropolitan's figures. An average rise in profits for the sector of about 12 per cent is expected. Thus Brown may be underperforming in profits terms, although the share-price action has been strong recently.

In a heavily cartelized market like brewing, an even more classic ploy by the majors could be to let an aggressive regional brewer, like Brown, exhaust itself in a bid to expand, and then step in with a cheeky bid. At 238p, the p/e is just under 12.

Authorized Unit Trusts

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds





Wayne Lintott talks to the architect of a double City coup

Mercantile makes the most of stock market change

Mr John Barkshire, one of the City's most innovative entrepreneurs, predicted yesterday that his Mercantile House would become one of the top 10 financial service conglomerates in the country.

He disclosed his plans in an interview with *The Times* immediately after surprising the City with a daring double-headed coup: an agreed takeover of the discount house, Jessel Toynbee and Gillett, and a 29 per cent stake in Laing & Cruickshank, one of the stock market's leading brokers.

According to Mr Barkshire, obviously relishing every moment of the wheeling and dealing involved in staying on top of the present round of changes for Britain's financial services, these deals are the culmination of a strategy that was first mooted 17 years ago.

Last year Mercantile spent £91m taking over the American stock broker Oppenheimer & Co. In February this year it paid £29m for discount house, Alexanders.

The foundations have now been laid for Mercantile to achieve Mr Barkshire's ambitions.

He is politely dismissive of those voices in the Stock Exchange fighting a rearguard action against the changes on that market.

"This is the most exciting time I have ever experienced," he said. "And potential rewards for those who get it right are enormous.

"There will always be a substantial body of opinion against changes and progress. But I believe that it is in the long-term benefit of the City that the changes should take place.

His own strategy for the future is a clear illustration of how the more aggressive companies view their future role.

"We have broken down our major areas of operation into three parts. The first is to become a primary dealer in gilts, Treasury bills, quasi-government stock, certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances.


John Barkshire: Relishing the challenge of change

"The second area covers the equity, loan stock and debenture markets and the third is the establishment of a major presence in the international markets for both stocks and bonds. They are the three critical areas," he said.

In Britain, Mr Barkshire sees significant growth originating from Laing & Cruickshank. Laing is known for the strength of its private client list, said to exceed 30,000, and an increasingly aggressive corporate finance department. When the rules permit, Mercantile will make a full bid for the firm.

"Laing's strategy is very close to our own. We hope to be able to integrate their own research operations with those of Oppenheimer in New York, as well as taking them into trading areas where they are not as strong as they might be, particularly gilts", Mr Barkshire said.

On the corporate finance side, Mr Barkshire smiled wryly at the hypotheses that corporate finance within brokers provided an opportunity to move into the traditional areas of merchant banking and from there to the establishment of a big investment banking house.

"Yes, that is an obvious area for potential expansion", he said.

"That department can move into the provinces and nurse young companies starting up, guide them through growth, provide risk capital needs, bring them to the stock market, handle acquisitions and mergers as well as working on financial product development."

On the professional end of the business, corporate finance would "move aggressively" into providing a full balance sheet service for corporate clients, personal services for corporate executives, and would actively compete for block share business. That, obviously, would enable such a firm to become a market maker.

Mr Barkshire sees corporate finance as the central and pivotal key to minimizing the opportunities emanating from the stock exchange liberalization.

Both Laing and ourselves want to see corporate finance much more aggressive and creative.

The long-term outlook involves international expansion into the Pacific basin with the central office based in Tokyo, a city he has become increasingly attuned to over the past year.

"We want a similar house in the Pacific to that we have just established in London. The Japanese are more liberally minded now than they were a year ago and are slowly lifting the barriers", he observed.

While Mr Barkshire sees the Japanese as a potential competitive threat in London, he does not view them as the ogres many in the City believe them

"It is very difficult", he said, "to compete in another's domestic market as a foreigner." Mercantile, he added would want to operate in Japan as the owner of a Japanese broker, and he believed that the Japanese would adopt a similar approach in London.

As Mercantile House has thus grown from acquisition, how, one wonders, would Mr Barkshire respond to a merger or takeover approach from an outside body moving the same way?

"I have no particular pride when it comes to mergers or acquisitions. If it looked the right thing to do for the shareholders, I do not believe that we should resist it", he said, adding: "That does not mean we would necessarily welcome an approach, but often independence is just another way of saying the directors are on an ego trip, and running a business should never be that," he concluded.

BPCC bid confirmed by Maxwell

By Jonathan Clare

Mr Robert Maxwell's British Printing & Communication Corporation yesterday confirmed that it was bidding for the Bishopsgate Trust with the aim of liqiudating the portfolio to release cash to reduce borrowings.

Mr Maxwell's private company, Pergamon Press, holds 76 per cent of BPCC's shares which makes a conventional rights issue difficult. Under the terms of the BPCC bid for Bishopsgate, the Pergamon stake will be diluted to 61 per cent.

Full acceptance of BPCC's offer would mean the issue of 28 million shares, equivalent to 19.2 per cent of the enlarged share capital. Bishopsgate is valued at £52.7m assuming an estimated net asset value of 203.1p.

Three big institutions with more than half the shares among them have already agreed to accept the recommended offer. BPCC's annual report, published yesterday, is optimistic

It has also promised a dividend of not less than 9p for the year.

600 Group sells Clausing stake

The 600 Group has accepted an offer for its 28.7 per cent shareholding in Clausing Corporation from Rexnord Inc. The consideration, at $13.50 a share, is $19,750,419 (£14,260,230).

In the last published accounts of 600 Group, in March 1983 the book value of the shareholding was £5.68m and the share of pretax profits was £1.247m.

The cash is to be used for expansion and repayment of borrowing.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	8¾%
BCCI	9¼%
Citibank Savings †	9¾%
Consolidated Crds	8¾%
Continental Trust	8½%
C. Hoare & Co	*9%
Lloyds Bank	8½%
Midland Bank	9¼%
Nat Westminster	8½%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	8½%
Citibank NA	9¼%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 6¾%; £50,000 and over, 7½%

Readicut bounces back to profit

By Jonathan Clare

Readicut International, the textiles company in which Mr Joe Hyman has built up a 17 per cent stake, yesterday announced a £5.3m turnround in its fortunes.

The much-improved results *also mean that the company* is paying more than a nominal dividend for the first time since 1981.

Loss elimination, better margins, improved volume sales and lower costs helped Readicut, now chaired by Professor Roland Smith, to profits of £3.8m against a loss of £1.5m last year.

There is a final dividend of 1.2p against last time's nominal payment of 0.1p. Readicut's business ranges from seating materials for Greyhound coaches to rug kits.

Professor Smith said yesterday that it was unlikely that Mr Hyman, who was responsible for building up the old Carrington *Viyella* as a big force *in* the textile industry, would get a seat on Readicut's board for the forseeable future.

Mr Hyman said yesterday *that his ambition for* a seat on the board was "in abeyance" but he was pleased with the good results.

Regal Rugs in the United States performed well and Readicut would like to make another similar acquisition. Last year North America contributed almost two-thirds to overseas sales which now account *for two-fifths of total* turnover.

The better cash flow after three difficult years (with losses in two of them) has also helped reduce gearing from more than 60 per cent to just over 40 per cent.

APPOINTMENTS

Nicolson stands down as chairman of BTR

BTR: *Sir David Nicolson* yesterday stepped down after 15 years as chairman of the construction, energy and health care group, as part of a raft of board changes. His place is taken by **Mr Owen Green**, the managing director, who becomes chairman and chief executive. Sir David will stay on the board as a non-executive.

Four newcomers were named directors at yesterday's yearly meeting. They are Mr Ed Sharp, Mr Alan Jackson, Mr Lionel Stammers and Mr Hugh Lauchlan.

British Scrap Federation: Mr **Robert Cooper**, chairman of Coopers (Metals) has been elected president.

Mobil Oil: **Mr John Flanagan Jr.** has been appointed a diretor with responsibility for planning and supply. He succeeds **Mr Brian Baker** who becomes director of manufacturing operations and manager *of Mobil's UK refinery* at Coryton, Essex.

Redland: **Sir Christopher Laidlaw** has been appointed to the board as a non-executive director.

Carnarvon Mining: **Lord Harlech** *has joined the board as* chairman. Other appointees to the board are, **Sir Jack Rampton, Mr Barry Briggs, Dr John Rottenbury** and **Mr Jeremy Gorman.**

Chubb & Son: **Mr D. F. Langley** has been made a director.

Home Charm: **Mr Ernest McCartney** has joined the board of directors.

Collier Searle Matfield: **Mr Ken Collier** has been appointed chairman. **Mr David Searle** and **Mr Peter Sienesi** (former chairman, Matfield Press) have become joint directors with **Mr Brian Warner** as works director of the group's sheetfed factory and **Mr Tery McSweeny** as works director of the Web factory. **Mr Ann Proctor** has become financial director.

Sedgwick Group: **Mr G. A. Hargreaves** will be joining the group and will be appointed chairman of Sedgwick Aviation in succesion to **Mr K. A. Carter.**

Isis Industrial Services: **Sir Hugo Huntington-Whiteley** joins the board as non-executive director. **Mr Robert Rushton** joins the board as director, responsible for the property interests of the group.

Sir Douglas Hague on an intractable problem for the West

The wages-jobless factor

Because national economies are complex and dynamic, their behaviour is often difficult to understand without analysis. Perhaps this is why conventional wisdom is so often wrong *about economic policy.*

The only antidote is research and we should be grateful to the Centre for Labour Economics at LSE for throwing fresh light on unemployment.

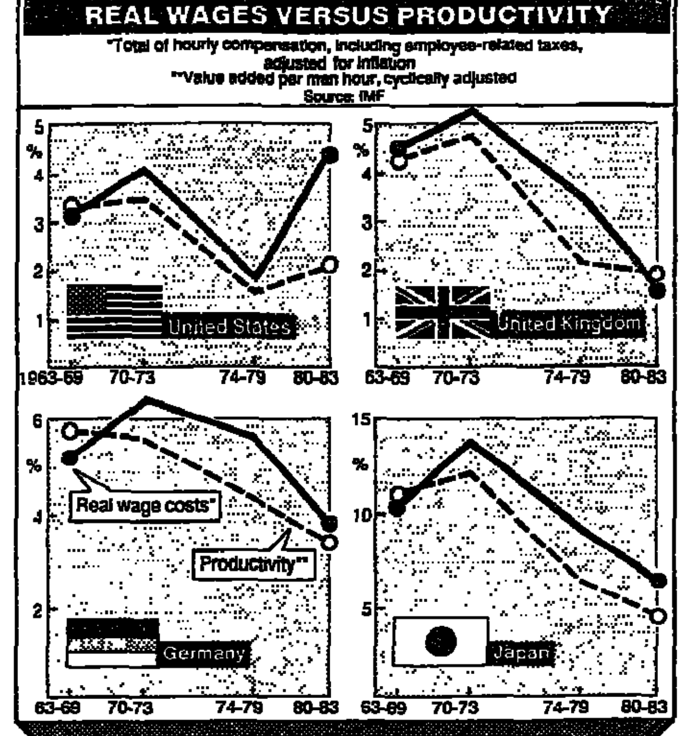
What is *'Not'* at issue is that unemployment in Western Europe has risen sharply since the late 1960s and that there has been a similar, though less dramatic, increase *in North* America. The Centre for Labour Economics (CLE) considers that one of the most important questions is what accounts for this substantial increase in the medium-term level of unemployment.

The main conclusion is that there *is* a rate of unemployment below which inflation tends to rise. The idea that there is *such* a rate – called the non-accelerating inflation rate of unemployment (NAIRU) – has become an established belief of many economists. But it is strongly *challenged by others.*

The LSE research suggests that the first group is right after all. Higher unemployment appears to reduce the rate of increase of wages and to do so in all OECD countries. Perhaps one reason why casual inspection of the statistics does not lead immediately to this conclusion is that the relationship between unemployment and wages also seems to be changing. A given rate of unemployment is associated with a bigger rise in real wages – in what the wage will buy – than it was.

First, *the position, especially* of Western Europe, has changed since the late 1960s. Output per worker has been rising more slowly than in the 1960s. At the same time, the amount of goods which the developed countries have to export to pay for imports from the rest of the world has ceased to fall in the way that it did during the 1950s and 1960s. That period was a golden age and not merely in terms of industrial expansion.

It was possible for countries like Britain to sustain their standard of living by obtaining imports, especially of food and raw materials, on favourable terms which are no longer available. The LSE group finds that one reason for higher unemployment is the failure of wages to adjust to this new situation. Throughout Western Europe, this failure of wages to respond has kept unemployment as high as it is.



Real wages (in terms of the exports required to acquire them) are the key determinants of changes in the level of employment. Unless there are big changes in the size of the labour force, they determine unemployment, too.

A particular piece of conventional wisdom is that during the 1970s there was an increasing mismatch between the pattern of labour supply and demand. Indeed, this term of conventional wisdom sounds entirely reasonable. Given the increase in the price of oil – together with our own development of the North Sea – it would be sensible to expect that the demand for labour must have changed relative to the supply of labour.

This must have been true – for regions, industries and *particular work skills. The LSE* team rejects this notion.

It has looked, for example, at the relationship between the unemployed and the jobs available, by region, skill and *industry, as well as at the* rate of structual change in employment. Its work contradicts the notion that the structural imbalance between labour supply and demand rose during the 1970s. It should be emphasized, however, that this is not to say that mismatch is unimportant: it is simply that it does not appear to have *increased* during the 1970s and 1980s.

CLE has also looked at the impact of unemployent benefits and their administration. They conclude that a 1 per cent increase in the ratio of benefits to income slightly lengthens the period during which the average individual remains unemployed.

It concludes that this is not a *significant element in explaining* the increase of unemployment. But it also shows that the administration of benefits seems to have become more lax and that this may have led to greater unemployment.

It also believes that other factors have reduced the intensiveness with which the unemployed look for new jobs. This seems a likely enough result, given the extent to which *unemployment has increased.*

I suspect that the LSE finding on the relationship between pay and education also contradicts many popular views. The demand for education appears to respond to the relative return from it. For example, school leavers seem better informed than I, at least, would have expected about the occupations for which it appears most worthwhile to seek training.

More generally, when the returns to extra training began to fall in the early 1970s, upward trends in enrolment for such training levelled off. The researchers believe that the subsidies given to those in higher education should be reduced. Apart from reducing Government expenditure, this would make life-time income more equal.

On the basic question of how the labour market works, the views of the research team are *mixed. The standard mechan*isms of supply and demand play an important role in inducing people to acquire relevant skills, to move to areas where there are jobs and to shift from dying *to surviving industries.* But there can be serious problems if the general wage level rises too high, because of excessive aspirations for real wages.

By contrast, the recent surge of employment in the US is clearly related to constant real wages there. There can also be serious problems if the wages of particular groups, such as young people, are forced out of line by the objectives pursued by pay bargainers.

It has always seemed to me that one of the big problems with the British is that we do not trust markets in general, even though these operate much more effectively than most people appear to think. Our predilection for interfering with the labour market, often with the best intentions, is the cause of some, at least, of our current difficulties over employment.

The author is chairman of the Economic and Social Research Council.

WALL STREET

Shares retreat on fears over interest rates

New York (Reuter) – Wall Street stock prices were lower in early trading. Shares were reacting to the threat of increasing interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 5 points to 1,152. Advances led declines by three to one.

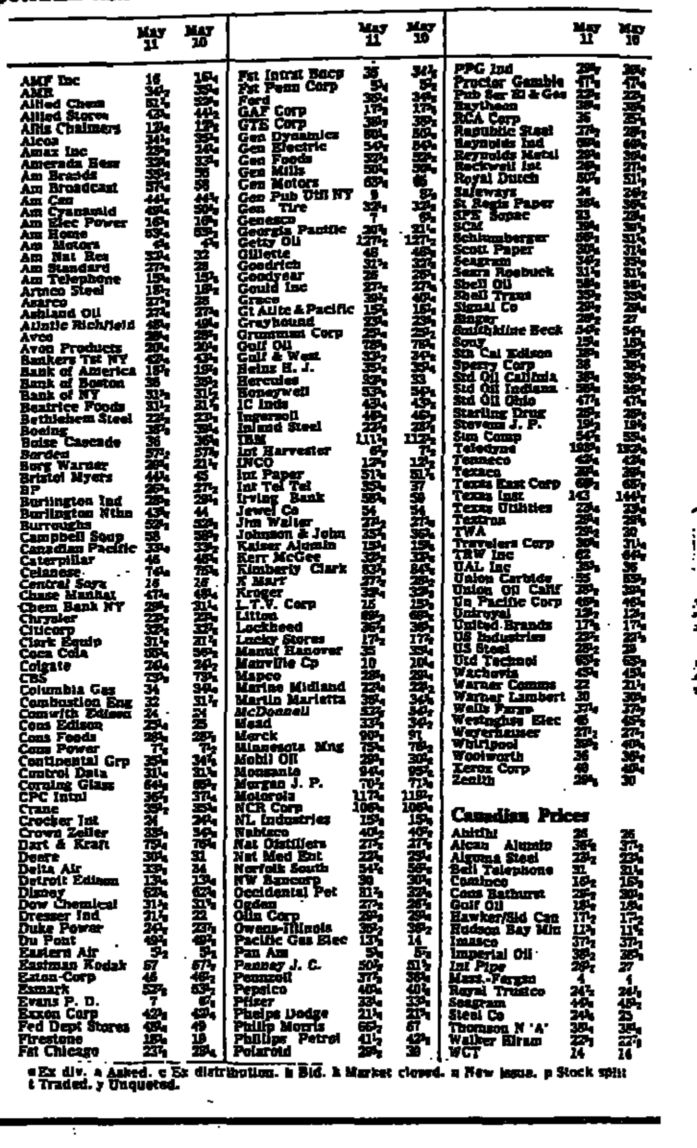
Mr Martin Feldstein, the chairman of President Reagan's council of economic advisers, said in Zurich that he expected a budget cut totalling about $150 billion to be enacted within the next six weeks. This legislation would probably help prevent any immediate sharp drops in the dollar.

Mr Feldstein *said that a sharp* fall in the dollar was a "serious potential risk" but that the risk "has abated and will abate further" as more progress is made on the budget deficit.

He said that one-third of the budget cut package would come from additional revenues and the remaining two-thirds from spending cuts.

The final form of the package won't *differ considerably* from the President's proposals which have been discussed with Congressional leaders.

● LANDLESS CONTAINERS: The Official Receiver wishes to hear from the owners of containers which were managed by Landless Containers Ltd. The Companies Court appointed the Official Receiver provisional liquidator of the company on May 4.



	May 11	May 10
AMF Inc	16	16¼
AMR	34½	35¼
Allied Chem	52¼	52¾
Allied Stores	42¾	44½
Allis Chalmers	12⅛	12⅞
Alcoa	34½	35¼
Amax Inc	23⅞	24¼
Amerada Hess	32¾	33¼
Am Brands	55½	56
Am Broadcast	57¼	58
Am Can	44½	44½
Am Cyanamid	49¼	50¾
Am Elec Power	16⅞	16⅞
Am Home	53¾	53½
Am Motors	4⅝	4⅞
Am Nat Res	32¼	32
Am Standard	27⅞	28
Am Telephone	15¾	15⅞
Armco Steel	18⅛	18½
Asarco	27¾	28
Ashland Oil	27¾	27¾
Atlntic Richfield	48¾	49¼
Avco	28¾	28⅞
Avon Products	20¼	20¼
Bankers Tst NY	42¾	43¾
Bank of America	18⅞	19¼
Bank of Boston	38	39½
Bank of NY	31½	31½
Beatrice Foods	31½	31¾
Bethlehem Steel	22⅝	23¼
Boeing	38⅞	39¼
Boise Cascade	36	36¼
Borden	57½	57¾
Borg Warner	20⅝	21½
Bristol Myers	44¼	45
BP	26⅞	27½
Burlington Ind	28⅞	29¼
Burlington Nthn	43¾	44
Burroughs	52¼	52¾
Campbell Soup	58	58½
Canadian Pacific	33⅞	33½
Caterpillar	46	46⅝
Celanese	74⅛	75¾
Central Soya	15	15
Chase Manhat	47¼	48¼
Chem Bank NY	29¾	31¼
Chrysler	22⅞	22⅞
Citicorp	32⅞	32⅞
Clark Equip	31½	31¼
Coca Cola	55⅝	56½
Colgate	24¼	24½
CBS	73⅝	73¾
Columbia Gas	34	34⅛
Combustion Eng	32	31½
Comwlth Edison	24	24
Cons Edison	25¼	25
Cons Foods	28¼	28⅝
Cons Power	7⅞	7½
Continental Grp	35¾	34⅝
Control Data	31¼	31¾
Corning Glass	64½	65½
CPC Intnl	36⅝	37¼
Crane	35½	35¾
Crocker Int	24	24¼
Crown Zeller	33¾	34½
Dart & Kraft	75¼	76¼
Deere	30¾	31
Delta Air	33⅞	34
Detroit Edison	13¼	13¼
Disney	62¾	62¼
Dow Chemical	31½	31⅝
Dresser Ind	21½	22
Duke Power	24½	23⅞
Du Pont	49¾	49⅞
Eastern Air	5½	5¼
Eastman Kodak	67	67½
Eaton Corp	46	46½
Esmark	52⅞	53½
Evans P. D.	7	6⅞
Exxon Corp	42⅝	42¾
Fed Dept Stores	48¾	49
Firestone	18¾	18
Fst Chicago	23⅞	23¼

	May 11	May 10
Fst Intrst Bncp	35	34½
Fst Penn Corp	5¼	5⅝
Ford	35¾	34⅝
GAF Corp	17⅞	17⅞
GTE Corp	38½	39½
Gen Dynamics	50¼	50¾
Gen Electric	54½	54¾
Gen Foods	52⅞	52¼
Gen Mills	50¼	50¾
Gen Motors	63¾	65
Gen Pub Util NY	9	8⅞
Gen Tire	32¼	32½
Genesco	7	6⅞
Georgia Pacific	20⅝	21¼
Getty Oil	127½	127½
Gillette	48	48⅞
Goodrich	32½	32⅞
Goodyear	25	25⅞
Gould Inc	27⅞	27¾
Grace	39¾	40¼
Gt Atlte & Pacific	15⅞	16¼
Greyhound	23¾	23⅞
Grumman Corp	25¼	25½
Gulf Oil	78⅞	78¾
Gulf & West	33½	34½
Heinz H. J.	35½	35¼
Hercules	32⅞	33
Honeywell	53¾	54½
IC Inds	43¼	43½
Ingersoll	46⅞	46½
Inland Steel	22⅞	22⅞
IBM	111¼	112½
Int Harvester	6⅞	7½
INCO	12⅞	12½
Int Paper	51⅝	51⅝
Int Tel Tel	35⅝	37
Irving Bank	58¾	59
Jewel Co	54	54
Jim Walter	27½	27⅞
Johnson & John	35⅞	36¼
Kaiser Alumin	15⅝	15⅝
Kerr McGee	32⅞	32⅞
Kimberly Clark	83⅝	84⅝
K Mart	27⅞	28½
Kroger	33¼	33⅞
L.T.V. Corp	15	15⅝
Litton	68½	68⅝
Lockheed	36⅞	36⅝
Lucky Stores	17½	17⅞
Manuf Hanover	35	35¼
Manville Cp	10	10¼
Mapco	28⅝	28¼
Marine Midland	22¾	22½
Martin Marietta	35¼	34⅝
McDonnell	52⅞	54½
Mead	33⅞	34½
Merck	90¾	91
Minnesota Mng	75¼	76½
Mobil Oil	29⅞	30⅛
Monsanto	94¼	95⅞
Morgan J. P.	70½	71¼
Motorola	117¼	118½
NCR Corp	106¾	108¼
NL Industries	15⅝	15⅝
Nabisco	40½	40⅞
Nat Distillers	27⅞	27⅞
Nat Med Ent	22¾	23¼
Norfolk South	54½	56⅝
NW Bancorp	30	30⅝
Occidental Pet	31½	32¼
Ogden	27½	28⅝
Olin Corp	29⅞	29¼
Owens-Illinois	36½	36½
Pacific Gas Elec	13⅞	14
Pan Am	5⅝	5⅞
Penney J. C.	50⅞	51½
Pennzoil	37⅞	38¼
Pepsico	40¾	40¼
Pfizer	33¼	33¾
Phelps Dodge	21½	21⅞
Philip Morris	65½	67
Phillips Petrol	41½	42⅞
Polaroid	29⅝	30

	May 11	May 10
PPG Ind	29⅞	30½
Procter Gamble	47⅝	47⅜
Pub Ser El & Gas	22⅞	22⅞
Raytheon	38¼	38⅝
RCA Corp	36	35⅞
Republic Steel	27⅝	28⅞
Reynolds Ind	68¾	69¾
Reynolds Metal	29⅞	30¼
Rockwell Int	26⅞	27⅛
Royal Dutch	50⅞	51½
Safeways	24	24½
St Regis Paper	38¼	38⅝
SFE Sopac	23	23¼
SCM	39¼	39⅞
Schlumberger	50½	51¼
Scott Paper	30⅝	31⅛
Seagram	34½	35⅞
Sears Roebuck	31½	31⅜
Shell Oil	38¾	38⅝
Shell Trans	35½	35¾
Signal Co	29⅞	29¾
Singer	28½	27
Smithkline Beck	54⅜	54⅝
Sony	15¼	15⅜
Sth Cal Edison	35⅞	35⅞
Sperry Corp	38	38⅞
Std Oil Califnia	38¼	38⅝
Std Oil Indiana	55¾	56⅝
Std Oil Ohio	47½	47¼
Sterling Drug	25⅞	26⅞
Stevens J. P.	19½	19⅝
Sun Comp	54⅞	55¾
Teledyne	180¾	182¾
Tenneco	42¾	42¾
Texaco	38¼	38⅝
Texas East Corp	68½	68⅞
Texas Inst	143	144½
Texas Utilities	23¼	23¾
Textron	28¾	28⅞
TWA	29⅞	30
Travelers Corp	30⅝	31¼
TRW Inc	62	64½
UAL Inc	35⅞	36
Union Carbide	55	55⅞
Union Oil Calif	38½	38⅞
Un Pacific Corp	46⅞	46¼
Uniroyal	12⅞	12⅞
United Brands	17⅛	17⅛
US Industries	22⅞	22⅞
US Steel	28½	29
Utd Technol	65⅞	65⅞
Wachovia	45¾	45⅞
Warner Comms	22	21½
Warner Lambert	30	30⅝
Wells Fargo	37¼	37⅞
Westinghse Elec	46	45⅞
Weyerhaeuser	27½	27⅞
Whirlpool	39⅞	40¼
Woolworth	36	36½
Xerox Corp	40	40¼
Zenith	29¼	30

Canadian Prices

	May 11	May 10
Abitibi	26	26
Alcan Alumin	36¾	37½
Algoma Steel	23½	23⅞
Bell Telephone	31	31¼
Cominco	16½	15⅝
Cons Bathurst	25½	26¼
Gulf Oil	18¼	18¼
Hawker/Sid Can	17½	17½
Hudson Bay Mn	11⅞	11⅞
Imasco	37½	37½
Imperial Oil	38½	38⅝
Int Pipe	26½	27
Mass.-Fergsn	4	4
Royal Trustco	24½	24¼
Seagram	44¼	45½
Steel Co	24⅝	25
Thomson N 'A'	38¼	38¼
Walker Hiram	22⅞	22⅞
WCT	14	16

e Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split t Traded. y Unquoted.

● Five pages today

COMPUTER HORIZONS
Edited by Matthew May

● Mr Fifth Generation: Page 27

The lure of the Valley of Competition

Advertisements reflect a society's culture. The billboards that border the highways of California's Santa Clara County support that view as their sponsors attempt to lure the youthful, talented and ambitious workforce from the employment of a high technology competitor. Competition drives the industrial strip south of San Francisco, known the world over as Silicon Valley, the new home of America's information technology industry and the advertisements leave one in little doubt.

One billboard promises you an extra two weeks' salary if you join the advertiser's employment before the end of the week. Another asks you to re-examine your career prospects and change jobs immediately if you are frustrated.

Competition and energy are the two basic ingredients that have fuelled Silicon Valley in the last decade and allowed high technology start-up companies to transform from one man and a garage operation to billion-dollar multi-nationals.

"In this valley, which is so fertile with ideas and companies, it would be so easy to lose them", says John Scully, chief executive of Apple Computers, talking about a creative staff on whom he has had to impose managerial disciplines in the last year, to strengthen the computer company which has had to respond to the direct competition and technical challenge offered by the powerful IBM.

Small companies spawned from the frustrated talent of other companies pepper the history of Silicon Valley. Scully has no intention of encouraging talent within his group to leave and set up another company because his management procedures have inhibited their talents.

The heritage of new ventures being fathered by larger companies goes back nearly 30 years. William Shockley, the co-inventor of the transistor, had then returned to Palo Alto in Silicon Valley, where he had been raised, to create the Shockley Transistor Corporation.

Within a year, eight of the technical high flyers had departed to set up their own company Fairchild semiconductors Fairchild in its turn was to be a prime source of new electronic, computer and telecommunication companies in the area. Since the establishment of Fairchild Semiconductor Group in the late 50s more than 40 companies have been created by its employees, including Intel.

The Valley has grown extensively over the last decade and consequently changed in character. It measures 25 by 10 miles and encompasses the entire south-western edge of San Francisco Bay. More than 3,000 companies, most of them in a high technology sector, are based in the area which embraces Palo Alto, Mountain View, Sunnyvale, Cupertino, San Jose and a few lesser towns. The one thing most of them now have in common is the microprocessor or microcomputer. But the cost of pursuing research and development in that area has changed dramatically, making it more difficult for the entrepreneurs of tomorrow to adopt the style of their predecessors in the valley and launch their company from home, funded by a month's salary.

The Valley has almost gone respectable. A recent paper presented by Digital Research, itself an example of a successful high technology company which started in the San Francisco area in the mid 1970s, emphasised the cost of that research and development on microcomputers and hinted at the constraints likely to be imposed on future high technology entrepreneurs.

It said: "What began in the mid 1970s as a curiosity market involving Tandy, Apple and Commodore has grown in size and importance to include several large Japanese electronics companies (including NEC and Fujitsu), plus US notables IBM, Digital Equipment Corporation and Xerox Corporation. Expected soon to enter the personel computer market is the new AT & T. And the market has diversified to encompass homes, offices and factories.

THE WEEK

By Bill Johnstone

The microcomputer sector's growth has been unprecendented and is the fodder on which the companies of Silicon Valley will feed. The giants of the industry with their marketing expertise, their distributor networks and their research capabilities are making the competition even in Silicon Valley, unusually intense.

The start-up cost in this area has inflated from the 1,000-dollar stake needed for a new company about ten years ago to nearly 50m dollars. Customers expect more of technology and also want more of it for their money. If one manufacturer cannot provide it someone in this competitive area will be prepared to try. That is something that they are confident about in San Francisco Bay: someone will always be willing to compete.

Digital Research further concluded in their paper. "The processing power of yesterday's mainframe systems is available on today's desk top. Tomorrow that power may well be in home systems. In 1980 it cost 200,000 dollars to provide systems capable of processing one million instructions per second. By 1984 equally capable systems will be built for 10,000 dollars".

Why Silicon Valley has attracted high technology industry in such proportions is still unclear. The climate is attractive – and the young turks of the electronics industries have shown a preference for the sun – but it is not a significant factor in making the companies which eminate from the valley commercially successful.

Most of them have been successful. Part of the credit has been given to Stanford University. Wishing to encourage enterprise on the doorstep of the university, Stanford took steps to make some it its extensive holding in land available for high technology projects. The first moves of any significance were made nearly 50 years ago when two talented students, William Hewlett and David Packard were encouraged to set up their electronics company in Palo Alto. The credit has been given to Frederick Terman, a teacher in radio and electrical engineering at Stanford. That was the birth of Hewlett-Packard.

Palo Alto is a different place now and computer technology dominates. The growth anticipated by the American high technology sector and those based in Silicon Valley is expected to come from the explosion of computer usage. Software, hardware and peripherals are being developed in the valley at a furious pace.

According to Future Computing, a Texas-based group which monitors the trends in the computer field, the personal computer market in the US alone will be worth 42 million dollars by 1988. In the United States there are 150-200 companies making personal and home computers, 400-500 main manufacturers of computer peripherals, and thousands of companies which are developing and selling software.

Silicon Valley is the base for a substantial proportion of these groups. By 1988 23 million personal computers will have been installed in homes and offices in the United States. The software will be worth 5,000 million dollars.

By then Silicon Valley will have changed even more. Multi-million dollar automated factories like the one which has just been built by Apple Computers at Fremont will abound. Will there then be a demand for the scarce technical skills of today when a computer will be able to design its own successor and supervise the production of its own clones? No one in the Valley knows. What they do know is that they can rely on change and the inevitable competition.



This is the man who, probably more than any *other*, can lay claim to the title of "Mr Fifth Generation". Rex Malik has been talking to him at his home in Tokyo. Page 27.

● A launch due in London this week could herald a new revolution in the personal computer market place. – Page 27

● Nicholas Timmins reports on the gigantic task now being tackled to solve the problems of computerizing the DHSS. – Page 29

● Paul Walton looks at the financial problems of the emerging new technology colleges and finds one determined to overcome cash shortages. – Page 26

● John Pearce is today's People subject, letters focus on software piracy, and Geoffrey Ellis looks at some promising new books. – Page 28

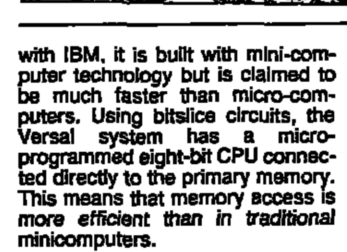
IBM keeps them all waiting

■ Details of IBM's long-awaited local area network caught computer analysts by surprise when it was launched last week. Instead of a complete system as widely expected IBM announced only a specification for the cabling to be used for the system and said a full network will not be available until 1986 or 1987.

Local area networks designed to link different brands of computer and share peripheral equipment are considered vital if office automation is to become more sophisticated. The advent of IBM into local area networks was considered the easiest way of establishing conformity as it is the only company that can effectively impose a world standard because of its dominant market position.

American analysts have suggested that the launch of IBM's own cabling system two or three years before a network will become available is an attempt to lock customers into their own product now. Local area networks are currently available from **Digital Equipment, Wang, Xerox** and others who now have a head start in the field.

COMPUTER BRIEFING



£372m deal

■ **Control Data** have announced a 540-million dollar (£372 million) deal with **A T & T** for the supply of a range of computer peripheral products. They will be used in AT&T's recently-launched 3B series of desk top micro and mini-computers and includes disc drives, tape drives and magnetic recording media.

Speedy mini

■ A new computer system which minimises hardware and electronics by using a centralised processor has been developed in Sweden by **Versal** of Spanga. Designed for large-scale computer communications, and compatible with IBM, it is built with mini-computer technology but is claimed to be much faster than micro-computers. Using bitslice circuits, the Versal system has a micro-programmed eight-bit CPU connected directly to the primary memory. This means that memory access is *more efficient than in traditional* minicomputers.

Atlantic link

■ The ever-increasing amount of information about the computer industry is to gain a new twist in the US with plans for a television channel dedicated to small business, educational and home users. The Computer Satellite Network plans to start broadcasting in *America this autumn and to bring* the channel to Europe next year. Software will be transmitted direct to viewers own computers through a decoder expected to cost around £140.

Micro milking

■ *Agricultural scientists in Northern* Ireland have developed a prediction program for milk production which calculates by computer how the resources on a farm can be used more effectively. Using an Apple II computer with a Visi–calc software package, the system requires only the simplest of information from the farmer such as the average number of cows kept during any given year, average milk yield, calving pattern, length of time the herd is out and indoors, number of silage cuts and the amount of feed used. It is available free from the Farm Management Section of the Northern Ireland Department of Agriculture.

Contributors:
Matthew May, Mark Stone

Spectre in the Spectrum

A step-by-step guide to personal income tax calculation is now available for users of the Sinclair Spectrum. It has been developed by the Consumers Association and is published by Sinclair Research. With the help of an extensive manual, the user is taken through the three parts of the package. The first section defines the personal circumstances of the user, the second poses questions on extra income such as pensions and investment income, and the third covers all personal outgoings and allowances. When all sections have been entered, the true tax rate is automatically calculated for the 1983-84 tax year.

UK events

Computers, Business Systems & Communications Equipment Exhibition – Micro City. Bristol Exhibition Centre, Canons Road, City Centre, Bristol, May 15-17.

DEC User Show, Novotel Hotel, London W6, May 15-17.

RIBA Computer Exhibition, Bloomsbury Crest Hotel, Coram Street, London WC1, May 22-24.

Apple '84, Fulcrum Centre, Slough, May 24-26.

Electronic Office Conference, Intercontinental Hotel, London W1, June 5-6.

Software '84, Earls Court, London SW5, June 5-7.

Office Automation Show, London Barbican, June 7-9.

Overseas

Mini/Micro Northeast, Boston, USA, May 15-17.

Micro Exposition, Paris, May 22-26.

International Compute Show for Office, Home, Hobby, Cologne, Germany, June 14-17.

Compiled by Personal Computer News.

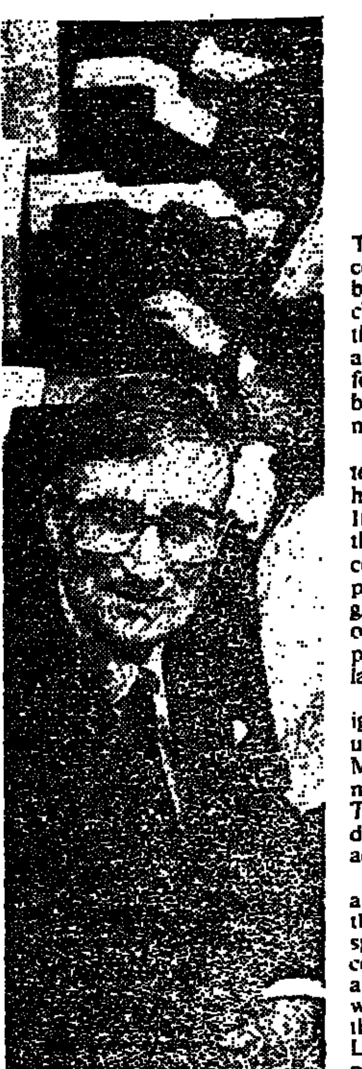
New business competition

Following the success of The Times National Microcomputer Challenge competition, Computer Horizons announces a new contest with a special interest for businessmen at all levels – The Times Business Enterprise *Computer* Competition.

Although this competition will focus on specific business applications, entries will be invited from all readers who believe they have business flair.

Watch out for details in Computer Horizons next Tuesday.

Finding a way to beat ITEC cash shortage


PAT BURKE with some of his trainees at Wallasey

by Paul Walton

The emerging new technology colleges are in danger of going broke and some may start to close this year, despite the fact that they find teenagers jobs and supply much-needed skills for the future. But some, fired by success, will not let lack of money become an obstacle.

The adolescent information technology training centres have come of age: the so-called Itecs have trained several thousand teenagers in practical computing and electronics; perhaps half of these have been given a start that they might otherwise have missed in the past through poor training or lack of initiative.

Moreover, at least one Itec is ignoring the constraints placed upon it by backers, like the Manpower Services Commission and the Department of Trade and Industry, and is determined to grow despite an acute cash shortage.

The Government and local authorities pay capital costs for the Itecs, with commercial sponsors providing running costs and, often, the staff. But after 1985/86 the public funds will end, with no guarantees that they will be replenished. Less dynamic or poorly supported Itecs might close, according to Patricia Waller, head of the Camden Itec in London.

Most of the 150 centres are clustered in those parts of the country hardest hit by youth unemployment: Clydeside; Tyneside; Merseyside; the West Midlands; and depressed areas of the capital. It is these which find it hard to get sponsors or backing.

Hands on: another step in learning at Wallasey

Mr Pat Burke is the manager of the Wallasey Itec on depressed Merseyside, seconded from his job as a production manager at the local Marconi plant: his centre is run so tightly that even the staff canteen is profit-making and is used to train young chefs.

The Wallasey Itec now trains everyone from those beginning secondary school to unemployed dockers, as well as those 16-17 year olds on the Youth Training Scheme, to which the Itecs are hitched. It is unique in going beyond teenage education to reach unemployed adults. In fact, anybody can learn about new technology, paying if they can afford to, in a scheme called Open Access.

The figures speak for themselves – 77 of the 92 YTS trainees have found permanent work since it opened just over two years ago. Recently four of the original dozen or so adults who took shorter courses this year have now found jobs – an incredible leap from manual to skilled work after just a couple of months' training.

Wallasey Itec has a marketing manager, Mr John Robinson, who "sells" his trainees. He was the marketing manager for a commercial firm before he lost his job.

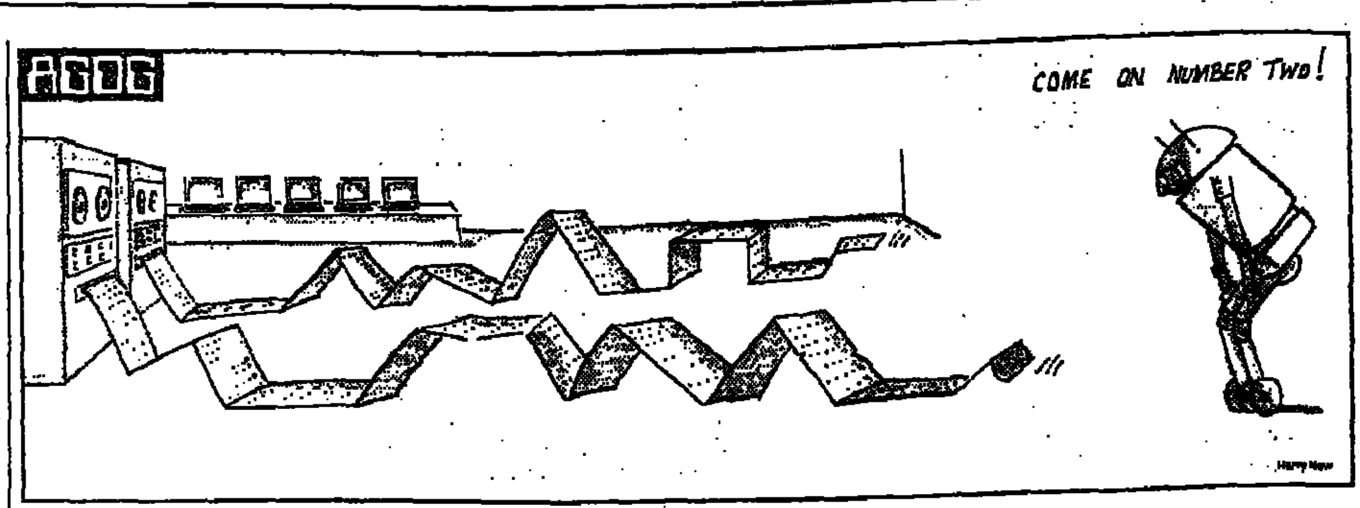
Mr Robinson concieved a new job description, that of microcomputer operator: "Businessmen today buy a micro and a piece of software, like Visicalc or Lotus 1-2-3, but then find that they can't use it. So, we

JOB SCENE

send along a trainee who runs it for them – he's been trained to use a few of the popular machines or programs. In time the trainee learns more about micros, the business sees how useful he could be and hey presto, he's got a full-time job!"

After twelve months at the centre intensive efforts are made to find the trainees work, and an impressive "aftercare" service keeps an eye on them once they leave, either continuing trying to find them jobs, or ensuring that they keep them. Trainees are also taught how to get a job. A video camera shows them how they perform in interviews.

Youngsters from two local schools are also there, thanks to a pilot scheme, the Technical Education Vocational Initiative, getting an early feel for technology. On the days when the YTS people are on day-release with an employer, or away getting a theoretical education at the local futher education college, the Itec is still packed.



A new line in 'bells and whistles' in networking information

By Russell Jones

To move information directly from one computer to another at a different location, or from a computer to a terminal at a remote location, it is invariably necessary to use the telephone network. Until recently, this has required the use of a modem to act as a "bridge" between the network and the computer or terminal.

To understand why a modem is required, you need to understand how a computer stores information and how the telephone network carries out its normal role – which is to transmit information in the form of speech.

A computer can only understand the difference between "on" and "off". Within the computer, therefore, all information is stored in combinations of 0 (="off") and 1 (="on"). This method of storing information is known as the binary or digital system and it is also used to pass information from the computer to its local devices, such as disks and printers. It does not matter how the information may eventually be produced – as a display on a terminal, or as a printed listing – it is stored inside the computer as millions of 0s or 1s.

On the other hand, the originators of the telephone network (almost a century ago), had a more difficult task to accomplish. They had to find a way to transmit the constantly varying pattern of human speech from one location to another. This was achieved by setting a base flow of electricity between the two points, then varying its characteristics as the pattern of the speech altered.

When it was first found necessary to pass information between computers, or their peripheral devices, at different locations, the most obvious method of achieving this was to use the existing telephone network, and this has remained the most common method for 20 years or more. The information is passed either along a private circuit leased from British Telecom or along a temporary path between the two devices, which is "dialled up" in much the same way as a normal phone call would be.

Obviously, there existed (and exists) a basic difference between the way that the computer stores and normally passes information and the way that the phone network passes information. This is the reason for the modem – the actual word being an abbreviation of *mod*ulate – *dem*odulate. Information to be passed from a computer to the network is converted by a modem, from a digital form to a modulated form and the process is reversed when the information reaches its destination.

Modems are graded according to the speed at which they pass information along the telephone network. The most common speed is between 4800 and 9600 bits per second (bps).

Generally speaking, 1 bit is equivalent to 1 piece of digital information as it would be stored within the computer and, as a reasonable rule of thumb, it requires 8 bits to represent 1 displayable or printable character. Therefore, a modem transmitting at 4800 bps is sending about 600 characters a second. When you bear in mind that the normal speed of passing information between a computer and, for example, a locally attached terminal is upwards of 1 million bps, the transmission speeds along the telephone network are dramatically slow.

Modem technology has improved gradually, so that there are now quite a few modems around with extra "bells and whistles". For example, it is possible to buy modems that will transmit, on normal BT circuits, at up to 19200 bps and there are many devices now available that are a mixture of a modem and a multiplexor – allowing the same physical link to transmit more than one stream of information at what apppears to be the same time.

However, the future holds the promise of specialized networks for the transmission of information in a digital form – within both part of the BT network and other private networks. Obviously, at that time, there should be no problems of compatability between the (digital) computer and digital transmission networks and, in many ways, the modem will be seen as a mere stepping stone in the evolutionary growth of computing within our society.

Paintbox finds a place in the theatre

By Geoffrey Ellis

An exciting project, linking the world of the arts and computer-generated graphics, is being launched in a new series of television pogrammes being transmitted by BBC2.

As part of their new arts programme Saturday Review, which started on Saturday the Quantel Paintbox, a sophisticated colour graphics system will be put in the hands of users who would normally not have access to a system whose commercial rental is currently running at more than £150 per hour.

The producer of this section of the show, Tony Tyley, hopes that by asking newcomers to experiment with the system, with expert guidance, new and exciting applications in the visual and creative area can be explored.

The first group to take part in the experiment was the Theatre Design department at The Central School of Art and Design, London, where the senior lecturer, Pamela Howard and four of the students used the system for five days. She was delighted with the results, and sees the Paintbox as being a useful production tool, saving both time and money in the planning of designs.

Currently working on designs for play based on the life of Kipling, to be presented at the Mermaid Theatre, she was able to arrange the complex alignment of slide projections with the chief character in the play, Alec McCowan, who was enthusiastically involved in the transfer of computer-generated slides.

The problem of alignment in such productions needs meticulous planning, and, says Pamela Howard, the whole production was considerably eased by the use of the computer. Normally, it involves the making of a whole range of scale models, but this need was done away with.

Producer Tony Tyley says this is typical of the application breakthrough he is looking for, and claims it will lead to the posing of important questions in further applications.

House buying on the screen

Real estate agents in Toronto are now able to buy and sell property listed in the city with personal computers through an advanced computerized listing service.

About 13,000 brokers and agents can subscribe to its online database for 40 dollars a month per terminal. Each subscriber is assigned a code to prevent unauthorized entry into the system and agents can access the database with a variety of computers, Mark Stone writes.

"A user can call up any listing by address, street, district or by specifying a search that is limited to ignore houses that are too expensive or the wrong type for the potential buyer", says Maurice Lamond, chairman of the computer committee. The system has started with 30,000 listings.





At home with the fifth generation family

As director of the Research Centre at ICOT, Japan's Institute for the Generation of New Computer Technology, 47-year-old Kazihiro Fuchi leads the organization building what has become known as the Fifth Generation, the new breed of intelligent machines scheduled for the mid-90s and the focus of world attention from the computer industry. From Tokyo REX MALIK provides an intimate look at the lifestyle of Japan's Mr Fifth Generation.

"With this kind of machine, he knows more than I do", said Mr Fuchi. "He" was his 19-year old eldest son Takeshi, and they were doing some program testing on a JVC MSX personal computer. Takeshi was obviously an old hand, for the tape recorder he was using for program loading was old and battered.

Takeshi was absorbed, though in deference to visitors was polite and courteous. It being the custom in Japan to present your hosts with a small present, I had brought them a Goon Show tape, figuring that you would not get those in Japan (It was "Wings Over Dagenham"). Politeness, however, can go only so far, and Takeshi had to try it out immediately, before retreating to the keyboard and screen.

Mrs Seiko Fuchi looked at him and said: "Computers are too interesting for children": The implication was true they should be studying. One suspected that it was as much aimed at 13-year-old Hitoshi, the younger son, who, when not clowning, was spending probably more time than Mrs Fuchi would consider desirable trying to write a Star Trek simulator.

Takeshi's response, however, was that he had started to program six years ago, but had taken the last two years off to study, an absence for examination preparation.

He had passed. He was following in father's footsteps and going on to Tokyo University to study engineering, though he did not have the choice of branch of engineering, to pick from till he had been there eighteen months.

It seemed quite obvious from his behaviour and comments that he knew exactly what he wanted to do. He was testing an Othello program and his responses were of the kind that indicated that he knew very well that there that were large numbers out there – money numbers – and he would not mind getting his hands on some of it.

Did Mr Fuchi do much programming, I asked. "I used to but I no longer have the time" he said. This was not the usual defence of senior people playing the game which is "I am important, so I stay late at the office so that my wife can say to the neighbours 'See what an important man my husband is, the organisation could no exist without him' ".

This was the answer of a man who is busy in his head; a dynamo at the office because he is in charge, a reflective planner and thinker when on his own.

You get the clear feeling that Mr Fuchi understands his importance in the scheme of things. The honour might be his, but so is the responsibility. He lives in what is for Tokyo a quite large modern house, inside a mixture of old and new, tatami and leather-covered reclining chairs. And for Tokyo it is only a short underground ride from the office, where he usually turns up between nine and ten and leaves in the early evening, unless there is a meeting.

Mrs Fuchi looked at him as if to say that there are perhaps too many meetings. Which is what you might expect, for his office is ICOT, the Institute for New Generation Computer Technology, home of Japan's trail-blazing Fifth Generation computer project, that long-term attempt to create intelligent machines.

Kazihiro Fuchi may be its director, but as befits a national project, it is surrounded by committees and working groups, both formal and informal, and one suspects he sits on as many as he cannot get out of.

ICOT is the nerve centre of what is popularly known within the community as 5G, and it is a project he drives with flair and managerial force – some would say with ruthlessness – and without many of the traditional consensus mechanisms and psychological supports found in many large Japaneses technology research organisations. In working hours, it is Mr Fuchi who carries the load.

He persists in being known as Mr Fuchi, though he is actually Dr Fuchi, and also of Tokyo University. The "Mr", you feel, emphasises the technology managerial role. And manage and drive it he does. It was he who was responsible for seeing to it that his 50-strong team are mostly so young that you sometimes wonder when looking around the floor whether any of them are old enough to have passed their driving tests.



Takeshi Fuchi at an MSX keyboard discusses the Othello program with father and Hitoshi looking and learning

This was greeted with relief, yet with some hurt by the large companies which cluster around the project. Relief because he had not managed to snaffle some of their more experienced and senior staff, hurt because though they all understood that this was meant to be a project starting from scratch, his insistence that the staff should be young cut across the normal Japenese notions of respect for age and seniority. If you were that young, how could you be that good?

If there is one person on whom 5G depends it is probably this slight figure in his mid-forties, this odd breed of driving manager and electronics intellectual. He shares with many other intellectually-dri- organisers that characteristic that he can usually be stopped in mid-flow by the introduction of, to him, a new idea, which then has to be examined to see if it throws any light on the solutions to the problems that confront him. You get the feeling that he knows that the pride of Japan is resting on his judgement and ability

Managerially, he behaves accordingly. Fuchi, said one of his colleagues, asks you to do a job in six months, which is exactly what he did when he asked for the development of the first machine, the system which is to provide the very specific work stations on which much of the non-theoretical development is to be carried out. So you struggle with him, and you eventually manage it in a year. And then you find that he privately expected that it would take a year in the first place.

He is, said the same colleague, a very able manager of high tech projects, particularly when they are, as this one is, surrounded by politics. That was his reputation at the MITI Electrotechnical Laboratory from which he came to run 5G Indeed, he was the key figure in synthesising the ideas that all the elderly and eminent Japanese who now claim to have fathered the Vth Generation project were then discussing, and turning them into a programme for action.

The result today is that should even a small part of Japan's ambitions be realised, Mr Fuchi will deserve well of computing and of society. A senior Japanese electronics specialist put it in the context of space exploration when he said: "He will not be Oberth or Willy Ley or Goddard, but he will be the equivalent of Wernher Von Braun."

These are very high stakes indeed. The beginnings, however, were very different, and, whatever the stars may have indicated for him, not very propitious. His father was the youngest son of nine children from a poor peasant farming family in Kyushu, Japan's southern island. This is not the most promising place or beginnings for someone destined for Tokyo University.

He is the first scientist engineer in the family, the eldest of three children. Such interests did not rub off on to his brother and sister. And they have not rubbed off on his wife or daughter, sixteen-year-old Satoko, both of whom talk of their pursuits as being cultural and artistic, definitely non-technological.

From a Kyushu farm to Tokyo University is a very long way. For Tokyo in the Japanese pantheon, both of learning and of power, has an even greater importance than Oxbridge has in Britain. Tokyo University's grip on the civil service, politics, the higher ranks of science and technology, and the more dynamic large companies is reminiscent of the grip of the Polytechnique and ENA over the power structure of France.

I made a passing remark to him that one senior professor was a contemporary at the university of four of the presidents of Japan's ten largest electronics companies. Mr Fuchi cocked his head to one side, thought, and said that the professor was nine years ahead of him, and that he only knew of two presidents who were in the same class. I suspect he was entirely right.

He looked at Takeshi, who was by now back at the keyboard, and remarked that it was now a very different technology, one that he personally had never expected. It was a very different machine.

But what did Mr Fuchi do just for fun. On Sundays he succumbs to the Japanese passion for golf, though he has not yet joined a club. And did Mrs Fuchi play golf with him? That is definitely not a Japanese custom at all, but it is the sort of question that a foreigner can sometimes ask.

No she did not. But she would probably be better at it than he was, he said; she had more time. And did Mrs Fuchi, I said, switching the subject yet again, understand what he was up to in his work?

I put it more eliptically than that. Oh yes, she said. It was quite apparent that while she did not understand all the details, she knew she had married a comet which was going somewhere.

Mr Fuchi's parting shot took us back to his overriding preoccupation. Mr Fuchi is in the biological sense a sport. The Japanese talent is to make progress by small incremental steps, but 5G is only in part that. It is also broad concepts and radical departures. It is, in other words about thinking differently, and Mr Fuchi can think in both ways instinctively.

In practice, 5G is about the creation of modules which handle different tasks, and which will have to be linked and work together, and some of those initial linkages, even if only proved on paper, have to be made next year.

"I think", he said, "we will have a difficult stage". You could almost feel him preparing for the political and bureaucratic battles that are to come.

MSX launch heralds new PC revolution

By Rex Malik

It is called MSX and originates from Microsoft. It is Japanese-American the latter claiming the credit for they own its fundamental, the first being primarily responsible for its implementation. Up till now, it has been confined to Japan.

It is being launched in the UK on Thursday and it threatens another revolution in the personal computer market place. Indeed, it may already have led to one. The threat of MSX, say some cynics, has been a major reason for some of the heavy price-cutting and discounting in the personal computer market that has recently been taking place.

MSX is an attempt to create a personal computer standard. What Microsoft's Japanese subsidiary did was to create a general specification for a personal computer. They carefully and tightly detailed the hardware systems core but left great flexibility at the periphery. They specified their own operation system and their BASIC language as integral. Then they offered it to Japan's major consumer electronic manufacturers, those makers of televisions, stereos and the rest, who are accustomed to runs of a million or two at any one time.

Strangely, though they were all extensive users of microcomputers in other products, most were not at all in the computer market place. They could not see how they could get enough software. It was the classic chicken and egg situation.

MSX seemed to be the solution. Within months last year 16 companies had decided to produce to the MSX standard, which means that software can now be written for all og them and put on standard ROM cartridges. MSX machines have not just expanded the personal computer market in Japan, they are said to be having a devastating affect on the market share of the existing manufacturers.

Among those in the UK launch are: **Canon, Hitachi, JVC, Mitsubishi, Sanyo, Sony and Toshiba.**

Irritation gave birth to an IBM 'baby'

by Peter White

The microcomputer revolution has two distinctly different adherents – people who just want to play with computers and people in large companies fed up with their own computer department.

Those in the latter group are really responsible for the biggest computer company in the world, IBM, entering the personal computer stakes, a little more than two years ago.

What was talked about was an "applications backlog" which really meant that heads of company divisions who use computer-produced data could not get their data processing department to alter the layout of some piece of information, or make some new data available to them. The usual reply was: "I'm sorry, that's on a low priority. I can get it done in 18 months."

Naturally those department managers wanted it tomorrow and turned to the micro with its proliferation of budgeting and database tools. And just as naturally IBM followed, by building its own micro.

IBM, though, is not at ease in the role of following others, and in providing a micro at all it was fuelling a feud between the data processing department which was its traditional customer and the eventual information user.

One way out of this dilemma may be a little known operating system called Virtual Machine (VM), not to be confused with ICL's spearhead operating system Virtual Machine Environment.

VM has been on what the Americans might call the "backburner" for years. It came out of one of IBM's many research laboratories, this one used for operating system development in the United States at Poughkeepsie where IBM development staff worked on an interactive system for their own internal use to help them work on IBM's older systems more efficiently.

Instead of writing a long program and filling it with all the data you want processed, and letting it run for six hours before you get an answer, an interactive operating system, like VM, gives you the answers as you go along. It is like having a conversation with the computer, instead of writing letters to each other.

Because the engineers were so proud of it, and IBM's customers got to know about it, IBM was eventually, if somewhat reluctantly, forced to put it out on general release as a product. Even up to two years ago IBM never put any effort behind developing it further, and then it struck gold. It turned out that once a data processing department had introduced these utilities to an end user department, they could use it without too much hand holding, and get on with curing their own applications backlog, with no computer staff and no micro.

A user can play around with the PC part of the system as much as he wants,

This could lead to the control of computer facilities starting to come back to its birthplace, the data processing department.

Computer Appointments

People/John Pearce of Pearce Technology

Inspiration from the American market

by Roger Woolnough



It was when John Pearce visited the United States in 1971 to sell British-developed software that he grasped what he calls "the power of the American market place". Trying to tap that power has run like a thread through his career ever since.

Some of the attempts have been successful, others conspiciously less so, but at the beginning of this month he embarked on another attempt with undimmed confidence. One of the aims of his new company, Pearce Technology, is to help small British software firms to market internationally.

The 1971 trip to the USA was a huge success. After a period with IBM, Pearce had con-founded the Hoskyns Group with John Hoskyns in 1964. To find a wider market for a management system the group had developed, Pearce negotiated a deal with Martin Marietta, the American aerospace company. "They paid us so much in licence fees," he says, "they eventually bought the company."

That was in 1975, and the following year Pearce joined the National Enterprise Board. Here was another chance to tackle the American market. As well as negotiating the NEB's stakes in several computer companies, he set up Insac, which inluded international software marketing among its aims.

Insac fizzled out after the Conservatives came to power, though the writing was on the wall before that. "I said we needed between 10 and 12 companies to make this thing fly," Pearce recalls. "In 1978 Mrs Thatcher went to the States and said she was going to wipe out the NEB at a stroke. Nobody wanted to be associated with Insac after that."

He did not stay to see Insac's lingering death. Soon after the 1979 election he formed Aregon.

Now, after five years building up Aregon to become a £4m company, John Pearce is ready to try the cooperative approach once again. Pearce Technology has created an international marketing company which will ease UK software companies into profitable exports.

"The biggest problem the UK faces is that we sit in only 5 per cent of the world market, so we don't always see what the world wants," Pearce said. "By setting up international distribution networks we shall be able to come back to this country and tell people what sorts of products are needed."

John Pearce is not parting with Aregon: it has become the first acquisition of Pearce Technology. The new venture has also established a terminal company to market Excom 100, the text/graphics workstation *developed by Aregon.*

"Venture capital is being invested in a lot of small software companies today and in a year or two's time they will all come up for air and ask what they should do about marketing," Pearce says. "We are interested in people knocking on our door."

Books to cheer the marketing manager

Publishers have hit on a rich vein with their computer book lists, and there are three machines *in particular* which bring a glint to the marketing managers' eye: the Spectrum, BBC and Commodore 64. The 64 has been around long enough to have built up a strong base, both of users and support, from software and publishing houses and still a continuing stream of new titles roll off the presses.

They range from the simple teach yourself style right through to technical subjects like ROM *disassembly.*

A well thought out book which falls into the first *category* is **Getting more from your Commodore 64** by Mark Harrison. This takes the newcomer who has digested the machine instruction manual along the well trodden path of early programming, dealing with BASIC commands graphics and sound. A more comprehensive volume, ***Mastering the Commodore 64*** by A. J. Jones and G. J. Carpenter, takes the programmer with a little knowledge through more complex procedures devoting many pages to the SID (sound) chip, graphics and an introduction to *machine code* programming.

BOOKS

Geoffrey Ellis

If it's games that you are after, **Winning Games on the 64** by Terry Barrettt and Stephen Colwill offers listings of such gems as *Dippy Dappy, Flip Flap* and *Bug Bovver*: there is, however, a more considered section, looking at the SID chip, sprite graphics, and offering useful hints to advanced programmers.

Two titles which look at a more advanced area, are **Advance Programming Techniques** ***on the Commodore 64*** by *David* Lawrence and **The Complete Commodore 64 ROM Disassembly** by Peter Gerrard and Kevin Bergin.

The David Lawrence book succeeds in helping the user to construct programs that are less wasteful of precious memory, run faster, and do more.

The final title from Gerrard and Bergin takes the user into the depths of the machine, *probing at the very core, listing* memory maps, the complete 6510 machine code instruction set and the disassembly itself. If you feel like impressing your neighbouring passenger on the train, then look no further.

Getting more from your Commodore 64 (Sigma Technical Press) £6.95
Mastering the Commodore 64 (Ellis Horwood) £6.95
Winning Games on the Commodore 64 (Ellis Horwood) £5.95
Advanced Programming Techniques on the Commodore 64 (Sunshine) £5.95
The Complete Commodore 64 ROM Disassembly (Duckworth) £5.95

In pursuit of the pirates

LETTERS

● *From Rod Cousens, managing director, Quicksilva Ltd, Southampton vice chairman, GOSH:*

Recent articles in *The Times* have drawn attention to the aspect of computer software piracy. It is an industry which, although still in its infancy, has made a significant contribution to the economy and enjoys an unrivalled growth pattern. It is now at risk as a result of illicit copying which is increasing to levels which give cause for serious conern. As a consequence of effective measures in the video and music business, attention has been switched to this market, potentially more attractive and not posing such a threat due to a complacent attitude by the companies involved.

The Guild of Software Houses is aggressively campaigning to restrict this menace and is *proposing* a legal fund, made up of contributions from the membership and other interested parties. A sub-committee to investigate piracy and monitor the situation has been set up. This will comprise of regional *representation* and cooperation with trading standard officers, the police and solicitors with a view to civil proceedings.

In association with other groups, F.A.S.T., F.A.C.T. and The Computer Reform Group, Members of Parliament are being urged to pass protective legislation. The pace at which *the industry operated* would indicate standard Parliamentary procedures not to be in accord and therefore some form of priority should be implemented *to safeguard the interests* and well-being of the creators and publishers.

● *From P. Mead, Somerset Avenue, Chessington, Surrey:*

The software producers are in *danger of diluting the golden* egg from the goose. They complain of piracy, yet expect the public to pay inflated prices for their programs. Surely if they were to reduce the prices more people would buy them and they would get a higher return from increased turnover.

Most people would prefer a good shop-bought copy than a pirate version, but people will put up with poor reproductions for the sake of cost. I want educational programs for myself and my children, but not at present prices. One of the *results of overpricing is that* education authorities are producing their own material, so the software producers are going to lose out in the end because of such short sightedness.

● *From I. Dale Owen, Cliff Walk, Penarth, South Glamorgan*

It has become universally fashionable to blame computers for any lapses which occur in services to the public. Following a *mix-up* recently by a well-known national organisation over the renewal of an annual subscription, I was given a ready apology. I was further told by way of explanation that the problem arose because they *didn't* have a computer. *Plus ça change . . .?*

Books to cheer the marketing manager

Gadget games to help the patient

by Alan Lewis

Imaginative gadgets coupled with computers are proving medically valuable at a new clinic for testing neuromuscular damage and measuring the effectiveness of treatment.

One test involves a video screen and a random pursuit tracking game. Holding a control stick, the patients work to keep an "X" on the screen inside a fast moving rectangle. Throughout this test of hand-eye co-ordination, the computer calculates an error score.

Hand tremor is measured with the arm extended and the hand held inside a loop containing an electric field. Here the computer can detect and quantify movement in both horizontal and vertical directions.

Researchers at the Functional Assessment clinic in Dallas, Texas, use their video displays for coordination and reaction tests, sequences of lights for memory evaluations. They also use touch sensitive plates to measure speed, strength and coordination in patients handicapped by neuromuscular diseases like multiple sclerosis and Parkinson's Disease. The touch plates are also helpful in testing spinal cord injuries and adult palsy.

The laboratory's testing system is also useful for assessing mental alertness, vision, hearing and selected activities of everyday life.

There is a platform for measuring sway and co-ordination. Standing unassisted proves difficult for many patients lacking neuromuscular control. The degree of imbalance in right, left, fore and aft directions is measured by the computer as the patient's weight shifts off the body's centre of gravity.

Leg and foot coordination is measured by tapping metal plates while sitting in a chair. Parkinson's Disease patients, for example, may know what they want their feet and legs to do when asked to tap on the plates.

But when they try repeated tapping, alternating from a target sensor to the left and then a target to the right, they may begin a laboured quivering motion. By measuring a detectable lack of coordination and speed, doctors can now make proper alterations in their treatment.

A computer documents whether patients with chronic neuromuscular disorders, such as multiple sclerosis or Parkinson's disease, are milliseconds slower in their movements this year than last.

Orthopaedic surgeons will shortly use the system to measure subtle rehabilitative changes in patients following surgery.

This project represents the clinical phase of a 5-year research grant given the group jointly by the National Institute for Handicapped Research. The grant will enable the additions of equipment that will measure gait, range of limb motion and receptivity of nerves in tendons and muscles. The effectiveness of the testing system will also be evaluated.



Molly Lowell with the Inter-Action mobile computer unit

Off on the road from Camelot

by Nicholas Timmins

Sir Geoffrey Otten, the DHSS civil servant in charge of social security, is reported to have said that computerising it is a task comparable to putting a man on the moon.

For the millions of social security claimants, facing miscalculations in benefit, missing files, incomprehensible rules, and a system in which one hand of the DHSS too often appears not to know what the other hand is doing, the chance of the department achieving such an ambitious goal must seem remote.

But that is what now, at the second attempt, is being tried. The aim, over some 15 years, at a cost of about £700m, and with orders for computers and terminals that make any other UK project pale into insignificance, is to put the social security system on to computers.

DHSS is ready to learn from disaster and program 50m

The task is gargantuan. It involves computerising lifetime files on about 50 million people, with some information on individuals held on average five times over. In excess of 1,200 million payments are made each year. Changes in benefit rules can run to thousands of pages every year and some 20,000 different forms are used inside and outside DHSS to administer the payments.

The stakes are high. If the programme is fully achieved, more than 30,000 terminals are likely to be installed in DHSS offices by the end of the 1990s. The system offers theoretical savings of £1.9 billion, plus 20,000 to 25,000 jobs over 15 to 20 years, a prospect the unions are far from pleased about.

The story starts with CAMELOT, the first attempt to take social security from the age of the ball-point pen and into VDUs. The project proved as ill-fated as Arthur's effort of the same name, though shorter lived.

CAMELOT (Computerisation and Mechanisation of Local Office Tasks) began in 1977 and was intended to produce a national computer system in the DHSS's 500 local offices between 1981 and 1986. It was abandoned in 1981 after £12m had been spent and next to no progress made.

CAMELOT was something of a block-busting approach to the problem. It involved 26 ICL 2950 mainframe computers throughout the DHSS regions. It was plagued by the heavy loss of DHSS programming staff to better paid jobs in the private sector, by poor planning and control.

By early 1981, the size of the programms had increased to the stage where it was unlikely the computers would have been able to cope with them. The project was dropped.

The department claims to have learnt from the disaster, and the result, entitled the "Operational Strategy", is a bite-sized approach to the problem.

It consists not of one or two, but 14 separate though inter-linked computer projects which are being developed as part of an overall plan, with sufficient flexibility to allow the programme to change as it develops. That at least is the theory, and so far it appears a lot more promising than Camelot.

The social security system essentially falls into three parts.

The first is national insurance contributions; the second is assessing people's entitlement to benefits, some of which such as pensions are linked to national insurance contributions, and some of which such as supplementary benefit, are not; and paying over the money.

Actual payments for some benefits – pensions and child benefit for example – are computerised already, but mainly through old-fashioned batch-processing on mainframe computers. Contribution records are computerised in much the same way. Assessment is not, and there is no direct computerised link between assessment, contribution records and payments.

The first part of the operational strategy, and the only part firmly agreed, is LOMP – the Local Office Microcomputer Project. It will involve installing 2,700 microcomputers over a nine-month period in 1985 in the 500 local offices – about six to an office. The supplementary benefit rules run to almost 16,000 paragraphs, and assessing claims is not easy.

The microcomputer will carry all the rules, ensuring all the relevant questions are asked and that the sums add up correctly – something that fails to happen in over 10 per cent of cases at present.

The result should be a faster, fairer, more accurate assessment, with other spin-offs such as a readable copy of the assessment for claimants from a computer print-out, instead of the notoriously illegible carbons which claimants get at present.

Four suppliers, British Olivetti, BT Merlin and Logica, Gresham Lion Electronics and Casu Electronics, and Systime Computers, are bidding for the contract. LOMP, however, will merely assess benefit, not pay it. That will come with the first part of the local office project, due to go national in 1988, and on which key decisions are due shortly.

The department's biggest difficulty is to convince the Treasury

It will involve tying in the local office VDUs to mainframe computers in the area offices which will be capable of paying benefit and making the annual upratings, not just for supplementary benefit but for sickness and other short-term benefits.

For the contributory payments to be brought in, online access will be needed to computers holding the contribution records at Newcastle, and decisions on whether to make that change are unlikley for some years yet.

It is likely to be a long and controversial road. The department has, for example, introduced a plastic machine-readable National Insurance card, which offers the option of further automating the system. It has led to fears, firmly dismissed by ministers, that it could form the basis of a national identity card system.

DHSS unions are likely to take some convincing that the systems offer real benefits, not just fewer jobs, and there is the question of whether simplifying the system might not increase the take-up of benefit, £1 billion of which goes unclaimed at present.

The department's crucial difficulty, however, is likely to be convincing the Treasury that the investment of hundreds of million of pounds really will produce the savings and improvements envisaged.

Dropping in with the 'chip' show

by Peta Levi

The boom in computer camps, where a course can cost around £100 a week, all found, causes some concern to Ed Berman, director of Inter-Action, which last summer helped to establish 17 community computer camps. Lack of computer knowledge and understanding could, he believes, create social problems for some members of the community, particularly the under-privileged young.

In 1982 Inter-Action, which has a 15-year record of devising and promoting model projects for community self-help groups such as City Farms, started a pilot community computer scheme in Kentish Town, London, for 11 to 16-year-olds. This was four times over-subscribed; 50 per cent of the places went to under-privileged children, who paid £5 for the week's course while the remainder paid £25.

Inter-Action, which has developed ways of tapping local resources into a fine art, is now applying its skills to locate, among other things, under-used computer equipment (in universities, polytechnics, schools and businesses), empty buildings and voluntary help (inspiring people to organize committees, raise funds, apply for local grants, obtain local paid computer expertise or simply make refreshments). Anyone can apply to Inter-Action for its free advice on how to set up a community computer camp. Inter-Action only offers advice – the community camps are completely independent.

This year Inter-Action has gone one stage further. The Department of Trade and Industry has given it a £32,000 grant to help get a mobile computer unit rolling round the country; and more than £70,000 worth of computer equipment has been supplied by Acorn, Torch, Sinclair, Newbury Data, Ashton-Tate, Gemini, Apple, Perfect Software, BASF, Atari and Commodore.

A van fitted with equipment for slide/tape shows is being converted so that it also houses some computers; a trailer carries roll-on, roll-off computer equipment which can quickly be set up in different locations. The unit, which has already visited eight cities, will tour 12 more throughout Britain over the next three months.

The unit has two purposes. The first is to make the public more aware and less frightened of computers and their applications; the unit is set up in shopping centres and people are invited to come in and have some hands-on experience and a discussion with Inter-Action's computer camp.

Second, the unit offers three-hour introductory sessions on micro-computers at selected venues. These are free to local authority employees, voluntary agencies, youth and community workers and anyone interested in setting up a community camp/course.

Molly Lowell, the unit's field director, said: "We have been surprised to find how many people have computers which they don't know how to utilize. They need to identify what they want their computer to do. Most adults, whether teachers, administrators or businessmen, don't want to learn to write their own programs. They do want to know how to handle a computer, to understand package programs and, having chosen the package, to be able to implement it."

Although Inter-Action's sessions do not go beyond the introductory stage, they are geared to putting like-minded people in touch with each other so that local courses, providing professional consultancy on a particular area or problem, can be organized economically.

Berman's aim is that within the next two to three years a national federation of community computer camps will be established to coordinate the activities of 500 regional voluntary agencies.

● INTER-ACTION, 15 Wilkin Street, London NW5 3NG. Tel. 01-485 0881

FOOTBALL: A MANAGER PACKS HIS BAGS AND A PLAYER HIS BOOTS

Players are annoyed as Mullery departs

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

Alan Mullery went to Selhurst Park yesterday to talk about his players' contracts, or so he thought. Instead, he learnt from Ron Noades, the chairman of Crystal Palace, that he had been dismissed as the club's manager. The well-worn and sometimes misleading phrase "by mutual consent" was used to describe his departure.

After hearing rumours rumbling around South London for the past few weeks, Mullery was disappointed but not surprised. After all, Palace have finished fifteenth, only three points away from relegation, and eighteenth, five points clear, during his two terms of office. Yet he put forward two pieces of evidence in the case for his defence.

Mullery echoed the cry common to almost every managerial victim when he cited lack of money and injuries. He pointed out that he had been forced to select 23 different representatives, including inexperienced members of the ground staff, and claimed that he had "done a fantastic job" to maintain the club's position.

He also gained the support of the Palace players. Hilaire and Gilbert, two of the more prominent individuals in the side, were so saddened by the news that they may decide to leave. Giles, a Welsh international, has already rejected a new contract. "The club is run like a circus", he said, "and I'm not interested in clowns".

Noades, disturbed to see that the average home attendance had fallen by 1,600, felt that the squad had been "good enough to have finished in the top eight". Under the circumstances, his view is laced more with fantasy than with reality. *He hopes not only for promotion next season but also to announce a successor within a week.*

The favourite is Dave Bassett. After leading Wimbledon to the fourth division title last season, he recently guided them into the second division.

● Gerry Francis, the former England captain, has been relieved of his duties as manager of Exeter City, who have just been relegated from the third division. Francis was appointed last July



Mullery: heard the rumours.

Scotland look to Aberdeen

By Hugh Taylor

Players who helped Aberdeen win the premier division championship were given another exacting task by yesterday by Jock Stein, the Scotland team manager: to guide an inexperienced national side to victory, not only against England, but against the far more formidable France.

Without the most influential international players, Dalglish and Souness, who are unavailable because Liverpool are playing in the European Cup final, Scotland have been forced to put the emphasis on youth. "We have many fine young players but they are comparatively inexperienced at this level." Stein said. "So the most important roles will have to be played by the Aberdeen contingent."

There are seven members of the championship-winning club in the party of 20 announced for the last British international championship match with England at Hampden Park on May 26 and for the match with France in Marseilles on June 1. With Souness missing, the captaincy has been handed to Miller, their reliable, uncompromising sweeper voted player of the year by Scottish sportswriters and fellow professionals.

Although Nicholas has been restored despite the manager's recent doubts over his Arsenal form an Johnston, who is tasting beady success with Watford, retains his place after scoring against Wales. Stein indicated that as these two failed to become a princely pair of strikers in the Under-21 international against Yugoslavia, they might not be the spearhead at Hampden.

The door, then, may be opened for yet another Aberdeen player. McGhee.

SQUAD: J Leighton (Aberdeen), W Thomson (St Mirren), R Gough (Dundee United), A Albiston (Manchester United), M Malpas (Dundee United), R Aitken (Celtic), A McLeish (Aberdeen), W Miller (Aberdeen), R Stewart (West Ham), G Strachan (Aberdeen), J Wark (Liverpool), J Bett (Lokeren), P McStay (Celtic), *N Simpson (Aberdeen), M McGhee (Aberdeen),* S Archibald (Tottenham), M Johnston (Watford), C Nicholas (Arsenal), D Cooper (Rangers), P Weir (Aberdeen).

A sad night as Brooking reaches the 'bye' line

By Simon Barnes

Surely he's got another season left in him? But no, last night Trevor Brooking, looking only slightly jaded after a prolonged surprise party on Saturday night, played his last *League match,* inevitably at Upton Park, as West Ham took on Everton, the FA Cup finalists, in a rearranged fixture.

"I'm looking forward to the game," he said a couple of hours before the last kick-off. "Though it's all tinged with a little sadness. But I've no regrets. I've been happy with my form lately and people have been telling me I could easily do another season."

If, however, you missed last night's final farewell performance, you can always go to New Zealand to see the University of Auckland's latest football recruit. He'll be a trifle slow, but with wonderful vision and unforgettable class. Yes, Brooking has softened on his line of getting out of football totally and will be playing and coaching at the university for a few weeks this summer.

After that, well, maybe more coaching. The game may not yet be losing such a treasure. "My business interests give me flexibility," he said. "I can take on coaching and perhaps some radio and television work alongside." But not football management: he has said "no" to that one so often that he hasn't even had an offer.

He remembers his two Cup Finals as the best moments, the best of all the beating of Arsenal



Brooking: when the kicking has to stop

at Wembley when West Ham were in the second division.

"That was great, beating Arsenal, scoring the goal – with my head, too – and the Sunday morning afterwards, going through the streets in an open-top bus. That was great."

Summer, a trip to Brazil to watch England, Auckland, then home to cold reality, autumn and the beginning of a new season.

Lazio stay up despite Genoa's last-day defeat of champions

WORLD FOOTBALL
Brian Glanville

Great drama on the last day of the Italian championship. Juventus, the title winners, beaten 2-1 at Genoa, whose victory brought them level on 26 points with Lazio, their rivals in relegation. Giorgio Chinaglia's Lazio stay up by virtue of their record against Genoa this season. Another away win for Milan, this time at powerful Udinese. Their best has come last.

In the Bundesliga VfB Stuttgart dropped a last-minute point when Eintracht Frankfurt, another team battling relegation, equalized at 2-2, having been 2-0 down. Hamburg profited with a 6-1 win at Nuremberg – already relegated – Bayern Munich thrashed Kaiserslautern 5-2, while Borussia Mönchengladbach hammered Uerdingen 7-1. Karl Heinz Rummenigge, soon off to Milan, got two of Bayern's goals. Lothar Matthaus, who joins Bayern next season, scored two of the Mönchengladbach goals. Uwe Mueller was the scorer of the priceless equalizer for Frankfurt.

Now Stuttgart are level on 46 points with Hamburg, whom they meet in their final game, and two points ahead of their other two challengers.

Tomorrow's Cup winners' Cup Final in Basle between Juventus and *Porto should, on the face of it, be a stroll for* the Turin club; but so it seemed last year when Juve ineptly lost the European Cup final to Hamburg in Athens, seizing up completely. Nor did the Portuguese team seem to have much more of a chance against Aberdeen; whom they beat home and away.

In fact Porto, without a single player of world renown – Gnomes once won the dubious Golden Boot award, but he failed in Spain – are a team for the great occasion, one which exudes confidence.

As soon as they had beaten Aberdeen at Pittodrie, the players telephoned their dying manager, Pedroto, in his hospital bed in Portugal. *He it was who built and* inspired the team, though his successor, Morais, carries the torch with success.

Juventus's inconsistent attack will need to be at its best against a forceful, compact defence, in which Ze Beto is a fine goalkeeper. Pinto, Pereira and Eurico sturdy back tacklers. Vermelhinho, scorer of the winning goal at Aberdeen, has brought youth and pace to an attack in which Walsh, the former Blackpool and QPR man, may figure.

Much will depend on the inspired dashes of Boniek, but it is still uncertain Juventus will keep him next season. It is now probable that Udinese will sell their marvellous Brazilian, Zico, in which case Juventus would surely be among the bidders.

Even if they don't get him, they apparently feel they need a subtler, more creative, talent than Boniek's *to blend with their new striking pair* of Paolo Rossi and Bruno Giordano, from Lazio. It's even been suggested that they'll recall the young Dane, Michael Laudrup, from Lazio.

Meanwhile, Liam Brady seems bound for Internazionale, rival to Ray Wilkins's AC Milan. Wilkins *last week was beseiged when he arrived at Milan airport.* Modestly he says he'll hope to do half as much as did Gianni Rivera – now a vice-president – for Milan. On the face of it Manchester United have done wonderfully well out of the deal. Wilkins has always had many admirers in Italy, not least the national team manager, Enzo Bearzot, who tended to see Wilkins when he was playing on tour for England and getting the abundant time and room he needs.

Playing in the same city with the more inventive and enterprising Brady may not be in Wilkins's favour. Luther Blissett, despite his fine late burst of form, will not stay in Milan. Nor will another famous black forward, Laurie Cunningham, stay in Spain. His season's loan to Sporting Gijon from Real Madrid – who paid a chunk of his wages – began well but ended in mediocrity. Cunningham scored only three goals for Gijon.

The mayor of Rome has invited the mayor of Liverpool to his city to discuss the coming Cup Final on May 30 against Roma. A deputation from Liverpool, including the former police officer and expert on crowd control, Leslie Walker, has already visited Rome.

Generously, Roma have assigned Liverpool an extra 1,200 tickets on top of the 16,000 they're automatically entitled to; but there are justifiable apprehensions. Liverpool's fans will be given the North Bank; Roma's will be concentrated on the minatory south.

It won't, alas, be like the 1977 final against Borussia Mönchengladbach, when Liverpool's fans virtually took over the Olympic Stadium. Roma are most emphatically at home, and their so-called "ultras" are among the most violent fans in Italy.

If Liverpool have looked tired, Roma have latterly been strolling, and their centre forward, Pruzzo, so dangerous against Dundee United, complains that he's been made to play too much: "This blessed ankle has been troubling me for a month." While fit players have been sent on holiday, he says, he's been made to *grit his teeth and play.*

AUSTRIAN: Wiener Sportklub 4, FAV AC 2; Sv St Veit 0, Admira Wacker 1; Linz Ask 1, Rapid Vienna 1; Austria Salzburg 0, Graz Ak 3; Austria Vienna 4, Austria Klagenfurt 2; SW Innsbruck 1, Voest Linz 0; Neusiedl 0, Eisenstadt 4.
BELGIUM: Antwerp 0, RWD Molenbeek 0; Malines 0, Waregem 0; Beringen 1, Lokeren 2; *Beveren-Waas 2, CS Bruges 0; FC Bruges 4,* Waterschei 1; Seraing 2, FC Liège 2; Kortrijk 1, Lierse 0; Anderlecht 4, Beerschot 1; Standard Liège 1, Ghent 0. Champions, Beveren.
CZECH: Sparta Prague 4, T J Vitkovice 0; Zul Zilina 2, Dukla Prague 2; Banik Ostrava 2, SU Teplice 0; Lokomotive Kosice 3, Sloven Bratislava 0; Plastika Nitra 0, Slavia Prague 1; Bohemians Prague 1, RH Cheb 0; Inter Bratislava 0, Spartak Trnava 0.
DUTCH: Fortuna Sittard 5, Volendam 2; Haarlem 2, Willem II Tilburg 0; GA Eagles Deventer 5, Sparta Rotterdam 3; AZ'67 Alkmaar 2, Excelsior Rotterdam 1; Den Bosch 3, Helmond Sport 0; Feyenoord 2, PEC Zwolle 1; PSV Eindhoven 2, Roda JC Kerkrade 0; Ajax 7, DS'79 Dordrecht 2. Champions, Feyenoord. Relegated, Helmond Sport, Willem II and DS'79.
EAST GERMANY: Wismut Aue 1, Rot-Weiss Erfurt; Lokomotive Leipzig 4, Hansa Rostock 1, Chemie Halle 4, Dynamo Berlin 5; Dynamo Dresden 4, Stahl Riesa 2; Union Berlin 0, Vorwaerts Frankfurt-Oder 2; Magdeburg 5, Chemie Leipzig 0; Carl Zeiss Jena 2, Karl-Marx-Stadt 0. Champions Dynamo Berlin.
HUNGARIAN: Dozsa Ujpest 4, Ospel 2; Volan 3, Vasas 1; Honved 2, Pecs 1; Nyiregyhaza 2, Szeged 0; Diosgyor 3, Videoton 4; Tatabanya 0, Haladas Szombathely 0; MIK-VM 0, Raba *Gyor 0; Zalaegerszeg 1, Ferencvaros 0.*
ITALIAN: Ascoli 0, Sampdoria 1; Avellino 0, Fiorentina 0; Genoa 2, Juventus 1; Inter Milan 6, Catania 0; Pisa 2, Lazio 2; Roma 3, Verona 2; Torino 2, Napoli 1, Udinese 1, AC Milan 2. Champions, Juventus. Relegated, Genoa, Pisa and Catania.
SWISS: Basle 4, Xamax Neuchatel 2; La Chaux-de-Fonds 1, Young Boys 0; Chiasso 0, Aarau 2; Grasshopper 3, Lucerne 0; Laussanne 1, Zurich 1; Servette 1, Vevey 0; Sion 2, St Gallen 0; Wettingen 5, Bellinzona 1.
POLISH: Ruch Chorzow 0, Baltyk Gdynia 0; GKS Katowice 1, Widzew Lodz 2; Gornik Zabrze 1, Motor Lublin 1; Lks Lodz 0, Zaglebie Sosnowiec 0; Wisla Krakow 3, Slask Wroclaw 1; Gornik Walbrzych 0, Lec Poznan 1; Legia Warsaw 3, Cracovia Krakow 0; Pogon Szczecin 8, Szombierki Bytom 1.
WEST GERMAN: Nuremberg 1, Hamburg 6; VFB Stuttgart 2, Eintracht Frankfurt 2; Eintracht Brunswick 4, Fortuna Dusseldorf 1; Waldhof Mannheim 0, Arminia Bielefeld 2; VFL Bochum 2, Bayer Leverkusen 1; Borussia Monchengladbach 7, Bayer Urdingen 1; Cologne 5, Borussia Dortmund 2; Bayern Munich 5, Kaiserlautern 2; Kickers Offenbach 3, Werder Bremen 7.
SPANISH: League Cup: First round, second-leg: Real Zaragoza 2, Real Valladolid 4 (aet, agg 2-5); Valencia 1, Seville 0 (aet, agg 1-1 Seville win on penalties); Atletico Madrid 3, Real Madrid 2 (agg 4-3); Real Murcia 1, Espanol 4 (agg 2-6); Cadiz 0, Real Sociedad 0 (agg 0-2); Salamanca 1, Real Mallorca 1 (agg 2-3).
PORTUGUESE: Porto 8, Estoril 0; Portimonense 0, Benfica 2; Sporting Lisbon 4, Farense 0; Vitoria Setubal 3, Braga 0; Salgueiros Porto 1, Boavista Porto 0; Vitoria Gumeraes 1, Penafiel 0; Espinho 2, Varzim 3; Rio Ave 5, *Agueda 1. Champions, Benfica. Relegated,* Estoril, Agueda and Espinho.
ROMANIAN: Rapid Bucharest 2, Baia Mare 1; Dynamo Bucharest 4, Bacau 1; Petrolul Picesti 0, Steava Bucharest 1; ASA Tirgu Mures 3, Arges Pitesti 1; Jiul Petrosani 3, Sportul Studentesc 2, Corvinul Huendoara 1, Universitatea Craiova 2; Dunarea CSU Galati 3, Chimia Rimnicu Vilcea 1; CS Tirgoviste 3, Bihor Oradea 0; Olt 2, Politehnica Iasi 0.

Walsh leaves England squad

The Liverpool manager, Joe Fagan, and the club's chief executive, Peter Robinson, were expected in London yesterday to talk over a £800,000 bid for Luton *Town's forward Paul Walsh.*

Walsh was withdrawn yesterday from the England under-21 squad for Thursday's UEFA final first leg game against Spain in Seville, because the Luton manager, David Pleat, said he was "not in the right condition for an important international."

Midweek club matches have deprived England of Bailey, the Manchester United goalkeeper, and Wright and Wallace of Southampton. Elliott, of Luton, replaces Caton, of Arsenal, who has an injured ankle, and Mich D'Avray, of Ipswich Town, also joins the squad.

SQUAD: Hucker (QPR), Williams (Manchester City), Sterling (Sheffield Wed), Thomas (Tottenham), Stevens (Tottenham), Watson (Norwich), Elliott (Luton), Pickering (Sunderland), Bracewell (Sunderland), Hodge (Nottingham Forest), McMahon (Aston Villa), Chamberlain (Stoke), Hateley (Portsmouth), D'Avray (Ipswich), Stein (Luton), Brock (Oxford), Gayle (Birmingham).

Northern Ireland manager Billy Bingham, who has named his squad for next week's British Championship game against Wales, signed a four-year contract with the Irish FA yesterday.

SQUAD: Jennings (Arsenal), Platt (Ballymena), Donaghy (Luton), Ramsey (Leicester), Worthington (Sheffield Wednesday), McClelland (Rangers), McElhinney (Bolton), McIlroy (Stoke), O'Neill (Notts County), McCreery (Newcastle), Armstrong (Real Mallorca), Hamilton (Burnley), Whiteside (Manchester United), Stewart (QPR), Cochrane (Gillingham), Quinn (Swindon), Hill (Arsenal)

Liverpool will receive the championship trophy from Jack Dunnett, the Football League president, before their final league game against Norwich City at Anfield today. Johnston is recalled in midfield for Wark.

BADMINTON

Mountains await England teams

From Richard Eaton, Kuala Lumpur

England's men and women yesterday learnt what they will be up against if they win their matches here today and climax a wonderful nine days by reaching the finals of the Thomas Cup and Uber Cup competitions, sponsored by Marlboro.

The Thomas Cup finalists, Indonesia, beat South Korea 4-1, their only setback being a defeat for the All-England doubles champions, Kartono and Heryanto, against the rapidly improving Joo Bong Park and Moon Soo Kim. The world championship finalist, Liem Swie King, the world cup finalist, Hastomo Arbi, and the world champion, Icuk Sugiarto, looked an intimidating, impressive trio of singles players.

The chances of England's men getting through to play Indonesia, by beating the holders, China, are remote, particularly as the number two, Nick Yates, has a badly swollen knee, and may not be fit. "They call it badminton knee," he said. "It's a ligament behind the knee cap. I shall have an anaesthetic, but it may be better to rest it and make sure of being able to play for the bronze medal."

England's reward for beating Denmark in the Uber Cup today, which they are favoured to do, would be a match against China, who must be the outstanding women's team of all time. They overwhelmed South Korea, who all but overcame England in their group match, by 5-0. The most that the capable Koreans, Yun Ja Kim, Sang Hee Yoo and Suk Kim, could pick up in three singles against Li Ling-Wei, Han Aiping and Qing Ping, was a mere 15 points.

England will put out an unchanged team tonight, even though the injured European doubles champion, Gill Clark, has been practising again. They beat the Danes in the European zone final, but nobody is in the mood for counting chickens.

TENNIS

Celebrities drop out as Britons miss out

From Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent
Berlin

The German Championships ended on Sunday and began yesterday. The contradiction arises because since 1979 the men's and women's tournaments have been played separately. An unseeded Spaniard called Juan Aguilera was the hero of Hamburg's charming tournament, which attracted a record total attendance of 92,000 – a remarkable figure for what is basically a three-court tournament.

The sight of Aguilera painting the clay-court game in its most enchanting colours was a more welcome surprise than the news here yesterday. The women, who have a reputation for honouring their tournament commitments, have failed to do so in Berlin. None of the celebrities is competing for the singles prize of £20,000. The Women's Tennis Association have, therefore, contravened their agreement with the Association of Tournament Directors.

A telephone call to the Florida office of the WTA produced straight answers to straight questions. Peachy Kellmeyer, director of operations, admitted that they had failed to honour their commitment and were liable to make a penalty payment to the tournament, to come out of the players' bonus pool.

"We have been having a very difficult year," she added. For one reason or another a lot of the top players have been unable to play."

A local reaction is that this year's championships will at least be exciting because of uncertainty about their outcome. The seedings suggest that the last eight will line up as follows: Bonnie Gadusek v Claudia Kohde, Helena Sukova v Cathy Rinaldi, Andrea Temesvari v Sylvia Hanika, and Laura Arraya v Kathleen Horvath (the only player to beat Martina Navratilova last year).

The first loser on the centre court, which is pleasantly tucked away in a hollow rimmed by tall trees, was Susan Barker of Britain. Miss Barker, now aged 28, was champion here in 1976, the year she won the French title. Since then her career has drifted. Yesterday she was flashy. Often she looked far more mature and accomplished than Pat Medrado, but the Brazilian won 6-3, 7-6 because she could keep the ball in play and Miss Barker could not.

This was Miss Barker's third tournament of the year, and she has lost in the first round of them all. "But I am playing well in practice, so I know it's there," she said yesterday. Miss Barker is fit, too. For two months she has worked hard in one of those mechanical gymnasiums. "I've always enjoyed being fit," she said, "and this has added a new dimension to training."

The day ended as it had begun, with a British defeat on the centre court. Steffi Graf of Germany, still a month short of her fifteenth birthday, beat Anne Hobbs 6-2, 7-5. The lean and leggy Miss Graf has a precocious talent. Her forehand drive and backhand drop were sharper weapons than anything Miss Hobbs had to offer. But there was a good finish, with Miss Hobbs hinting – belatedly – that she was learning to anticipate the problems Miss Graf would pose her. Miss Hobbs saved three match points before a backhand down the line sped past her.

FIRST ROUND: P Medrado (Br) bt S Barker (GB), 6-3, 7-6; C Jexell (Sw) bt J Klitch (US), 4-6, 6-2, 6-4; C Lindquist (Sw) bt B Gerken (US), 2-6, 6-4, 7-5; L Drescher (Sw) bt C Benjamin (US), 4-6, 6-4, 6-4; I Cueto (WG) bt L Romanov (Rom), 6-1, 6-2.

McEnroe proves himself

New York (Reuter) – John McEnroe is coming to Europe with a new-found mastery on clay which *he demonstrated in the Tournament* of Champions here yesterday when he crushed Ivan Lendl, of Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 6-2.

McEnroe strengthened his position as the world's number one player by winning his seventh title and thirty-second consecutive match of the year yesterday.

More important to McEnroe, however, is the fact that he can enter the French Open two weeks from now in the knowledge that he is now nearly as confident and effective on clay as he is on grass or indoor surfaces.

Susie Mair, Britain's junior hardcourt champion, from Edinburgh, beath Barrie Bulmore, of the United States, 6-0, 4-6, 6-2 in the Lawn Tennis Association's £24,000 event at Lee on Solent and now meets the top seed, Sara Gomer, the 6ft 2in Devon lefthander, for a place in the last eight.

IN BRIEF

Marathon is assured for next year

The future of next year's London Marathon has been assured by bringing the date forward to April 21. The Greater London Council said yesterday. Mr Peter Pitt, chairman of the GLC arts and recreation committee, said: "It is vital that the world's biggest and best marathon should not be allowed to die. The GLC provides the administrative back-up to organize the Marathon and I am concerned, without our support, the event could not be organized on the same scale."

FOOTBALL: Archie Gemmill, the former captain of Scotland, and Dave Watson, former England centre half, were among eight players released by relegated Derby

● The international federation has decided to stage the Thomas Cup and Uber Cup every two years, instead of every three as at present (AP reports).

CRICKET

West Indies take an ominous step down the long, hard road

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

The West Indians are here again, for the next leg of the most intensive and extended programme of representative cricket ever undertaken by any country. Between last September, when they went to India, and next April, when they are due to finish a series against New Zealand in the Caribbean, their schedule includes 26 Test matches, and heaven alone knows how many one-day internationals. Clive Lloyd, now in his tenth year as their captain, thinks it unlikely that anything quite so demanding would be attempted again. He could have added that for the good of the game it never should be.

Lloyd began yesterday's press conference by introducing those of his players who have not toured England before with the West Indian side – Baptiste, Richardson, Walsh, Small, Harper, and Payne. Three of them including Walsh and Small, two of the six fast bowlers in the party, (I include Garner among these), had to duck to get through the door. Harper, an off spinner, is another giant: he must be nearer seven foot tall than six.

Richardson, like Vivian Richards, is an Antiguan. He has just scored two centuries against Australia, and it is enough of a recommendation to say that Richards instigated his coming to Somerset last season for some second XI cricket. Payne, a left-hander, scored three hundreds for Barbados in the most recent Shell Shield competition.

There were, of course, the usual platitudes. "We are here to play cricket, at all times, in the strictest sense of the word; to entertain and to set a proper example to young cricketers and young spectators." That was Jackie Hendriks, the manager and an admirable wicket-keeper, for West Indies in his time. He and Lloyd hinted that we may expect something in the region of 80 overs a day from West *Indies in the* Test matches, "which should guarantee a good day's cricket". That is a matter of opinion.

The ban on players who have been to South Africa has, in Lloyd's opinion, had been "a blessing in disguise" to West Indies, enabling one or two fine young players to become established earlier than they otherwise might. He was afraid the same could not be said for England.

Lloyd, who will be 40 in August, looks lean and fit. He hopes, obviously, for fine weather for limited programme of three-day matches before the first of the one day internationals at Old Trafford on May 31, though he won't be surprised if he doesn't get it.

"I learned most of my cricket playing for Lancashire and in the League," Lloyd said gratefully. As for short-pitched bowling, Mr Hendricks said West Indies were opposed to any legislation to limit it. "The bowlers must be given leeway." Just how much, he felt, should be left to the umpires to decide. The tour starts at Worcester on Saturday.

First man

Doug Ashmore, aged 50, who works for the bat manufacturers, Gunn and Moore, has become the first male selector in representative women's cricket in England. He has joined the East Midlands panel.

Dunnett's rival

The Football League president Jack Dunnett, will be opposed by the Everton chairman Phil Carter at the annual general meeting on June 8. Last year the Notts County chairman Dunnett defeated Jack Wiseman (Birmingham), Ernie Clay (Fulham) and John Smith (Liverpool) to retain his office.

Book Review: Wisden Cricketers' Almanack Enters its 121st year

Change springs eternal for the everlasting book

I am sorry that this review of *Wisden* is rather late. The reason is that when the publishers eventually sent me a copy, it turned out to be last year's. I did not notice this at first. I settled down to read "Notes by the Editor", with which I always start, and began to feel a little puzzled. I scribbled down an irreverent note. "Johnny getting a little repetitive". I had wasted quite a lot of time before I relized that in the circumstances this was not surprising.

However, the editor was coming to stay at High Littleton the next weekend, and when he heard of my predicament generously brought down his own copy. We shall cherish it as a holy relic. Perhaps we shall set it as the pediment of the bust of Spurgeon, which stands on the mantlepiece: preachers of the Word, both.

It is not difficult, of course, at a casual glance, to mistake one *Wisden* for another. The immediately interesting bits, after the editor's notes, are the feature articles, especially the "Five Cricketers of the Year" – an honour cricketers value next only to a Test cap – the obituaries, and John Arlott's review of cricket books.

I will take these, so to speak, backwards. I have some reservations about the last one. John Arlott, following the *Wisden* tradition, can never bring himself to be severe about a cricket book. He never says, for instance, "this is a superfluous book" (and there are many), nor, of a ghosted book, "I doubt if the supposed author ever read a word of it". This says much for the kindness of the man and the tradition, but it does diminish the effect of the comments on the really good ones. A critic who is never condemnatory carries no weight with his praise. I wonder if the policy of reviewing every cricket book that is published is the right one. A good many of these could have been, not condemned, but quietly omitted.

It is another *Wisden* tradition that every cricketer who has achieved even minor eminence in the game has to be given his obituary. You will probably remember the most famous one: Sub-Lieutenant Rupert Brooke (Royal Naval Division) died at Lemnos of sunstroke on April 23. In 1906 he was in the Rugby Eleven, and although he was unsuccessful in the Marlborough match he headed the school's bowling averages with a record of nineteen wickets for 14.05 runs each. He had gained considerable reputation as a poet.

This was a happy stroke in retrospect, but it does seem to me a great deal of space is wasted on brief obituaries of cricketers who would, surely, have been more suitably, and adequately recalled in school magazines or county handbooks.

Some very distinguished cricketers died in 1983, who deserved more than the stiff, statistical, small-printed style of the obituary columns. George Headley should have been honoured in the features pages. I suppose it saved space to tuck him away in the small print, accurately but briefly, shoved in between Harper ("who made one appearance for Worcestershire, without success") and Hill, who played once for Ireland against Scotland, and scored five.

Seriously, I think the obituaries policy of *Wisden* needs revision. Half of them could be cut out, that would give space (for I know the the editor is always bothered by his space problem), and then we could have proper articles on Headley, and (to take another couple of current examples) such splendid cricketers as Melville and Valentine.

However, the early sections still provide some interesting features. David Green writes well on Zaheer. Matthew Engel writes a balanced article on the proposed tour of an MCC side to South Africa. It was a good idea to get R. J. Parish to write about the Australian Board of Control's reaction to the Packer affair.

The Five Cricketers of the Year are Gatting, Smith of Hampshire, Emburey, Amarnath and Coney. An odd selection, you may think, but, as the editor explains, this is an honour for which nobody may be chosen twice, and several more obvious competitors had been chosen already. I think this is a sound principle. How boring it would have been to have the same names recurring year after year in the days of Bradman, Grace, Hobbs, Sobers and so on. How difficult it would have been for the wretched sports reporters who would have had to write the the repeated articles.

And so I came back to the "Notes by the Editor". He is not very controversial this year: indeed, to readers of this newspaper, who are familiar with his views, he may almost seem repetitive. He dislikes bouncers, and hints that he may even be coming over to the "white line" theory. He gives consideration to Bradman's ideas on electronic umpiring. He approves of the insistence of minimum over-rates per day in county cricket, and so, I suppose, do I, though I am miserable at the prospect of all those missed editions and trains, and endless waits at Didcot.

Still, it is an exceptionally good edition, coping with its increasing problems of compressing even more quarts of peas into a pint pot. But that is too large a question for me to tackle just now.

Alan Gibson

Wisden Cricketers' Almanack, *published by Queen Anne Press: hardback £11.95; paperback £9.95.*

Late test for Willis as he plans cup comeback

England captain Bob Willis was having a full-scale try-out yesterday in the hope of making his comeback for Warwickshire in today's Benson and Hedges Cup match against Yorkshire at Edgbaston.

David Brown, the Warwickshire manager, said yesterday. "He will be bowling off his proper run in the nets and we will wait to see how he feels in the morning." Willis postponed his return at Leicester last Saturday but is anxious to prove his match fitness with just over two weeks remaining before England's one-day internationals against the West Indies.

Collis King, who returned for Worcestershire with a match-winning score of 101 not out in the John Player Sunday League match against Nottinghamshire, is set to play again against the Minor Counties at New Road.

The West Indian all-rounder's registration was retained by the county after his appearances for them last season and he was recalled on Sunday because of the continued absence of Kapil Dev. Dev, the Indian test captain, is still recovering from a knee operation

Chris Cowdrey, who has a groin injury, misses Kent's game with Somerset at Canterbury. The Kent manager, Brian Luckhurst, said: "It's more serious than we first thought. It's been diagnosed as a torn muscle and he could be sidelined for another fortnight."



Willis: proving fitness.

Richard Williams, Northamptonshire's off-spinner and batsman, is doubtful for the match against Leicestershire at Grace Road. He has a pulled muscle in his side and Martin Bamber comes in as cover.

Schools matches

*Abingdon 167-6 dec (J Hutchinson 8-26); Oratory 75. Aldenham 180-7 dec; *Felstead 153-8. Bancroft's 167; *Forest 147-8. *Bedford 171-9 dec; Haileybury 117-3. Bedford Modern 190-4 dec (T Lord 102); *Kimbolton 114. *Berkhamsted 134; Haberdashers' Aske's, Elstree 135-1. Bradfield 180-8 dec; *Sherborne 163-8. Brighton 248 (N J Lenham 166); *Worth 85. Bristol Cathedral 73; *King Edward's, Bath 74-8. *Charterhouse 296-8 dec (Golder 116); Tonbridge 247-5. Cheltenham GS 93; *Worcester RGS 97-1. *City of London 161-8 dec; Colfe's 169-5. *Colston's 234-2 dec (J Stutt 111 A Davey 100); Dauntsey's 167-3 (A Brooks 104). Denstone 162; *Wrekin 116-7. *Dulwich 212-7 dec; King's, Canterbury 167-5. Durham 251-9 dec (M Roseberry 103); *Ampleforth 205-5. *Eastbourne 200-6 dec (F Westlake 128 n.o.); Cranleigh 118-9.

Enfield GS 165-5 dec; *St Edmund's, Ware 116-7. *Fettes 240-8 dec; Glenalmond 181. *Highgate 151; *XL Club 140 (R Scarlet 108 not out). *Hurstpoint 186-6 dec; Whitgift 152-8. John Lyon 189-7 dec; *Watford G S 180-5. Kent College 199-8 dec; *Ratcliffe 148-7. King Edward's Witley 207-5 dec; *Reed's 156-2. King's Bruton 174-3 dec; *Monkton Combe 87. King's Taunton 153; *Canford 87. Kingston G S 171-8 dec; *K C S Wimbledon 173-5. *Lancing 239-5 dec; Ardingly 51. *Leighton Park 211 (E Salisbury 132); The Kiwis 177-9. Lincolnshire Nondescripts 83; *St James, Grimsby 84-3. MCC 204; *Harrow 154-8. *Monmouth 201-7 dec; Christ, Brecon 129-3. Newport G S (Essex) 175-5 dec; *Friends, Saffron Walden 145-7. *Nottingham H S 182-3 dec; Stamford 168-8.

Oakwood Park; *Chislehurst and Sidcup 87-3. *Perse 150; Chigwell 137-8. Portsmouth GS 152; *Seaford 117-7. Prior Park 81; *Kingswood 82-1. Rugby 181; *Warwick 183-9. Rutlish 181-7 dec; *Wallington HS 149-8. St Boniface's 94; *Kelly 96-1. St Dunstan's 163-8 dec; *UCS 153-8. St George's, Weybridge 220-8 dec; *Douai 98. *St John's Leatherhead 238-4 dec; Epsom 176-6. St Paul's 127; *Merchant Taylor's, Northwood 128-4. *Sevenoaks 183-6 dec; Maidstone 134-7. *Sir Roger Manwood's 80 *(D Carrion 8-29); Dover 81-2.* *Skinner's 209-6; (P Leach 114 not out); Langley Park 91. Stonyhurst 116; *Giggleswick 94. *Sutton Valence 168; Cranbrook 159. Taunton 174-7 dec; *Bryanston 150-8.

The Leys 116; *Oundle 120-3. *Thornleigh 139-7 dec; Bury GS 143-5. Tiffin 164; *Laymer Upper 165-4. *Wilington (Somerset) 161; Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, Bristol 97. Wimbledon 140-9 dec; *Guildford RGS 141-5. Woodbridge 201-9 dec; *Framlingham 203-3 (N C J Holmes 132 not out). *Woodhouse Grove 220-5 dec (B F Percy 165 not out); Hawks 139-9. Eton 188-8 dec; *St Edward's, Oxford 189. Wellington (Berks) 130; *Winchester 131-6. William Hulme's GS 152-7 dec; *QEGS Wakefield 91. Northants Schools 104 (D Culner 7-18); *London Schools 106-5; Three Foresters 257-5 dec (P Askew 130); *Allhallows 212.

*home team

FOR THE RECORD

MOTOR RACING

ENNA, Sicily: 500km race: 1, M Brundle (GB) and E Calderari (Switz) Jaguar XJ-S; 2, T Walkinshaw (GB) and H Heyer (WG) Jaguar XJ-S; 3, W Percy and C Nicholson (GB) Jaguar DJ-S. Fastest lap: Brundle.

SPEEDWAY

KING'S LYNN: World team championship: GB qualifying round: England 32 (S Wigg 10, M Lee 8, J Louis 8, C Morton 5, D Jessup 1). Both qualify for semi-finals.

WEIGHTLIFTING

MEADOWBANK: British Championships: 52 kilos: C Revolta, total 180; 56 kilos: S Hayer, 180; 60 kilos: G Lewis, 280; 67½ kilos: D Willey, 280; 75 kilos: S Pinsent, 312.5; 82½ *kilos: N Burrows, 327.5; 90 kilos: D Mercer,* 347.5; 100 kilos: P Pinsent, 350.

NETBALL

BUTTER CUP: Final: Sudbury 13, OTA 12. Third place: Grasshoppers 10.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Quarter final Play-off: Boston Celtics 121, New York Knicks 104. Celtics win series 4-3.
HAVANA: Pre-Olympic tournament: Hungary 74, Cuba 61; China 62, Yugoslavia 60. South Korea 71, Czechoslovakia 57; Canada 69, Australia 61.

ICE HOCKEY

BRITISH LEAGUE: Women: Solihull Vixens 4, Peterborough Ravens 3.

EQUESTRIANISM

MADRID: International Horse Show: Third event: 1, M Whitaker (GB), Court Way, 0 faults, 1hr 13min 13sec; 2, L Alvarez Cervera (Sp), Ferryman, 0, 1:16.14; 3, M Fuchs (Switz), Finance, 0, 1:16.21. Fourth event: 1, K Bacon (Aus), Megabit, 5, 2:23.40; 2, G Gillespie (GB), Lorenzo, 8, 2:16.09; 3, M Pyrah (GB), Diamond Seeker, 9.5, 1:23.03. British placing: 4, M Whitaker, Tamara, 12, 1:16.68.

CANOEING

ST LOUIS, US international slalom: Men's K1: 1, R Smith (GB); 2, J Gotz (Switz); 3, S U'Ren (US). Ladies K1: 1, G Schmid (WG); 2, C Pallatt (GB); 3, D Scladek (US). C2: 1, Calori/Calori (Fr); 2, Moos/Werner (WG); 3, Walling/Ambridge (GB).

BASEBALL

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Los Angeles Dodgers 5, New York Mets 3; St Louis Cardinals 6, Cincinnati Reds 2; Atlanta Braves 9, Pittsburgh Pirates 8; Philadelphia Phillies 8, San Diego Padres 3; San Francisco Giants 4, Montreal Expos 3; Houston Astros 1, Chicago Cubs 0.

Eastern Division	W	L	Pct	GB
New York Mets	18	13	.581	–
Chicago Cubs	18	14	.563	½
Philadelphia Phillies	16	16	.500	2½
Montreal Expos	16	17	.485	3
St Louis Cardinals	16	19	.457	4½
Pittsburgh Pirates	10	19	.345	7

Western Division	W	L	Pct	GB
L Angeles Dodgers	22	15	.595	–
Cincinnati Reds	19	15	.559	1½
Atlanta Braves	18	15	.545	2
San Diego Padres	18	15	.545	2
Houston Astros	14	19	.424	6
San Francisco Giants	13	21	.383	7½

AMERICAN LEAGUE: New York Yankees 7, Seattle Mariners 0; Baltimore Orioles 5, Oakland A's 1; Kansas City Royals 5, Boston Red Sox 1; Milwaukee Brewers 4, Minnesota Twins 1; Chicago White Sox 8, Texas Rangers 1.

Eastern Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Detroit Tigers	26	5	.839	–
Toronto Blue Jays	19	13	.594	7½
Baltimore Orioles	18	16	.529	9½
Milwaukee Brewers	15	16	.484	11
Cleveland Indians	12	16	.429	12½
New York Yankees	13	19	.406	13½
Boston Red Sox	13	20	.394	14

Western Division	W	L	Pct	GB
California Angels	19	17	.528	–
Minnesota Twins	19	17	.528	–
Oakland A's	18	17	.514	½
Seattle Mariners	18	17	.514	½
Chicago White Sox	16	17	.485	1½
Kansas City Royals	12	18	.400	4½
Texas Rangers	12	22	.353	6

SOUTHERN ENGLAND ASSOCIATION: First division: Regent's Park Eagles 11, Croydon Bluejays 35; US Navy I 27, Crawley I 22; Cobham Yankees 12, London Warriors 11; Second division: Esher Rangers 17, Ashford Marlins 0; US Navy II 18, Southampton Shooters 3; Ashford Mets 3, Ashford Condors 24; Golders Green Sox 13, Oxshott Orioles 12; Wokingham Monarchs 8, Barnes Barnstormers 16; Croydon Borough Pirates 13, Enfield Spartans 27; Essex Raiders 54, Rochester City Dodgers 40; Middlesex Trojans 15, Shoreditch Eagles 19.

HOCKEY

CRYSTAL PALACE: Women's Indoor Championships Finals: Clubs: Section One: Liverpool 3, Chelmsford 3; Ealing 3, Gloucester 1; Liverpool 2, Sutton 1; Chelmsford 1, Ealing 2; Gloucester 1, Sutton 4. Section Two: Hightown 1, Ipswich 0; Slough 2, Clifton 1; Hightown 1, Leicester Ladies 3; Ipswich 1, Slough 2. Counties: Semi-finals: Leicestershire 2, Lancashire 2 (Leics won on penalty strokes); Essex 3, Avon 3 (Essex won on penalty strokes). *Final: Essex 4, Leicestershire 2.*

REAL TENNIS

LEAMINGTON: Charles Hiedtleck National Handicap: Semi-finals: P Barrows bt M Napier, 8-7; C Wade bt A Tufton 8-1. Final: Barrows bt Wade, 10-5.
HOLYPORT: World Open Tournament: qualifying competition for 16th place: G Parsons bt S Ronaldson, 4-6, 6-5, 6-3; D Cull bt R Mackenzie, 6-5, 6-5; Ronaldson bt P Dawes, 6-1, 5-6, 6-4; Parsons bt Mackenzie, 5-6, 6-4, 6-4; Cull bt Dawes, 6-3, 6-4; Parsons bt Dawes, 6-3, 6-0; Mackenzie bt Ronaldson, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4; Parsons bt Cull, 5-6, 6-4, 6-2; Mackenzie bt Dawes, 1-6, 6-4, 6-2; Ronaldson bt Cull, 4-6, 6-3, 6-5.
Qualifier: Parsons. First reserve: Cull. Second reserve: Ronaldson. Third reserve: Mackenzie (amateur). Fourth reserve: Dawes.

ROWING

PUTNEY TOWN REGATTA: Eights: Senior B: Barn Elms; Senior C: Abingdon School; Novice: Latimer School. Fours: Senior A: Thames Tradesmen; Senior B: Westminster School; Senior C: Thames Tradesmen; Novice: Thames. Pairs: Senior B: Furnival.
THAMES DITTON REGATTA: Eights: Elite 'B': Thames; Senior A: Twickenham; Senior B: Bristol University; Senior C: Pembroke *College, Oxford; Novice: King's Canterbury;* Junior: St Paul's. Fours: Elite: Vesta; Senior A: Henley; Senior B: Kingston; Senior C: Burway. Pairs: Kingston 'B'.

GOLF

LAHINCH, Co CLARE: International schools championship: Final: 1, Scotland 474; 2, Denmark 479; 3, England 483; 4, India 489; 5, Wales 494; 6, Ireland 498.

RUGBY UNION

AMSTERDAM: Heineken Sevens: Final: Public Schools Wanderers 24, Stop Holme 20.

MARATHON

OTTAWA: Ottawa Marathon: 1, D Edge (Can), 2hr 13min 19sec; 2, A Bordeleau (Can), 2:14.18.

Transfer delayed

Hamburg (Reuter) – Hamburg are keen to sign Gerard Plessers, of Belgium, even though he may not be allowed to play for the West German club until his one-year suspension has expired. Wolfgang Klein, Hamburg's chairman, said terms had been agreed with Plessers and his club, Standard Liege. They are now waiting for the outcome of a clemency plea or possible appeal by the player which could result in the ban being reduced.

Leading scorers

FIRST DIVISION: I Rush (Liverpool) 46; S Archibald (Tottenham) 28; T Christie (Notts County) 24; M Johnston (Watford) 23; A Woodcock (Arsenal) 23; S Moran (Southampton) 22; P Withe (Aston Villa) 22; M Falco (Tottenham) 21; S Lineker (Leicester) 21.
SECOND DIVISION: K Dixon (Chelsea) 34; K Keegan (Newcastle) 28; M Hateley (Portsmouth) 25; G Davies (Fulham) 24; B Garner (Blackburn) 23; G Bannister (Sheff Wed) 22; M Quinn (Oldham, 17 for Stockport) 22.
THIRD DIVISION: K Edwards (Sheff Utd) 42; A Cork (Wimbledon) 32; J Aldridge (Oxford, 26 for Newport) 30; S Cammack (Scunthorpe) 25; S Biggins (Oxford) 24; F Joseph (Brentford) 24; A Caldwell (Bolton) 23; J Hawley (Bradford) 23.
FOURTH DIVISION: T Senior (Reading) 41; A Adcock (Colchester) 33; J Byrne (York) 28; K Walwyn (York) 25.

RUGBY UNION: ENGLAND PARTY FLY OUT TO SOUTH AFRICA TODAY ON SEVEN-GAME TOUR

England players must give answers for a patient public

From David Hands, Rugby Correspondent, Cape Town

To say that opportunity beckons the 26 young men who make up the England touring party to South Africa is not to be cynical because of the obvious lack of experience within the party. The players who leave Heathrow today for the seven-match tour have the uncommon opportunity to sample the rugby of one of the great games-playing countries and to discover the depth of their own ability.

What, for instance, do we know of Burnhill, Hill, Cusani, Rees and Butcher at this level? Can Trick fulfil his latent talent and Davies rediscover the promise which flickered then faded? Will Scott find a new lease of life as a lock forward and indicate that four years as Cardiff's captain have fitted him for that role for his country?

So many queries, to which South Africa may only suggest a few answers. But some answers there must be after two disappointing home seasons; however long-term the selectors may make their plans, they cannot fend off criticism by asking an increasingly frustrated public to wait until New Zealand in 1985. The realities of international sport, even amateur sport, mean that the shop window – that is, the international team – must be seen to be setting a fashion.

The most significant advantage possessed by this England side is that half of them have already sampled international rugby and several more have been involved in national squad preparations. Whatever the country, the step from senior club or provincial rugby to international level is never easy and South Africa have not played international rugby since 1982, when they drew a two-match series with a South American team which was, effective, Argentina.

The previous year they endured the sad tour to New Zealand and entertained Ireland in two internationals, both of which the Irish lost but with considerable honour. England's situation today is not unlike Ireland's of three years ago: that tour went ahead without nine leading players and, a few months afterwards, Ireland had won the triple crown.

Richard Greenwood, England's coach, has been warmed by the enthusiasm shown by players in training for the tour, much of which has concentrated on quality running. The mood is one of optimism, tinged I imagine by the query that lies over the quality of the opposition: how strong, for instance, will the South African Rugby Federation (SARF) and South African Rugby Association (SARA) be and how good are South Africa's referees likely to prove, estranged as most of them are from international affairs?

The party gathered on Sunday evening and trained privately at Twickenham yesterday. The legacy left them by Wheeler, their captain during this season's championship, concerned fitness. They will need to be, he said, as fit as they have ever been. It is no use taking anyone who is less than 100 per cent fit and, even on a short tour, the busiest man is likely to be Kevin Murphy, the Sale physiotherapist.



Trick jinks free this time but can he fulfil his latent talent?

It is sad that injury has forced Barley, the Yorkshire centre, out of the tour; his vision for the game was one of the few positive aspects of the 1983-84 season. It is not difficult to imagine that he has been asked to keep training in case of injury during the tour. If the last Lions tour to South Africa is any guide, England will be lucky to get through seven games without calling for reinforcements.

Players with most to gain may be Hill, the Bath scrum half who has the quality (particularly of pass) to oust Youngs and the advantage of being surrounded by club colleagues – Horton and Palmer in midfield, Hall in the back row – and Rees, the Nottingham flanker who has the difficult task of dislodging Winterbottom. The scrap for the No 8's job between Butcher, the tall Harlequin, and the down-to-earth, taciturn Teague, from Gloucester, will also be worth keeping an eye on.

TOUR PARTY: W Hare (Leicester), N Stringer (Wasps), A Swift (Swansea), D Trick (Bath), M Bailey (Cambridge University and Wasps), P Dodge (Leicester), J Palmer (Bath), S Burnhill (Loughborough University and Roundhay), J Horton (Bath), H Davies (Wasps), N Youngs (Leicester), R Hill (Bath); P Rendall (Wasps), M Preedy (Gloucester), S Mills (Gloucester), S Brain (Coventry), P Blakeway (Gloucester), G Pearce (Northampton), J Scott (Cardiff, captain), D Cusani (Orrell), J Fidler (Gloucester), J Hall (Bath), G Rees (Nottingham), P Winterbottom (Headingley), C Butcher (Harlequins), M Teague (Gloucester). Tour manager: R Jacobs. Team manager: D Morgan. Coach: R Greenwood.

ITINERARY: May – 19, Currie Cup B XV (Durban); 23, South African Rugby Federation (Stellenbosch); 26, Western Province (Cape Town); 29, South African Rugby Association (East London); June – 2, South Africa (Port Elizabeth), 5, South African Country XV (Sasolburg); 9, South Africa (Johannesburg).

Beziers in final

Paris, (AFP) – The reigning champions, Beziers, will play Agen in the final of the French rugby union club championship at the Parc des Princes here on May 26.

Beziers beat Montferrand 8-4 in their semi-final at Toulouse yesterday while Agen beat Nice, last year's losing finalists, 21-14 in their semi-final at Bordeaux Saturday.

BOXING

The day that Bruno picked Lawless up from the floor

By Srikumar Sen, Boxing Correspondent

Soothing words from Terry Lawless may smooth away the depressions of the everyday world of Frank Bruno and Mark Kaylor after their traumatic experiences at the hands of two Americans, James "Bonecrusher" Smith and Buster Drayton, respectively, on Sunday night at Wembley, but the world ruled by Larry Holmes and Marvin Hagler in which the two British boxers must earn their living will not be the same again.

Every time they step into the ring not only will their opponents be encouraged to chance their arm but their own subconscious will cry out for help. It is a condition common to all boxers who receive a severe hammering.

So upset was Lawless at the defeat of his two star boxers that after he had patched up Bruno's wounded pride and split lip he told Bruno to find a new manager. "I'm quitting the game" he said.

Yesterday morning Lawless would still have had the sheets over his head had not Bruno telephoned him and asked him to change his mind and get dressed and come to London to face the press. "It was the worst day of my life," Lawless said. "I quit and would have stayed quit but for Frank. He phoned up this morning to insist that we went to face the press as we had promised and I decided that if he can act as he did after his defeat, and carry on, I have to go along with him."

"I am glad his unbeaten record is gone," Lawless said. It was a curse. He became a cult figure and the pressure became unbearable. And Mark Kaylor going like that before him didn't help."

Bruno, who had won seven rounds before he was knocked out in the tenth, was ready for a return with Smith, but Lawless said, "I will give Frank half a dozen fights before I put him back where he was forced into. Frank needs more experience. How many heavyweights were good at 22? Only Ali, Louis and Patterson."

It seems a pity now that, seeing Bruno had the bout won, Lawless did not advise him to disengage in the last round and stay out of trouble. As Smith said: "Bruno made the mistake of trying to take me out instead of tying me up." But Lawless's failure to caution Bruno is understandable. Bruno did not seem in any danger, even though he had run out of ideas after the fifth against Smith's spoiling tactics.

"I told him to stay off the ropes as we had practised," Lawless said. But when "Bonecrusher" trapped him in his corner and clouted him one, Bruno, did not know whether he was against the ropes or standing right on top of the San Andreas fault on a bad night.

A tactical fight in a return could earn him the verdict but the American said, "I won't be fighting him next week".

Of the two Lawless men Kaylor seems to have the better chance of finding his feet. He has had a better grounding than Bruno and was an amateur of some class. He meets Tony Sibson in September for the European middle weight title.

Should be beat Sibson, who is also thought to be "gone", he could be back where he was in the world ratings.

A few days ago he was strongly fancied to beat Sibson, but after hitting the floor five times against Buster Drayton before the bout was stopped, things have evened up

GOLF: ROYAL AUDIENCE FOR EUROPEAN NO 1

Faldo into sport's upper echelons

By Mitchell Platts

Nick Faldo will interrupt his defence of the French Open this week so that he can accept an invitation to meet Her Majesty the Queen. The 26-year-old Ryder Cup golfer has made elaborate arrangements to fly home between the first and second rounds so that he can be at Buckingham Palace for a reception on Thursday evening.

John Simpson, a spokesman for the International Management Group, who handle Faldo's affairs, explained: "Nick, of course, was extremely keen to accept the invitation. So we made arrangements with the French sponsors for him to play early on Thursday and late on Friday."

Faldo will use the scheduled air service between London and Paris. He should not be troubled since the St Cloud course is only a few miles from the centre of the French capital.

It provides further evidence of how Faldo has climbed into the upper echelons of the sporting world. Even so, he must now accept that certain restrictions, however desirable, will be imposed on his life-style. When he returns from Paris he must head straight for Moor Park in Hertfordshire so that he can be presented with a car that he won last year.

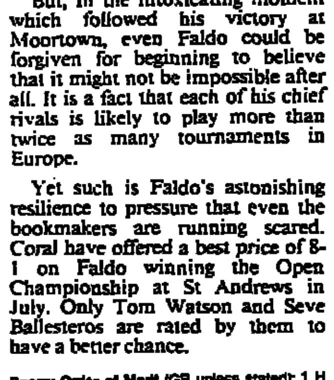
By the time he has competed in the PGA championship at Wentworth next week, Faldo will have given two further exhibitions. Yet he has learned already to live with the price of fame. Moreover his win in Leeds emphasized his ability to adapt immediately to the more variable conditions of European golf courses compared with those in America. He also seems able to treat jet-lag with contempt.

With only seven tournaments on his European agenda, Faldo suggested, when he first set foot in this country last week following four months in America, that his prospects of retaining the No 1 position in the Order of Merit must be regarded as minimal.

But, in the intoxicating moment which followed his victory at Moortown, even Faldo could be forgiven for beginning to believe that it might not be impossible after all. It is a fact that each of his chief rivals is likely to play more than twice as many tournaments in Europe.

Yet such is Faldo's astonishing resilience to pressure that even the bookmakers are running scared. Coral have offered a best price of 8-1 on Faldo winning the Open Championship at St Andrews in July. Only Tom Watson and Seve Ballesteros are rated by them to have a better chance.

Sperry Order of Merit (GB unless stated): 1 H Clark £27,945; 2 S Lyle £18,274; 3 N Faldo £16,660; 4 J Canizares (Spain) £15,360; 5 B Waites £14,311; 6 S Torrance £14,025 7 E Darcy (Ireland) £11,789; 8 J Rivero (Spain) £11,645; 9 D Frost (S Africa) £8,554; 10 D Feherty £8,190.



Stadler's long wait for victory is over

Dallas AFP): Craig Stadler, who had not won a tournament for 18 months, needed only a par 71 round to clinch victory in the Byron Nelson Classic here on Sunday. He won by one stroke, for the eighth victory of his United States PGA Tour career and his first since the World Series of Golf in 1982.

Stadler collected the £65,000 first prize with a four-round total of 276, eight strokes underpar, but his win did not come easily. David Edwards, who recorded the first individual victory of his career earlier this season; came from seven shots behind the leader and applied pressure with a closing 65, while Tom Watson had a 68 to take third place with 279.



Stadler: narrow win

LEADING FINAL SCORES (US unless stated): 276: C Stadler, 70, 71, 64, 71. 277: D Edwards, 68, 75, 69, 65. 279: T Watson, 73, 72, 66, 68. 280: A Bean, 74, 69, 69, 68; D Barr (Can), 67, 73, 73, 67. 281: M Smith, 74, 67, 68, 72; B Crenshaw, 73, 72, 70, 66; D Pohl, 73, 71, 71, 66. British score: 281: P Oosterhuis, 72, 77, 71, 71.

Overlooked Scots may press point

By Lewine Mair

The more mischievously inclined will no doubt enjoy the fact that the draw for the first qualifying round of the Scottish Ladies championship, which starts today at Royal Dornoch, has brought together Joan Lawrence and Gillian Stewart.

Miss Lawrence was Scotland's representative on the Curtis Cup selection committee which failed to include a single Scot in the Great Britain and Ireland side to meet the Americans at Muirfield on June 8 and 9.

Miss Stewart, as has been noted many times over the past few weeks, is one of two Scots – the other being Jane Connochan – who had every reason to suppose she had done enough to have merited a Curtis Cup place.

She played flawless golf to win last year's Sottish championship over the links of North Berwick and, at the beginning of this season, confirmed her form by reaching the final of the Spanish women's championship.

Her staggering win in the Helen Holm Trophy – she won by nine shots – came just a matter of days after the selectors had made their controversial choice. Interestingly, Miss Lawrence won one of her three national titles over Royal Dornoch – namely in 1962.

Belle Robertson took the third of her six Scottish championships here in 1971, and, though she has not, for one reason or another, featured in the Curtis Cup selectors' plans for 1984, it is a fact that the players still see her as a threat, not just for this week, but at the British women's championship at Troon, in the week after the Curtis Cup.

Another former Scottish champion worthy of mention is Alison Gemmill. Out practising yesterday, Miss Gemmill notched an ace at the 140-yard 13th.

Dornoch is the course where the legendary Lady Heathcoat Amory used to play in her school holidays. She and her brother Roger would mark up their daily scores on "temperature charts" on the wall of their holiday home and, down the years, the former English and British champion has recommended this practice to many an up and coming youngster.

ATHLETICS

Britain puts its two Olympic marathon men on trust

By Pat Butcher

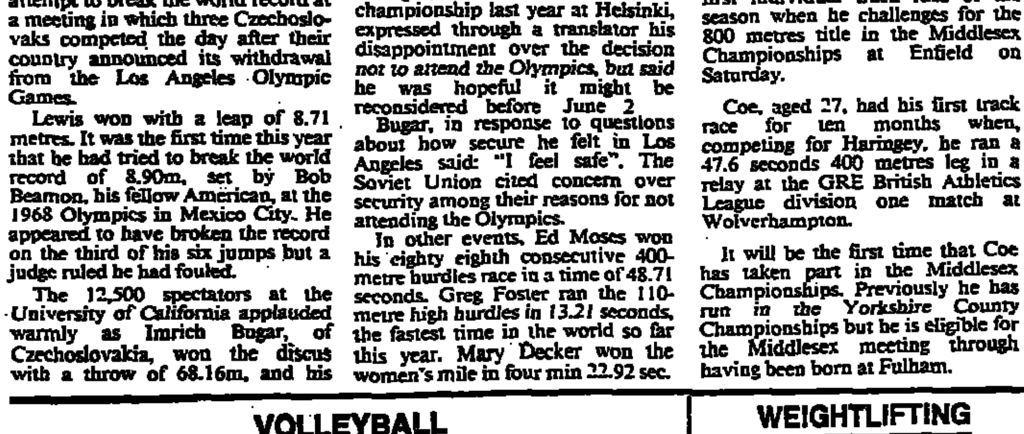
The selection of Hugh Jones and Geoff Smith for the Olympic marathon, as now seems probable, along with Charlie Spedding, the winner of the London Marathon, will not involve them in any further proof of fitness between now and the Games, although Alan Storey, the national marathon coach, would have preferred it if it had.

Storey, who has held the post of national organizer for less than a year, is eager to avoid the mistakes of Montreal in 1976, when the less than fully fit British trio finished down the field, and of Moscow in 1980, when injuries and poor preparation resulted in Dave Black, Bernie Ford and Ian Thompson dropping out.

But Storey's suggestion that Jones, whose last marathon was in February, and Smith, who won the Boston Marathon a month ago, should at least run a half-marathon in the next few weeks to confirm their form was rejected by the selection committee, who met on Sunday after the London Marathon.

Nigel Cooper, the secretary of the British Amateur Athletic Board, said yesterday: "The selectors were quite happy to follow the tradition of putting the athletes on trust, that they are not hiding an injury."

The pursuit of tradition is what is likely to have given Joyce Smith the selectors' nod over Veronique Marot for the third place in the women's squad behind Priscilla Welch and Sarah Rowell. When the chairman of the board, Dr Bill Evans, outlined the Olympic selection policy six months ago he went as far as to say that some of the places would be given "as a thank-you to people who have supported us over the years."



Jones: no proof needed.

That sounds like an update of the de Coubertin dictum "it is not the winning but the taking part"; and it seems an equally strange way of going about the pursuit of excellence. But Mrs Smith, who at 46 is 20 years older than Miss Marot, has not been a British international for two decades for nothing. Better the right choice for the wrong reason than the wrong choice.

For the second year running a marathon performance by Joan Benoit has stolen some of the London thunder. Miss Benoit's victory on Sunday in the United States Olympic trial two weeks after a knee operation ranks alongside her world best at Boston last year. Her feat is reminiscent of the great Abebe Bikila's second Olympic marathon victory in Tokyo in 1964 when he beat Basil Heatley, of Britain, by four minutes one month after an appendectomy.

Miss Benoit could fully have expected Grete Waitz, the world champion, to figure highly among her opponents for the first Olympic women's title. But the bigger danger from Norway could be Ingrid Kristiansen

Mrs Kristiansen's leap forward in form since giving birth nine months ago adds fuel to the Soviet studies that women perform better after they have babies. But Mrs Kristiansen, whose previous sport, cross-country skiing, must take some of the credit since it is the only one with a higher cardiovascular effort rating than distance running, considers that the psychological benefit of having something else important in her life – her child – has been of more benefit to her running.

Beamon's record eludes Lewis once again

Los Angeles (Reuter) – Carl Lewis won the long jump but failed in his attempt to break the world record at a meeting in which three Czechoslovaks competed the day after their country announced its withdrawal from the Los Angeles Olympic Games.

Lewis won with a leap of 8.71 metres. It was the first time this year that he had tried to break the world record of 8.90m, set by Bob Beamon, his fellow American, at the 1968 Olympics in Mexico City. He appeared to have broken the record on the third of his six jumps but a judge ruled he had fouled.

The 12,500 spectators at the University of California applauded warmly as Imrich Bugar, of Czechoslovakia, won the discus with a throw of 68.16m, and his compatriot Geza Valent came second with 66.02m.

Bugar, who won the world championship last year at Helsinki, expressed through a translator his disappointment over the decision not to attend the Olympics, but said he was hopeful it might be reconsidered before June 2

Bugar, in response to questions about how secure he felt in Los Angeles said: "I feel safe". The Soviet Union cited concern over security among their reasons for not attending the Olympics.

In other events, Ed Moses won his eighty eighth consecutive 400-metre hurdles race in a time of 48.71 seconds. Greg Foster ran the 110-metre high hurdles in 13.21 seconds, the fastest time in the world so far this year. Mary Decker won the women's mile in four min 22.92 sec.

First individual race of season for Coe

Sebastian Coe competes in his first individual track race of the season when he challenges for the 800 metres title in the Middlesex Championships at Enfield on Saturday.

Coe, aged 27, had his first track race for ten months when, competing for Haringey, he ran a 47.6 seconds 400 metres leg in a relay at the GRE British Athletics League division one match at Wolverhampton.

It will be the first time that Coe has taken part in the Middlesex Championships. Previously he has run in the Yorkshire County Championships but he is eligible for the Middlesex meeting through having been born at Fulham.

BASKETBALL

Best chance ever to reach Olympics

By Nicholas Harling

Not since 1948, when, as hosts, Great Britain automatically qualified, has a British team reached the Olympic finals. They may never have a better chance of rectifying that than this year, starting in Grenoble today, at the pre-Olympic qualifying tournament.

To reach the final round of eight in Paris next, Britain must win two of their three group D Games, which are against The Netherlands today, Israel tomorrow and Bulgaria on Thursday. Bulgaria, like the Soviet Union, who are in the same group B as Ireland in St Quentin, are probably there only for the beer and practice for the forthcoming European championships in Sweden, as Los Angeles is almost certain to see neither nation whether they qualify or not.

The refusal of Russia and Bulgaria to go to the Olympic Games gives Britain, and for that matter every other competing nation, that much more chance of being among the final three qualifiers from Paris.

Britain have won four of their six warm-up games under Tom Schneeman, their new coach. The first of two internationals in Canada ended with a British victory, as did both games at home to France, amid some acrimony, and the second of the two fixtures against All-Star teams.

Apart from the fact that he has dispensed with Dan Lloyd, who had just won the English player of the season award, the reluctance to appoint a full-time captain. To date a different player has acted as captain in every game. "I'm not a big captain person," Schneeman explains. "It's not a big issue with us."

Schneeman, a 41-year-old American from Seattle, obviously considers himself such a forceful personality that no further motivation is required from any one individual on court. "Our big problem is whether there are enough games to go round for all the players to have a chance of exchanging the pennants beforehand," he joked.

Mike Samson, who carried out the captain's duties in the first game against All-Stars and broke his nose in the return, has been given the go-ahead to play. It means that as the British squad is at full strength, there is no late reprieve for Lloyd, the popular Palace captain, who was the unlucky odd man out when the squad was reduced from 13 to 12.

Pressurized defence is the foundation on which Schneeman attempts to take Britain out of the basketball doldrums and he will have an early chance against the Netherlands to see whether his policy is working. They will match Britain for height and strength and, although like Britain they are not particularly adept at getting inside, they do possess in the 6ft 9in Kees "Boom Boom" Akerboom, one of the best outside marksmen in Europe. If he gets the room to manoeuvre, Akerboom can win matches on his own. But so for that matter can John Johnson for Britain.

● Danny Palmer, the former Crystal Palace coach, who was a candidate for the Great Britain job before Schneeman was apointed, is supervising the London Basketball Summer League over the forthcoming months. Games will be staged at the Crofton Leisure Centre in Catford, and although the League is being supported by the Inner London Education Authority (ILEA), Palmer is looking for a further £1,500-£2,000 from sponsorship.

Eight men's and six women's teams, including several players from the National League, are competing in the League, for which there are no strict rules governing eligibility. "It is intended to help the under privileged area of south London, although teams are not limited to London," Palmer said. "We want to extend the growth of basketball."

Unification fight

Osaka, Japan (Reuter) – The world junior bantamweight champions of the World Boxing Association (WBA) and the World Boxing Council (WBC) have agreed on a unification title match here on July 5. Kiyoshi Yoshii, manager of Jiro Watanabe, of Japan, WBA junior bantamweight champion, said the handlers of Payao Poontarat, of Thailand, WBC junior bantamweight champion, have agreed on the unification bout.

BOWLS

Masters line up for eight of the best

By Gordon Allan

The eight players in the Masters singles tournament, sponsored by Gateway, at Beach House Park, Worthing, on June 1, 2 and 3, will be playing for the biggest monetary prize in indoor or outdoor bowls, £5,500.

Announcing this yesterday as they poured the champagne and distributed the delicate sausage rolls, the Gateway Building Society, which has taken over this sponsorship from Kodak, said that this year for the first time a pairs event on the same green will precede the Masters. Eight English players who have done well in the last 18 months will partner a master on May 27, 28, 29 and 30, with each team playing the other for prize money of £3,050.

Last year's Masters champion, George Souza, of Hongkong, has been paired with Ken Morrison, of Middlesex, a losing semi-finalist in the national singles last August. David Bryant, runner-up to Souza, plays with Paul Vamvacopoulos, a Greek-born bowler from Croydon. Others involved include Kevin Bone, runner-up to John Bell in the national singles, David Cutler, a former national champion, and Ian Grady, the British Isles junior singles champion.

MASTERS: Section A: J Bell (Eng), P Belliss (NZ), D Bryant (Eng), F Souza (US). Section B: D Milligan (Can), D Ross (Aus), G Souza (HK), W Wood (Scot).

PAIRS: Teams: K Bone (Northumberland) and Ross, D Cutler (Devon) and Milligan, K Morrison (Middlesex) and G Souza, H Wheatley (Nottinghamshire) and Belliss, G Smyth (Middlesex) and F Souza, W Hobart (Lincolnshire) and Bell, P Vamvacopoulos (Surrey) and Bryant, I Grady (Norfolk) and Wood.

IN BRIEF

Commonwealth title is taken by Lithgo

Brisbane. (Reuter) – Stewart Lithgo, of Britain, won the vacant Commonwealth cruiserweight boxing title when he stopped Steve Aczel of Australia in the 11th round at the Festival Hall here yesterday.

TABLE TENNIS: Two junior British players will have three weeks' intensive training at the Korean National Centre in Seoul this summer after finishing as champions in the Beneficial Trust Grand Prix. Andrew Syed, aged 15, from Reading, and Sue Collier, aged 17, from Maidenhead, both members of the Omega Club based in Reading, will practise with the Korean junior team, who are the current Asian champions.

VOLLEYBALL

The greatest show is still London bound

By Paul Harrison

The Hitachi cup match between the American and Japanese women's teams in London on May 25 is still on. The teams are stopping over in London before flying on to compete in Moscow and the decision of the Soviet Union to pull out of the Los Angeles Olympic caused concern that the Americans might alter their plans.

The English Volleyball Association contacted their American counterpart and were reassured that they were coming. West Germany's women and the Italian men will be favourites among Western European nations to replace the missing Eastern block nations in Los Angeles.

One possibility is that the American women's team will be approached to play the West German women's team after London. By coincidence, the president of the West German federation has been invited to the Hitachi Cup match as the EVA's guest.

The Russian withdrawal is a dire blow to Los Angeles. Their men are world and Olympic champions, their women Olympic title holders. The absence of other Eastern further diminishes the sport.

However, the show goes on. The American women are firm favourites to win the gold in Los Angeles, with the Japanese their likeliest final opponents. The match on May 25 will be the finest quality women's vollyball seen in this country and the BBC plan to show it on Grandstand.

The American men have surprised everyone by winning three out of four internationals in the Soviet Union – although "friendlies" are one thing and Olympic tournaments another.

In Scotland the Royal Bank are extending their sponsorship for a further three years from next season, covering league, cup and internationals between England and Scotland in Scotland. It is thought to be worth close to £30,000.

Britvic, the manufacturers of soft drinks, sponsored the recent London Festival in which Capital City Spikers won the Britvic Trophy, beating KSK Herk De Stad 2-1 in the final. Ashcombe, from Dorking, won the women's event.

WEIGHTLIFTING

Another reason for Supple to celebrate

Tony Supple, of Manchester, is a surprise choice in Britain's Olympic weightlifting team for Los Angeles. At the British championships in Edinburgh on Saturday, Supple set a new British under-23 record in the 82½ kilogramme class.

David Mercer, also of Manchester, was the outstanding competitor in the championships. In the 90 kilogramme class, he lifted a total of 347.5 kilogrammes, establishing another British record.

The Commonwealth Games gold medallist, Steve Pinsent, took the 75 kilogramme title from Glasgow's Steve McIndoe, with a total of 312.5. His brother, Peter, was in similarly impressive form in the 100 kilogrammes class, winning with a total of 350.

Newton Burrows, of Bristol, seventh in last year's world championships, won the 82½ category comfortably, with a total lift of 327.5.

BRITISH TEAM: 56 KILOGRAMMES: G Laws (London). 67½ KILOGRAMMES: D Willey (Rotherham). 75 KILOGRAMMES: S Pinsent (Pinner); D Morgan (Cambridge). 82½ KILOGRAMMES: N Burrows (Bristol); A Supple (Manchester). 90 KILOGRAMMES: D Mercer (Manchester); K Boxell (Tooting). 100 KILOGRAMMES: P Pinsent (Pinner). 110 KILOGRAMMES: G Taylor (Wales).

YACHTING

Round-France boat race goes overland

By John Nicholls

A team from the Royal Ocean Racing Club is to enter the Tour de France a la Voile, a 1,500-mile sailing race round France which starts on July 8. They will be one of 26 teams racing identical 35-foot boats and a requirement to change crews for the various stages of the race will mean the involvement of at least 28 yachtsmen per boat.

The race starts at Dunkirk and finishes on the French Riviera at Menton on August 15. The leg which finishes in Cowes will bear the name of the RORC team sponsor, Champagne Mumm. One of the unusual features of te event will be the transport by lorry of the entire fleet from the Atlantic coast to the Mediterranean coast, which will take at least two days. The RORC yacht will always sail with seven people aboard

Trainer to resign

Zurich (Reuter) – Auguste Girard, trainer of the Swiss professional cycling team Cilo-Aufina, will resign at the end of the season.

Where famous men find peace of mind

Edwards the rod spins a little magic in Arcadia

FISHING

By Conrad Voss Bark

Ian Botham and Jack Nicklaus feature in a new book by Gareth Edwards on fishing. For them, as for so many, fishing is a means of escape, a theraphy, made even more necessary by the way in which their public appearances are exposed and analysed and criticized. Sometimes, Gareth Edwards writes, the exposure of top sportsmen and entertainers can be callously brutal and, one suspects, extraordinarily painful.

The Beatles needed a guru to help them find peace of mind and Bob Willis has his hypnotic tapes to find relaxation before a Test match. For Ian Botham the theraphy is fishing.

"I have no need of a guru or artificial aids so long as I have time to fish. This is the ideal relaxation, away from all the pressures of everyday life. I am at peace on lake or river, totally absorbed in the pursuit of game fish, the sight and sound of running water, the beauty of the scenery in Scotland and Somerset."

For Jack Nicklaus it is much the same. Fishing was the ideal foil to the pressures of professional golf. He was able to lose himself in a timeless world, the absorption, the peace of mind and the relaxation refreshing him for the next contest.

Out with Kerry Packer off the Australian coast, Nicklaus had an epic battle with a blue marlin close to record size. He goes fly fishing for bone fish on the Florida Flats and takes salmon on the dry fly in the rivers of Iceland. His number one preference is for Atlantic salmon fishing with tarpon fishing coming a close second.

Gareth Edwards writes with sympathy and understanding. He loves fishing as much as he loves rugby and his rods went with him wherever he played. He has some well-observed descriptions of catching salmon in Canada and rainbows in New Zealand. Much of his book is anecdotal.

Gareth Edwards on Fishing, with interviews by Tony Pawson, is published by Collins at £7.95, the publication timed to coincide with a new BBC programme series.

MOTOR RACING

Fuel restrictions may halt Renault's race

Paris (AFP) – Renault may consider pulling out of Formula One motor racing this summer if their engineers do not come up with a solution to the restricton on fuel capacity introduced this season.

"It's not something we envisage, but it could be considered," Gerard Larrousse, the Renault team manager, said yesterday.

Larousse said they could not continue telling their drivers to slow down over the last few laps to make sure they finished. "You can't call that racing any longer," he said.

Patrick Tambay ran out of fuel in the first two grands prix of the season, at Rio de Janeiro and Kyalami, South Africa, and Derek Warwick's chances in the San Marino Grand Prix at Imola last week were dashed when he had to cut revs after only 10 laps.

The Renault engineers have two months to come up with a solution to their thirsty cars because the races in the second half of the season, starting with the British Grand Prix at Brands Hatch on July 22, are slightly longer.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

FOOTBALL
7.30 unless stated

First division
Liverpool v Norwich City

Third division
Burnley v Hull City
Rotherham v Scunthorpe United

Fourth division
Crewe Alexandra v Wrexham
Doncaster Rovers v Hartlepool
Darlington v Blackpool

FA TROPHY FINAL: Replay: Bangor City v Northwich Victoria (at Stoke City)

CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Everton v Stoke (7.0). Second division: Wigan v Port Vale (7.0).

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Brighton v Fulham (7.15); Crystal Palace v Birmingham.

MID-WEEK LEAGUE CUP: (2.30) Portsmouth v Southend (2.30).

SOUTHERN JUNIOR FLOODLIT CUP: Final, Second leg: Norwich City v Arsenal. (At Carrow Road; first leg score: 2-2).

CRICKET
Benson and Hedges Cup (11.0-7.30)
DERBY: Derbyshire v Nottinghamshire
CHELMSFORD: Essex v Surrey
BRISTOL: Gloucestershire v Combined Universities
CANTERBURY: Kent v Somerset
LEICESTER: Leicestershire v Northamptonshire
LORD'S: Middlesex v Sussex
EDGBASTON: Warwickshire v Yorkshire
WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Minor Counties

TENNIS
Lee-on-Solent: Men's Challenger Series and Women's authorised tournaments.

RACING: HARWOOD BOOKS PIGGOTT TO PARTNER SACKFORD IN NEWBURY COMEBACK

Satinette can prove Oaks material

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

It is difficult to escape the view that Willie Carson could enjoy something of a field day at York this afternoon on the first day of the three-day spring meeting on the Knavesmire. Besides riding Satinette, who is third favourite for the Oaks, in the Musidora Stakes, the champion jockey will also be on Chepstow Vale, Sea Ballet, Pampas and Barry Sheene. All of them can be given first rate chances of winning.

Satinette, my selection for the Musidora, has been the subject of encouraging reports from West Ilsley, where she is trained by that master of his craft, Dick Hern. But with Optimistic Lass, Sandy Island, Nepula, Clare Bridge and Poquito Queen all standing their ground her task looks anything but easy. So this could be a race to miss from a betting angle and one to simply enjoy as a spectacle.

Satinette has not been seen in public since she won the May Hill Stakes over a mile as Doncaster last September. On that occasion she beat Nepula by one and a half lengths and what she did then she could manage again, especially as Nepula wasted little time in endorsing the excellence of the form by winning the Hoover Fillies Mile at Ascot later in the month.

By Taking a line through Cassandra, another filly trained at West Ilsley, Satinette's connexions must have a shrewd idea of whether they can beat Sandy Island. Recently Cassandra finished two and a half lengths behind Sandy Island in the Pretty Polly Stakes at Newmarket. So Satinette's presence in the line-up this afternoon speaks for itself.

George Robinson, our Newmarket correspondent, has ventured the opinion that Optimistic Lass could easily be the one that Satinette has to beat, rather then Sandy Island, whose Newmarket form now has a slightly frail look with the defeat of Rowa on Friday. Apparently Optimitic Lass, an American-bred filly whom Michael Stoute trains for Shaikh Mohammed, has never been better in her life. And with Shoot Clear, Leipzig and Malaak in his stable, too, Stoute also has a first-class line on the best three-year-old fillies around.

Clare Bridge, who won the Masaka Stakes at Kempton, and Poquito Queen, who ran with such promise in the race won by Brocade at Newbury last month, are two others who seem bound to play leading roles. However, I expect Satinette to emerge as the star just as her sire, Shirley Heights, did six years ago when his victory in the Dante Stakes pointed to even better things at Epsom.

Chepstow Vale, Carson's mount in the Zetland Stakes, will be the first two-year-old from West Ilsley to run this season. Her dam, Kushka, won four sprints in the United States and my information is that Chepstow Vale has inherited some of her family's speed, enough at least to put paid to the promising Shipways.

Sea Ballet, who ran so promisingly at Sandown Park in the race won by Our Shirley considering how badly she was bumped and baulked two furlongs from the finish, is my selection for the BBA Middleton Stakes, even though Glowing With Pride, Be My Queen and Glint of Gold's young half-sister, Glimmering, all boast better form on paper.

The word from Ireland is that Carson can expect a good ride in the sprint for the David Dixon trophy on Pampas who carried 9st when she won a similar race at Leopardstown eight days ago. Now she has only 7st 12lb and a good draw.

However, Pampas has little or nothing in hand of Cree Bay judged on the way that they ran against one another at Haydock Park last autumn

Finally Baynoun (nap) should reward the patient by winning the last race on the card, the Fitzwilliam Stakes. Estoc, Water Cannon, Borodino, Meadowbank, San Carlos Bay and Woodhay, who finished sixth in Alphabatim's Guardian Classic Trial at Sandown have all given the hint of better things to come, yet nothing to match Baynoun's irrepressible surge at Newmarket on 2,000 Guineas day when he and the smart, but luckless Face Facts, put lengths between themselves and their nearest pursuers.

As far as Baynoun was concerned that was the performance of a very promising young stayer indeed. I will be more than surprised if this colt, who has an abundance of stamina in his pedigree – he is by Sassafrass out of a mare by Busted – gets beaten today.



Clare Bridge, a runner in today's Musidora Stakes at York, winning at Kempton recently

Rousillon lines up for return match with Chief Singer

By Michael Seely

With El Gran Señor being kept in reserve for the Derby, the finish of next Saturday's Airlie/Coolmore Irish 2,000 Guineas may well be dominated by Rousillon and Chief Singer. Guy Harwood announced yesterday that Rousillon was likely to be given a chance to make amends for his ill luck in running behind Siberian Express in the Poule d'Essai des Poulains at The Curragh.

Ron Sheather also said that Chief Singer was in fine form after his magnificent performance when runner-up to El Gran Señor at Newmarket, and that the colt could now be regarded as a probable starter.

Rousillon pleased his connexions with some excellent work at Pulborough yesterday morning. Riden by Geoff Lawson, Prince Khaled Abdullah's Riverman colt galloped with zest in a four-and-a-half furlong spin with tomorrow's Mecca-Dante Stakes runner candidate, Pigwidgeon.

"That was as well as I've ever known Rousillon go," Lawson said afterwards. "The colt will be declared at tomorrow's four-day stage of declarations," Harwood said, "and we"ll take a decision on Wednesday."

Sheather is delighted that El Gran Señor is an unlikely runner. "Chief Singer has certainly earned the right to take on Rousillon. But that El Gran Señor is something else. However, my fellow has thrived since the Guineas." When the pair previously met in Salisbury's 2,000 Guineas Trial in April, Rousillon beat Chief Singer by a comfortable length in receipt of 5lb from the runner-up.

Both Kanz and Sackford also worked in good style and are on target for their engagements at Newbury's important weekend meeting. Kanz, the 6-1 favourite for The Oaks after her victory in the Princess Elizabeth Stakes at Epsom, was one of 18 declared for Friday's Sir Charles Clore Memorial Stakes.

Apart from this afternoon's Musidora Stakes, this is likely to be the other most informative trial in the run up to Epsom. Leipzig, another probable starter stamped herself as a filly of some potential when finishing second to the subsequent 1,000 Guineas winner, Pebbles, in the Nell Gwyn Stakes at The Craven meeting.

As the injured Greville Starkey will not be in action until next week Tony Clark will ride Kanz and Lester Piggott will be on board Sackford in Saturday's Locking Stakes. However, no jockey has yet been booked for Rousillon.

The punters are becoming even more convinced that Alphabatim has an outstanding chance of crediting Harwood with his first Derby triumph. All the leading bookmakers reported further substantial support for last Saturday's impressive Lingfield Park winner.

Ladbrokes laid Prince Abdullah's Verbatim colt to lose £60,000 at 6-1 and 5-1 and have cut the three-year-old's odds to 9-2. William Hill, Corals and Mecca are only prepared to offer 4-1. Hill's also had backing for Kaytu and have trimmed the odds of Dick Hern's Chester Vase winner from 33-1 to 25-1.

All eyes will now be on the reappearance of Claude Monet in tomorrow's Mecca-Dante Stakes at York. Despite rumours that all is not well with Daniel Wildenstein's Heathorn Stakes winner, a spokesman for Henry Cecil's stable said yesterday that Claude Monet was still a probable runner.

The sponsors reported backing for both Telios and Kirmann for tomorrow's race and have cut their respective odds to 8-1. A victory for Telios would certainly see a drastic shrinkage in his present price of 40-1 for the Derby. And no one should be surprised by such an eventuality.

After Tyrnavos and Tachpons's half-brother had finished third to Lear Fan and Rainbow Quest in the Craven Stakes, Bruce Hobbs said that Telios would reverse those placings over a longer distance.

Course specialists

YORK

TRAINERS: J Dunlop, 21 from 50 runners: 42.0. H Cecil, 27 from 90: 30.0%. W Hern, 29 from 108: 26.9%.
JOCKEYS: L Piggott, from 270; 24.1%. W Carson, 49 from 231; 21.2%. S Cauthen, 32 from 218; 14.7%. P Eddery, 31 from 217; 14.3%. E Hide, 22 from 220; 10.0%.

POINT TO POINT

Treloggan hits 50 on Highland Drake

By Brian Beel

On the day at the Tedworth Hunt point-to-point when two riders rode their first winners, Ron Treloggan had his fiftieth. This was on Graham Huwlett's Highland Drake in the Same Tractors four-mile open race for the Bedworth Gold Cup.

Only five horses took part in this event and in the final half-mile it developed into a two-horse race between Cashea and Highland Drake, with the latter just having the advantage to the last fence. Here, Philip Scouller brought the even money favourite, Cashea, level and touched down first, but was run out of it and beaten by a head.

Andrew Wilson bought Royal Stuart as a schoolmaster for his 18-year-old daughter, Sarah, a stud and stable management trainee at Witney. In a BritAg Ladies Championsfiip qualifier she made all the final at Chepstow, Royal Stuart will next run on the same course at Larkhill at the New Forest meeting.

It was third time lucky for Peter Shakespeare, a second lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, when he won his first race on Tony Sims's six-year-old Forest Bar in the Maiden. But there was no luck about the workmanlike way in which he brought Forest Bar through, after looking beaten at the last by Godfrey Mandrell on Newman's Girl.

With Peter Greenall absent on Saturday, David Turner went one ahead in the Daily Telegrapgh Cup for the men's championship when riding Courtneigh to win at the Surry Union. Many enthusiasts have, however, now lost interest in the title race after Turner accepted the ride in a walk-over on a horse with which he had previously had no connexion at the PPOA meeting on Thursday.

Turners sister, Josephine Sheppard, was also riding at Peper Harrow and she won the Ladies Open on Swarm, but not without incident. Swarm and Day's Gorse (Lucy Whadham) were racing together three fences out when Mrs Whadham appeared to be squeezed out. The stewards deliberated but concluded that this had not affected the result.

Racegoers were surprised at this meeting that all the Turner entries had "unknown" against their breeding in the racecard.

It was fitting that here in the final race of the season on the south-eastern circuit, the winners of the area men's and ladies' riders championships should meet. It was Sarah French on Tyne, who came off best, but only by half a length from Paul Hacking on African Prince. This denied Hacking a treble as he had previously won on Right Mingle and Bee Orchid.

Jane Gooden's chance on Mister Bosun was made easier in the Ladies' at the Minehead when Isotip hit the third ast fence very hard, causing Sarah Luwton to lose a stirrup. Never te less only six lengths seperated them at the finish.

Ayresome missed his Members' race at the Teme Valley to find richer pickings in a hunter chase at Hereford at the rewarding price of 33-1. At his hunt meeting Lay the Trump's winning sequence came to an end at the hand of Court Papers in the adjacent Hunts race.

As a result of extensive watering 47 horses took part at the evening meeting held by the Vale of Aylesbury and none was moe impressive than Nord Hinder. After failing to make her ;mark when hurdling with Les Kennard's stable, Nord Hinder, now ridden by her owner, the 6ft 6in tall, Chris Coyne, has won three out of four races in point-to-points and it is Coyne's intention to put her back into training for steeplechasing

Corked to make amends

Folkestone has an all amateur card today, five of the races being hunter chases. In the first of these, Corked has an opportunity to make amends for falling at Fakenham on Easter Monday when looking the assured winner in front of Cheekio Ora.

On that occasion Susan's Mistake would also have beaten Cheekio Ora but for falling in the final stages. Since then Susan's Mistake has run second to that horse at Cheltenham and on that form should run into second place here.

Mark's Methane, one of the best point-to-pointers in the South East this season, should, under the guidance of Richard Dunwoody, win the Shepherd Neame Open Champion Hunter Chase even though he is not at his best over the stiffer National Hunt fences. Paul Hacking, who rode two point-to-point winners on Saturday at Peper Harow, has the mount on Loyal Partner, but he may have to be consent with being second best.

The Guy Peate Novices' Chase looks wide open but the principle contenders will probably be Squiffy's Daughter, Barstick and Miss Prague. They are preferred in that order, although Yung Cheng has an outside chance of running into a place.

On previous NH form, Pay Related looks to be an odds-on chance for the United Hunt Open Challenge Cup. His point-to-point form has not been too impressive, however, but back to his preferred distance of two and a half miles he will take a deal of beating.

SELECTIONS: 3.0 Corked. 3.30 Marks Methane. 4.30 Squiffy's Daughter. 5.0 Pay Related.

YORK (ITV)

[Televised (C4) 2.35, 3.5, 3.40, 4.40]

GOING: good to firm
Draw: No advantage.
Tote: double: 3.05, 4.10. Treble: 2.35, 3.40, 4.40.

2.0 ZETLAND STAKES (2-y-o: fillies: £3.349: 5f) (9 runners)

101 BIT OF FUN (Mrs A Carr) C Thornton 8-11 ....J Bleasdale 8
102 CHEPSTOW VALE (P McBean) W Hern 8-11 ....W Carson 2
103 EDNA LAWN (W Wharton) W Wharton 8-11 ....W Wharton 5
104 HAPPY HANNAH (W Gredley) C Brittain 8-11 ....Pat Eddery 6
105 KAMARESS (M Brittain) D Plant 8-11 ....B Coogan 4
106 0 NORTHERN HOPE (R Whalley) P Kelleway 8-11 ....G Duffield 3
108 PARADE GIRL (Roldvale Ltd) M W Easterby 8-11 ....B Raymond 7
109 4 SHIPWAYS (Midland Marts Ltd) M McCourt 8-11 ....R Wernham 1
110 4 SISTER RACINE (Mrs D Kam) T Fairhurst 8-11 ....R P Elliott 9
1983: Ideal Home 8-11 M Birch (11-2) M H Easterby 11 ran.

9-4 Shipways, 11-4 Chepstow Vale, 7-2 Northern Hope, 5 Sister Racine, 8 Happy Hannah, 12 others.

York selections

By Mandarin
2.0 Chepstow Vale 2.35 Sea Ballet 3.5 Cree Bay 3.40 Satinette 4.10 Barry Sheene 4.40 BAYNOUN (nap)

(By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Northern Hope 2.35 Glowing With Pride 3.5 Countess Concorde 3.40 Optimistic Lass 4.10 Trendy Gent 4.40 Water Cannon

By Michael Seely
3.5 PAMPAS (nap) 3.40 Optimistic Lass (each way) 4.40 Baynoun

2.35 BBA MIDDLETON STAKES (3-y-o: fillies: £3,791: 1m 2f 110yd) (11)

201 3-10 GLOWING WITH PRIDE (Sir P Oppenheimer) G Wragg 9-0 ....Pat Eddery 1
202 4-1 BE MY QUEEN (E Holding) M Jarvis 8-11 ....B Raymond 8
204 00- CAMDEN MILLY (G Kaye) P Kelleway 8-7 ....G Duffield 9
206 3-0 GLIMMERING (P Mellon) I Balding 8-7 ....J Matthias 6
209 0 JENNY HILL (Lord Howard de Walden) P Walwyn 8-7 ....J Mercer 5
212 0-0 SEA BALLET (Sir M Sobell) W Hern 8-7 ....W Carson 4
213 004-0 STREAMERTAIL (Sir T Pilkington) B Hobbs 8-7 ....E Hide 10
214 0- VLASSOVA (D Wildenstein) H Cecil 8-7 ....W R Swinburn 3
216 AMALEE (M Salem) B Hanbury 8-4 ....P Hamblett 2
217 OVER YOUR SHOULDER (E Seltzer) J Hindley 8-4 ....B Thomson 7
218 SIDORENKO (W Gredley) C Brittain 8-4 ....T Ives 11
1983: Malvern Beauty 8-6 L Piggott (11-2) H Cecil 12 ran.

3 Glimmering, 4 Sea Ballet, 9-2 Be My Queen, Vlassova, 7 Glowing With Pride, 10 Jenny Hill, 14 Camden Milly, 16 others

FORM: GLOWING WITH PRIDE, 11th in 1,000 Guineas last time, previously (8-11) ran on well to beat Laurel Express (8-11) ¾l in Newmarket maiden (7f, £3253, good to firm, Apr 17). In 1983 GLOWING WITH PRIDE (8-3) 1½l 3rd, BE MY QUEEN (8-3) another ½l 4th and CAMDEN MILLY (8-8) further 4½ away in 8th to Rappa Tap Tap (8-12) at Ascot (6f, £5,909, good to firm, Sep 24). This season BE MY QUEEN (8-11) beat Dear Laura (8-11) a neck at Warwick (8f, £370, firm Apr 23) GLIMMERING (8-6) needed the race when well behind Kanz (8-11) badly hampered when just over 8l 8th to our Shirley at Sandown with JENNY HILL (8-7) behind (1m 2f, £3287, good to firm, Apr 27).VLASSOVA (8-11) strongly fancied but finished out of first 10 behind Travel Away (8-11) at Newmarket (7F, £2964, Good to firm, Oct 29)
Selection: GLOWING WITH PRIDE

3.05 DAVID DIXON SPRINT TROPHY (Handicap: £9,973:5f) (17)

301 /0020-0 BOY TRUMPETER (D) (S Green) B Hobbs 4-9-13 ....E Hide 2
303 11120-0 SHARPISH (C,D) (R Richmond-Watson) B Hobbs 4-9-0 ....G Baxter 5
304 10301-0 RAMBLING RIVER (C,D,B) (Miss G Richardson) W A Stephenson 7-8-13 ....J Lowe 4
305 003-101 TOBERMORY BOY (C,D) (C Longbottom) R Whitaker 7-8-10 (10 ex) ....N Carlisle 12
306 2320-03 DJANGO (D,B) (C Armstrong) K Brassey 4-8-9 ....T Ives 6
310 300-040 SYLVAN NAVARRO (B) (Mrs R Johnson) P Mitchell 4-8-3 ....A McGlone 7
311 0000-3 LITTLE STARCHY (J Bugler) P Ashworth 6-8-3 ....B Rouse 1
312 1110-00 BROADWATER MUSIC (D,B) (P Betts Holdings) M Tompkins 3-8-2 ....R Curant 15
314 0123- COUNTESS CONCORDE (Mrs R Rogers) B Hanbury 3-8-0 ....P Hamblett 8
315 2120-03 MUMMY'S TREASURE (D) (BF) (A Piller) C Spares 6-7-13 ....G Duffield 11
316 22432-1 PAMPAS (D) (Mrs J Moore) A L Moore (Ire) 4-7-12 (7 ex) ....W Carson 16
317 24330-1 CREE BAY (D) (D Spencer) J Spearing 5-7-11 ....P Robinson 17
319 0-02400 MEL'S CHOICE (D) (M Brittain) D Plant 5-7-8 ....B Coogan 14
320 000-010 DURANDAL (D) (R Harris) D Wilson 7-7-8 (7 ex) ....W Ryan 5 9
321 0200-01 LOCHTILLUM (D) (J Douglas-Home) J Douglas-Home 5-7-7 ....D McKay 13
322 0000-30 STEEL CHARGER (D) (D McIntyre) K Brassey 7-7-7 ....S Dawson 5 10
323 2200-12 RELATIVELY SHARP (D) (Mrs D Jones) P Calver 4-7-7 ....M Fry 3
983: Bri-Eden 9-9-6 G Duffield (5-1) J Berry 9 ran.

5 Sharpish, 11-2 Mummy's Treasure, 6 Rambling River, Pampas, 7 Cree Bay, 8 Lochtillum, 10 Tobermory Boy, 12 Sylvan Navarro, 16 Django, 20 others.

FORM: SHARPISH (8-10) 7th and BOY TRUMPETER (8-10) 9th to Reesh (7-12) (Newmarket 5F, £15226, firm, May 5). TOBERMORY BOY (8-0) 1½l winner from Relatively Sharp (7-7) with MELS CHOICE (7-8) 5th, STEEL CHARGER (7-7) 7th, and RAMBLING RIVER (8-13) 11th (Doncaster 5f, £6400, good to firm, May 7). DJANGO (9-3) 2½l 3rd to Korypheos (7-13) (Newmarket 6f, £5371, good to firm, May 3). SYLVAN NAVARRO (8-12) 12½l 9th to Kathred (8-9) (Kempton 6f, £4893, good, May 5). LITTLE STARCHY (9-2) ¾l 3rd to Pusey Street (9-2) with SYLVAN NAVARRO (9-8) 7th, beaten 9½l (Kempton 6f, £2645, good to soft, Apr 6).COUNTESS CONCORDE (9-7) 1½l 3rd to Brave Advance (8-11) (Goodwood 5f, £4698, firm, July 29). MUMMYS TREASURE (8-8) 2½l 3rd to All is Forgiven (8-11) with DURANDAL (8-3) 8th (Chester 5f, £3651, good to firm, May 10). PAMPAS (9-5) 1½l winner from Idea (9-4) (Leopardstown 5f, £2072, firm May 7). CREE BAY (10-0) ¾l winner from Shades of Blue (8-13) (Warwick 5f, £1036, good, May 7) lochtillum% (9-0) 1½l winner from MELS CHOICE (9-1-) (Newcastle 5f, £2103, good to soft, April 21).
Selection: COUNTESS CONCORDE.

3.40 MUSIDORA STAKES (Group III: 3-y-o fillies: £26,523: 1m 2f 110yd) (9)

402 0-1 CLARE BRIDGE (P Mellon) I Balding 9-0 ....Pat Eddery 6
405 2103-0 LALLAX (A Snipe) M Leach 9-0 ....D Nicholls 3
407 021121- NEPULA (S Al-Oemlas) G Huffer 9-0 ....M Rimmer 9
408 0-0 NET CORD (Esal Commodites) P Kelleway 9-0 ....G Duffield 4
403 1- OPTIMISTIC LASS (Shaikh Mohammed) M Stoute 9-0 ....W R Swinburn 5
410 4 POQUITO QUEEN (R Bonnycastle) B Hills 9-0 ....S Cauthen 2
411 21 RUFF'S LUCK (W Norton) G Harwood 9-0 ....B Rouse 1
413 0-1 SANDY ISLAND (Lord Porchester de Walden) H Cecil 9-0 ....L Piggott 7
414 0121- SATINETTE (Lord Porchester) W Hern 9-0 ....W Carson 8
1983: Give Thanks 9-0 D Gillespie (13-8 fav) J Bolger (Ire) 8 ran.

9-4 Sandy Island, 11-4 Satinette, 4 Clare Bridge, 6 Optimistic Lass, 8 Nepula, 12 Ruff's Luck,

FORM: CLARE BRIDGE (8-3) beat Celtic Assembly (8-3) at Kempton (8f, £6,287, firm, Apr 21). LALLAX (8-9) dropped out to finish over 8l 9th to Kanz (8-9) at Epsom, (9f, £23,328, firm Apr 25). NEPULA not seen out since (8-9) beating Nonesuch Bay (8-9) at Ascot (1m, £23,047, firm, Sept 22), with NET CORD (8-9) just over 4l away 5th. OPTIMISTIC LASS (8-11) beat Baleanca (8-11) 1l at Newmarket on only start (6f, £4,135, good, Oct 15). POQUITO QUEEN (8-11) 3½l 4th to Brocade (8-11) at Newbury (7f, £2,928, good, Apr 14). RUFF'S LUCK (8-11) beat Altana (8-11) 4l at Salisbury (1m 1f, £1,115, firm, May 9). SANDY ISLAND (8-5) beat Cassandra (8-1) 2½l at Newmarket (1m 2f, £8,928, good to firm, May 4). SATINETTE (8-6) beat NEPULAR (8-6) 1½ at Doncaster (1m, £16,158, good to firm, Sept 8).
Selection: SATINETTE

4.10 KNAVESMIRE STORY HANDICAP (3-y-o: £4,448: 1m 1f) (13)

501 010-0 CHELKOV (W Hawn) R Armstrong 9-7 ....S Cauthen 13
502 11320- BENZ (T Bennett) M H Easterby 9-6 ....M Birch 10
505 21-42 BARRY SHEENE (Mrs A Ferguson) J Dunlop 9-0 ....W Carson 9
506 13 TRENDY GENT (J Rafsky) B Hanbury 8-13 ....L Piggott 5
507 04400-2 MEESON GRANGE (J Wilcox) J Berry 8-12 ....K Darley 12
508 402-310 MOULTON BOY (D) (E Moller) G Wragg 8-11 ....Pat Eddery 3
509 000-21 INCISIVE (Lady Howard de Walden) E Weymes 8-10 (8 ex) ....K Hodgson 11
510 310-040 ALL FAIR (R Whitaker) R Whitaker 8-9 ....S Perks 6
514 40100-0 SPRINGLE (P Waldron) R Hollinshead 8-7 ....W Ryan 5 8
515 30-14 RIXIE (D Fisher) M Ryan 8-6 ....P Robinson 7
516 2430-04 SAMS WOOD (H Wright) T Fairhurst 8-5 ....R P Elliott 2
518 00041-0 CAPTAIN VIGILANTE (R Cooke) J Etherington 8-5 ....M Wood 4
525 00-00 STORM RULER (BF) (S Liem) E Eldin 7-7 ....A Mackay 1
1983: Airfield 9-7 Pat Eddery (11-4) J Tree 9 ran.

11-4 Barry Sheene, 4 Moulton Boy, 9-2 Trendy Gent, 5 Sam's Wood, 8 Incisive, 10 Rixie, 14 All Fair, 16 others.

FORM: BARRY SHEENE (9-7) neck 2nd, and SAMS WOOD (8-12) further 3l away in 4th behind test of time (9-4) at Newmarket (8f, £5,306, good to firm, May 4). TRENDY GENT (9-2) 3 ½l 3rd with RIXIE (9-2) another ¾l back in 4th to Shimaireekh (9-2) at Sandown (8f, £2,864, good to firm, Apr 27). MOULTON BOY 5th in Sandown ahandicap last time, previously (8-0) driven clear to beat Haleal (8-5) 3l at Ripon (9f, £2,382, good to firm, Apr 18). INCISIVE (9-0) ½l winner from Well Rigged (9-0) at Pontefract with STORM RULER beaten another 13l (8f, £2,349, firm, Apr 26).
Selection: MOULTON BOY.

4.40 FITZWILLIAM STAKES (3-y-o: £3,518: 1m 6f) (12)

601 3-11 BAYNOUN (Aga Khan) R Johnson Houghton 8-13 ....S Cauthen 4
603 1 ESTOC (A Salman) S Norton 8-10 ....J Lowe 8
605 004-1 WATER CANNON (G Parkinson) J Hindley 8-10 ....M Hills 5
606 0-1240 WING AND A PRAYER (D Harrison) A Bailey 8-10 ....J Mercer 1
608 00-4222 BORODINO (C Barber-Lomax) T Fairhurst 8-7 ....R P Elliott 3
610 0-0 LUCRETES (W Gredley) F Durr 8-7 ....G Baxter 9
612 02-0 MEADOWBROOK (Mrs J McDougald) I Balding 8-7 ....Pat Eddery 11
613 0 OCEANUS (Capt M Lemos) F Durr 8-7 ....Paul Eddery 7
614 0-0 PAPAGENO (C Fieri R Hollinshead 8-7 ....S Parks 6
618 042-04 SAN CARLOS BAY (Capt M Lemos) C Brittain 8-7 ....P Robinson 12
619 0-0 THE CLOSER (R Aylward) M Jarvis 8-7 ....B Raymond 10
620 403-0 WOODWAY (R O'Ferrall) J Dunlop 8-7 ....W Carson 2
1983: Down Flight 8-10 S Cauthen (7-2) G Wragg 8 ran.

11-8 Baynoun, 4 Woodway, 5 Meadowbank, 7 Estoc, 8 Water Cannon, 12 Barodino,

Results from two meetings

Pontefract

2.45 (5f) 1, Y I Oyston (T Ives 30-100f); 2, Duck Flight (I Johnson 5-1); 3, Lucksin (R P Elliott 100-1). ALSO RAN: 12 Mableann, 16 Hideedeebo (4th). 5 ran. 3l, 6, 7, ½l. J Berry at Cockerham. TOTE: £1.10; £1.00, £2.10. DF: 27p. CSF: £2.19.

3.15 (1m 2f) 1, Ribobelle (R P Elliott 11-1) 2, Orville's Song (W R Swinburn 4-1); 3, Glenn's Slipper (J Bleasdale 7-2 fav). ALSO RAN: 11-2 Saunson Boy, 6 Rose Glow, 7 Aloicious (5th), 11 King Shara (4th), 16 Provanhill Girl, 25 Monsanto Lad, 33 Stacey's Folly, 50 Kalachance (6th), Reeny Lee, Valdamosa. 13 ran. 1l, 1l, 4l, 3l, 1½l. R Thompson at Doncaster. TOTE: £15.10; £2.20, £2.10, £1.70. DF: £29.90. CSF: £50.72. Tricast: £170.17.

3.45 (6f) 1, Welsh Noble (L Charnock 11-1); 2, Valley Mills (M Birch 15-2); 3, Shasta Sam (D Gray 5-1). ALSO RAN: 5-2 fav Saxham Breck, 5 Kathred, 9 Willie Gan (6th), 10 Mary Maguire (4th), 12 Morwray Boy, 16 April Lucky (5th), Incestuous, 20 La Perrichol, 50 Big Land, Ardent Warrior. 13 ran. Hd, ½l, 1l, ½l, ¾l. A Balding at Doncaster. TOTE: £11.50; £2.90, £2.80, £1.30. DF: £89.21. CSF: £89.21. Tricast: £432.51.

4.15 (2m 5f 133yd) 1, PHYSICAL (T Quinn 6-4 fav); 2, Philipride (E Hide 4-1); 3, Maskwood (L Charnock 13-2). ALSO RAN: 4-1 Sacred Path (4th), 16 Barryphilips Disco (5th), Caddagat (6th), 33 Manna Bridge, Chakika, War Correspondent, 50 Golden Ty, Royal Reprieve, East Coast Girl, Excavbator Boy. 13 ran. NR: Notable. 12l, 7, 8, 10, 1½l. P Cole at Lambourn Tote: £2.10, £1.00, £1.90, £2.90. DF: £3.40. CSF: £7.80.

4 45 (1m) 1, FARIDPOUR (B Thomson 7-1); 2, Abu Kadra (W R Swinburn 4-5 fav); 3, Shauia (A Kimberley 17-2). ALSO RAN: 10 Fenchurch Colony, 12 Arborage (5th), 16 Best Lady, Nonabella, 25 Swiss Franc Sweety, Thatchova, 33 Baheege, Majestic Peace, Purple, 50 Bickerstaffe, Gamesmanship, Karnatak, Ploughman's, Highest Tender, North Pine, Smoke Creek (4th), Work Girl. 20 ran. NR: Habat's Melody. 1l, 3l, 1½l, ½l, 6l. R Johnson Houghton at Didcot. Tote £8.80, £2.10, £1.40, £1.20. DF: £7.30. CSF: £13.13. Thatchova finished 4th but was disqualified after rider failed to weigh in.

5.15 (5f) 1, TO ONEIRO (P Struthers 7-2 jt-fav); 2, Lady of Leisure (R Fahey 11-2); 3, Pendona (Geraldine Thorpe 10-1). ALSO RAN: 7-2 jt-fav Acka's Gem (5th), 15-2 Bakers Double, 9 Return-To-Jaina (4th), Ridals Choice, 14 Papier Mache, Showtime, 16 Broon's Lady, Oak Pool, 25 Panbel, 33 Last Secret (6th), Jondao. 14 ran. Head, ¾l, 1½l, ¾l, 2l. R Armstrong Newmarket. Tote: £2.90, £1.60, £1.40, £6.90. DF: £8.70. CSF: £24.60. TRI: £172.52.
PLACEPOT: £14.65.

Hamilton Park

2.30 (6f) 1, Double Dealer (D Price, 6-4 fav); 2, Salala (P Hamblett 11-4); Tiddlyeyetye (D Nicholls 16-1). ALSO RAN: 7-2 Quality Chorister (4th), 14 Aesculapius (6th), Southern Venture (5th), 16 Quite Alert, 20 Crimson Ring, 33 Cheeky Chap, Miss Guenevere, 10 ran. 4l, sh-hd, 8l, 1½l, hd. R Johnson Houghton at Didcot. TOTE: £4.10; £1.20, £1.10, £2.10. DF: £2.60. CSF: £6.40.

3.00 (5f) 1, Foreigner (G Duffield 10-11 fav); 2, Akuna Matata (K Darley 3-1); 3, Lake Hamilton (S Keightley 9-2). ALSO RAN: 10 Patchburg, 12 Darcy Farrow (4th). 5 ran. 2½l, 2½l, hd, nk. P Haslam at Newmarket. TOTE: £1.70; £1.40, £2.60. DF: £2.50. CSF: £3.99.

3.30 (5f) 1, Tradesman (K Darley 10-1); 2, Spoilt For Choice (D Nicholls 7-1); 3, Beardman's Delight (J Lowe 9-2). ALSO RAN: 4-1 Celtic Bird (4th), 6 Blochairn Skolar, 8 H R Micro (5th), 10 Laura's Choice, 12 Russian Winter (6th), 14 Boom Shanty, 20 French Touch. 10 ran. ½l, nk, 1l, ½l, nk. J Haldane at Kelso. TOTE: £17.00; £2.60, £3.10, £2.00. DF £107.50. CSF: £88.88. TRICAST: £323.94.

4.00 (1m 40yd) 1, BOLDERA (D Nicholls 2-1 fav); 2, Palace Rocket (N Carlisle 4-1); 3, Alma Real (G Duffield 9-2). ALSO RAN: 5 Kelly Bay (5th), 8 Zero, 10 Wigor (4th). 6 ran. ½l, 1½l, 6l, nk, 12l. D Chapman, at Stillington. Tote win: £3.20, Places: £1.30, £2.50. DF: £5.90. CSF £2.29.

4.30 (1m 1f 10yd) 1, SAMANDAR (G Duffield 5-1); 2, Old Hubert (N Connorton 7-4 fav); 3, Tras-Dy-Lloser (C Dwyer 16-1). ALSO RAN: 5 African Pearl, 6 Maladhu, 8 Reside (4th), 11 Boy Sandford, 12 Gigondas, High Port, Wahed (6th), 14 Battalion, 20 Sniffy, Polemistis (5th). 13 ran. ¾l, 3l, 5l, 2½l, 1½l. P Haslam at Newmarket. Tote: £7.50, £2.70, £1.10, £2.80. DF: £24.50. CSF £16.77. Tricast: £140.80.

5.00 (1m 5f) 1, HAZEL BUSH (G Duffield 5-2); 2, Point North (D McKay 6-1); 3, Porter (J Carr 9-2). ALSO RAN: 13-8 fav Milton Burn (4th), 8 Frasass (5th), 16 Brigadier Hawk (6th), 33 Xmas Tree. 7 ran. ¾l, 5l, 4l, 5l. S Mark Prescott at Newmarket. Tote: £4.40 £1.30, £2.00. DF: £17.00. CSF £17.12. Placepot: £15.65.

● Brent Thomson, the Australian jockey, rode his first winner in this country, when he partnered Faridpour to beat the 5-4 pn favourite Abu Kadra a length in the second qualifier of the Pontifract maiden mile championship yesterday. Thompson, aged 26, who has nearly 1,000 winners to his credit, mostly in Australia and his former home country, New Zealand, has been champion of Victoria State, where he rides for Colin Hayes, three times in the last five years.

● George Duffield rode his seventh winner in three racing days at Hamilton yesterday, completing a 39-1 treble on Foreigner and Samadar, trained by Patrick Haslam and Mark Prescott's Hazel Bush. Duffield starts a four-day ban for careless riding next Monday.

● Pebbles, the 1,000 Guineas winner, was backed for the Oaks with Corals and Mecca yesterday. Both firms make Clive Brittain's filly 8-1 from 10-1 for Epsom.

● Ray Still, the jockey injured in a stalls accident at Brighton two weeks ago, returns to action at the Sussex track tomorrow, when he rides Surfing Era in the Spring Handicap.

FOLKESTONE

GOING: firm

2.0 GRUNWICK STAKES NATIONAL HUNT FLAT RACE (£600: 2m 110yd) (8 runners)

1 01 COUNT FREDERICK T Clay 4-11-9 ....T Clay
5 JUSTINFASHION C Willett 6-11-7 ....C Willett 7
7 ROYAL PURPOSE L J Bowman 5-11-7 ....R Dunwoody 4
9 0- THE FRUIT R R Ledger 5-11-7 ....Mrs N Ledger
11 01 BOOTLEGGERS MOLL A Bailey 4-11-4 ....Miss S Murgatroyd 7
16 RED FLAME P Allingham 4-11-2 ....T Grantham 7
21 0 NORMAZOO R V Shaw 4-10-11 ....K Supple 7
22 WHITE PENNY B Stevens 4-10-11 .... –
1983: Border Signal 4-10-12 Mr S Sherwood (16-1) A Pitt 19 ran.

9-4 Count Frederick, 3 Bootleggers Moll, 4 Royal Purpose, 13-2 Red Flame, 8 Normazoo, 10 White Penny, 15 others.

Folkestone selections

By Mandarin
2.0 Count Frederick. 2.30 Carbury's Kit. 3.0 Corked. 3.30 Mark's Methane. 4.0 Spare Slipper. 4.30 Barstick. 5.0 Saldatore.

2.30 TED LONG HANDICAP CHASE (Amateurs: £1,236: 2m 4f) (8)

4 0441 KATMANDU (D) J F-Heyes 11-11-7 ....Miss P Ffitch-Heyes 7
8 1030 CARBURY'S KIT C Willett 9-10-7 ....Mrs Nicky Ledger 4
9 400u POLAR EXPRESS W King 9-10-7 ....S Sherwood
10 f014 POOR SON (D) R Voorspuy 8-10-7 ....M Bosley 7
11 0004 GLENJADE N J Wheeler 9-10-7 ....N Wheeler 7
12 3002 UISNEACH HILL (B) J D Davies 7-10-7 ....A Jones 7
13 0022 JUST A GHOST Mrs J French 8-10-7 ....Miss S French 7
14 fp3p USTED ARRIBA (B) Mrs P Townsley 9-10-7 ....P Townsley 7
1983: Golden Trix 8-10-3 J hite (4-1) B Chinn 14 ran.

3 Just A Ghost, 7-2 Katmandu, 5 Uisneach Hill, 13-2 Carbury's Kit, 8 Poor Son, 10 others.

3.0 CUCKOO MAIDEN HUNTERS CHALLENGE CUP CHASE (Amateurs: £877: 2m 4f) (17)

3 BROUGHTON BISHOP Mrs P Parris 8-12-7 ....A Parris 7
4 CITY AFFAIR J C Maylam 10-12-7 ....James Hickman 7
6 f- CLIFFORD STREET D H Ledger 13-12-7 ....Miss P Russell
7 0000/ COLLECTOR'S GOLD Mrs J M-Hamlyn 7-12-7 ....C Newport 7
8 D'ARCY SPICE W T Kemp 7-12-7 ....T Hood 7
10 GAY MARSHALL L R Vine 8-12-7 ....John Hickman 7
11 GINGER LAD R E Vicary 8-12-7 ....P Hacking 7
13 puop/ KILTON JO M J Smith 12-12-7 ....J Smith 7
14 p- LAUREL HILL (B) J M Turner 7-12-7 ....D Turner
17 4/pp-0 ROMAN JACK W Haynes 10-12-7 ....Miss T Wright 7
18 SHIPLEY HILL'S LAD J H Burbridge 9-12-7 ....F French 7
20 TEMPESTUOUS R Dench 10-12-7 ....Paul Hickman 7
22 BALLYSURE W R Hacking 6-12-2 ....R Hacking 7
23 MOONRING H J Jarvis 6-12-2 ....P Bull 7
24 0240 POLLY MAJOR M J Bolton 8-12-2 ....T Grantham 7
25 /33u2 SUSAN'S MISTAKE Mrs E Barber 8-12-2 ....W Barber 7
26 f CORKED Mrs A Villar 5-12-0 ....S Sherwood
1983: Ballyard Slipper 8-12-3 D Turner (7-2) J Turner 15 ran.

8-11 Corked, 4 Susan's Mistake, 11-2 Laurel Hill, 13-2 Collector's Gold, 10 Polly Major, Ballysure, 16 others.

3.30 SHEPHERD NEAME UNITED HUNTS CHAMPION HUNTER CHASE (Amateurs: £2.005: 3m 2f) (9)

1 0310/ ADAM'S BRAKE (CD) L R Vine 14-12-0 ....J Hickman 7
2 0-020 BUCK ROYALE Mrs P Tory 11-12-0 ....M Felton 7
4 p/pp- DOUBLE ACTION N Ingram 13-12-0 ....N Ingram 7
6 143-u LIGHTVALE R J Case 10-12-0 ....T Moore 7
7 -3323 LOYAL PARTNER (D) T Clay 10-12-0 ....T Clay
8 p1-p1 MARK'S METHANE Mrs A Campbell 10-12-0 ....R Hacking 7
9 03pf SAFFRON PRINCE J F-Hayes 8-12-0 ....R Dunwoody 4
11 -0243 TALON B Munro-Wilson 9-12-0 .... –
12 p-ppp TOMMY JOE T R Hills 14-12-0 ....T Hills 7
1983: Leonstar 8-11-7 Miss A Dare (7-2) W Powell 7 ran.

5-4 Mark's Methane, 7-2 Talon, 9-2 Loyal Partner, 13-2 Adam's Brake, 7 Lightvale, 10 Buck Royale, 12 Saffron Prince, 25 others.

4.0 'GONE AWAY' OPEN HUNTER CHASE (Amateurs: £1,105: 3m 2f) (10)

3 -3323 LOYAL PARTNER (D) T Clay 10-12-4 ....NON–RUNNER
4 4/1-u SPARE SLIPPER O Vaughan-Jones 12-12-4 ....O Vaughan-Jones 7
9 /p4p- FLYING DRUM R D Townsend 9-12-0 ....Townsend 7
12 01/p-0 NANAMO N J Pewter 10-12-0 ....N Pewter 7
13 /pp-0 RELIABLE ROBERT R H Lloyd 10-12-0 ....S Sherwood
17 VAL D'AMOUR (B) Mrs P Trigues 13-12-0 ....C Gateley 7
18 000p0- YOUNG SAGERT P Haslam 11-12-0 ....R Gardiner 19
3 CITY BOY Mrs J Mann 9-11-7 ....NON–RUNNER
21 0p0/0 RURIK (B) R J Llewellyn 11-11-7 ....D Marley 7
24 ARTALINDA Mrs T Betts 8-11-2 ....Miss F Millen 7
1983: Aingers Green 9-12-0 Mrs L Gibbon (13-8) D Gibbon 8 ran.

5-2 Spare Slipper, 3 Reliable Robert, 4 Young Sagert, 6 Flying Drum, 8 Runk, 10 others.

4.30 GUY PEATE MEMORIAL HUNTER CHASE (Amateurs: £831: 3m 2f) (12)

1 ARYLL VALLEY S J Thorogood 7-12-7 ....T Moore 7
2 BARSTICK J M Turner 6-12-7 ....D Turner
5 0/p-0 BRANDYLAND W Haynes 11-12-7 ....Miss T Wright 7
6 p- BRIAN VINE Mrs M Caffyn 11-12-7 ....W Marshall 7
8 GAZO MWE H H Flux 8-12-7 ....Miss P Claydon 7
9 KILBRENNAN Miss N Wates 6-12-7 ....T Grantham 7
12 0-u04 PATRICKSWELL Mrs A Villar 6-12-7 ....S Sherwood
13 20/ PRIZE LAND J Burgoyne 15-12-7 ....G Cooper 7
16 SHIPLEY HILL'S LAD J H Burbridge 9-12-7 ....F French 7
19 p/ YUNG CHENG L Vine 10-12-7 ....J Hickman 7
20 u000/ MISS PRAGUE G J Wragg 10-12-2 ....G Wragg 7
22 00p0/ SQUIFFY'S DAUGHTER D C Nisbet 9-12-2 ....Miss Sarah French 7
1983: Drakes Pinnacle 7-12-0 R Barber (15-8) G Barber 11 ran.

Evens Barstick, 10-3 Squiffy's Daughter, 5 Patrickswell, 8 Yung Cheng, 10 Miss Prague, 10 Prize Land, 16 others.

5.0 UNITED HUNTS OPEN HUNTER CHASE (Amateurs: £1,050: 2m 4f) (9)

3 0-p31 SALDATORE (B) J M Turner 7-12-4 ....D Turner
5 02of/ BREWSTER II (D) M J Jerram 12-12-0 ....T Moore 7
6 p GLEN THOMAS P C Clarke 10-12-0 ....NON RUNNER
9 3030/ OYSTER CATCHER S March 11-12-0 .... –
10 3p22- PAY RELATED (D) P Scouller 10-12-0 ....P Scouller 7
13 102p/ SHAMUS Mrs V Belcher 16-12-0 ....Miss Sara Belcher 7
14 4pp0/ SHILARIS (D) T Clay 10-12-0 ....T Clay
16 /p040- WANDANA R Cottrell 9-12-0 ....R Gardiner 7
17 000/ WESTERING HOME D Marley 10-12-0 ....D Marley 7
1983: Mr Mellors 10-12-3 Mrs S Sherwood (Evens fav) Mrs A Villar 13 ran.

6-4 Saldatore, 2 Pay Related, 5 Shilaris, 8 Brewster, 14 Wandana, 16 others.

NOTTINGHAM

GOING: firm

6.0 JUNIOR SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE (£609: 2m) (9 runners)

1 0-000 RED NICK (D) O Brennan 6-12-7 ....M Brennan
3 0110 MARJORAM (D) H Fleming 5-11-10 .... –
5 0020 ESSAM D Wilson 6-11-7 ....S Knight
6 0001 SATIN GRANGE (D) F Jordan 6-11-5 (6 ex) ....R Hyett
8 f004 PROBAILIST (C,D,B) W Clay 5-11-1 ....C Mann
11 0002 HILAL SOVEREIGN (B) W Morris 5-10-7 ....W Morris 4
12 0000 DEMON KING J Thorpe 5-10-7 .... –
13 0-pf0 HANDY GRAY B Cambidge 5-10-7 ....Mr J Cambidge 4
14 0000 PATSY PENNALL F Yardley 4-10-7 ....C Smith
1983: Fuego Diablo 6-10-5 T Wall (12-1) P Bevan 15 ran.

6-4 Satin Grange, 3 Essam, 5 Probailist, 8 Hilal Sovereign, 8 Red Nick, 10 Marjoram, 12 others.

Nottingham selections

By Mandarin
6.0 Essam. 6.30 Was I Right. 7.0 Hard Bargain. 7.30 Next Week. 8.0 Egbert. 8.30 Ascenmoor.

6.30 LONG EATON HANDICAP CHASE (1,746: 3m 4f) (6)

2 ff32 GOLDEN TRIX (BF) B Chinn 9-11-7 .... –
3 342p RED CLERIC (B) (BF) M Naughton 10-11-1 ....R Strange
6 f042 FLAMENCO DANCER (C,D) R Perkins 10-10-11 ....C Grant
7 2212- WAS I RIGHT M W Dickinson 9-10-10 ....R Earnshaw
14 3p02 FORT BELVEDERE G Thorner 9-10-0 ....NON–RUNNER
17 2p42 OLD CAATLE LINE S Cole 8-10-0 ....V McKevitt
1983: Parklands 8-10-1 P Barry (9-2) H Wharton 16 ran.

11-8 Was I Right, 7-2 Golden Trix, 4 Flamenco Dancer, 5 Red Cleric, 8 Old Caatle Line.

7.0 BRADMORE HANDICAP HURDLE (£1,200: 2m) (4)

9 p000 HARDY RANCH (D) O Brennan 5-11-7 ....M Brennan
11 1020 HARD BARGAIN (D) J Webber 6-11-6 ....G McCourt
19 3122 NOT EASY (D) D Chapman 4-10-8 .... –
20 0-f0u SUCH BLISS (C,D) M Tate 9-10-7 ....P Scudamore
1983: Goldoration 8-9-10 M Hammond (33-1) H O'Neill 19 ran.

Evens Hard Bargain, 2 Not Easy, 5 Hardy Ranch, 10 Such Bliss.

7.30 WOODBOROUGH NOVICE CHASE (£958: 2m 6f) (5)

1 00-42 BALLYWELL F J Yardley 9-11-7 ....C Smith
3 10-0p NEXT WEEK (BF) M W Dickinson 7-11-7 ....R Earnshaw
6 f00u BOSTON BOY R Woodhouse 7-11-2 .... –
7 0/2-0 EL SCARSDALE Mrs S Davenport 7-11-2 ....P Scudamore
12 f04p SPARTAN DAISY (BF) N Henderson 8-11-2 ....S Smith Eccles
1983: Div 1: Sir Fred 7-11-2 C Smith (33-1) C James 15 ran. Div 2: Spartan Flutter 10-11-2 C Grant (9-2) R Woodhouse 15 ran.

11-10 Next Week, 3 Ballywell, 4 Spartan Daisy, 8 El Scarsdale, 12 Boston Boy.

8.0 DINGLEY DELL HUNTER CHASE (£859: 2m 6f) (8)

1 102/1 EGBERT C Gee 8-12-9 ....Mr C Gee 7
2 0/141 SAFFRON KING Mrs T Barnes 10-12-9 ....L Fogarty 7
6 pp-0f JACK OF ALL TRADES (BF) J Delahooke 8-12-0 ....Mr C King 4
9 4/u00- MASTER WHAT F Jackson 11-12-0 ....Mr F Jackson 7
14 030/0 TROOOPS TALE K Thomas 11-12-0 ....Mr S Roberts 7
15 0- ZIGANA Mrs W Tellwright 10-12-0 ....Mrs W Tellwright 7
16 f CLEAR CRY Mrs J Jordan 11-11-9 .... –
18 ROSTAPURA A Cooke 8-11-9 ....Mr C Beasby 7
1983: Gill O'Whiskey 12-11-2 P Hewitt (20-1) P Hewitt 21 ran.

6-4 Saffron King, 5-2 Egbert, 4 Jack Of All Trades, 6 Zigana.

8.30 BOTTESFORD NOVICE HANDICAP HURDLE (£479: 2m 6f) (4)

6 0d33 ASCENMOOR S Bowring 5-11-7 .... –
8 0024 SWEET SOLICITOR (B) (BF) J King 5-11-5 ....Steve Knight
11 0021 LENTON PALACE W Hardy 4-11-2 (10 ex) ....J A Harris
18 00f0 KILTRA BOY D Greig 5-10-2 .... –
1983: (4-y-o): Admiring Glance 10-3 A Webb (16-1) K Bailey 13 ran.

11-8 Sweet Solicitor, 2 Lenton Palace, 4 Ascenmoor, 6 Kiltra Boy.



Michael Dickinson, who saddles the likely favourites for the 6.30 and 7.30 races at Nottingham

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ALDWYCH
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Successful applicants will be required to take a medical examination.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Gibraltar Tourist Office, Arundel Great Court, 179 Strand, London WC2R 1EH (Tel: 01-836 0777).

Applications should be submitted to The Secretary, Public Service Commission, Government Secretariat, Gibraltar, *to reach him by Friday, 8 June 1984.*

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Successful applicants will be required to take a medical examination.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from the Gibraltar Tourist Office, Arundel Great Court, 179 Strand, London WC2R 1EH (Tel: 01-836 0777).

Applications should be addressed to The Secretary, Public Service Commission, Government Secretariat, Secretary's Lane, Gibraltar, to reach him not later than Friday, 8 June 1984.

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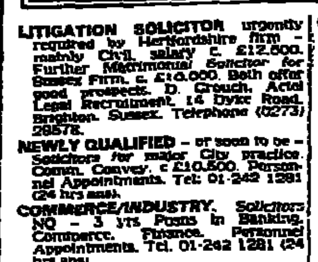
A Court visit may be aranged and further details obtained from Mr Kelly, Clerk to the Justices, on Medway (0634) 400341.

W. U. JACKSON
Clerk of the Committee

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Lee

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM. News, weather, travel teletext.

6.30 Breakfast Time: Frank Bough, Selina Scott with guests, gardener Alan Titchmarsh on the phone and Glynn Christian at the cooker, both from 8.30. Plus news at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30; Regional news 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15; morning papers at 7.18, 8.18.

9.00 Boswall's Wildlife Safari to Mexico. Californian sea lions pup and storm petrels flock ashore on the San Benito Islands (r). 9.25 Ceefax. 10.30 Play School. 10.55 Ceefax.

12.30 News, weather. 12.57 Financial report and news, headlines (London region only. Elsewhere: Regional news).

1.00 Pebble Mill at One talks to Alan Bennett. 1.45 Little Misses and Mister Men. 2.00 The Great Liners. Atlantic crossings between the wars, aboard the Bremen, Normandie and Queen Mary.

2.30 Film: Affair With a Stranger (1953) *Oddly cast marital comedy has Victor Mature, as a playwright, and Jean Simmons narrowly avoiding the rocks while their friends fret and fondly recall how they first met.*

3.55 Play School. 4.20 The Hunter. 4.25 Treasure in Malta. Five-part adventure set on Malta and Gozo sends his kids to the rescue when an archaeologist is chased by crooks after his valuable find.

4.40 Cheggers Plays Pop. So do Bananarama. 5.05 John Craven's Newsround. 5.10 Think Again. About preserved food. Johnny Ball investigates (r).

5.40 Sixty Minutes. News, weather, then regional magazines (5.55) and closing headlines (6.38).

6.40 You Can't See the Wood. Forestry management, or coppicing, in the Middle Ages, explained by David Bellamy in the woodland around Ely, first described in 1251 in a book by Hugo de Northwold.

7.05 Blankety Blank. Terry Wogan's word guess involves Russell Grant, Anita Harris, Gloria Hunniford, Roy Kinnear, Wendy Richard and Ted Rogers (r).

8.10 Dallas. Miss Ellie stays out of J.R.'s sight, but not his devious mind. And a death brings Pam back to Bobby.

9.00 News, weather with John Humphrys.

9.25 The Golden Land. The last part of the enjoyable but padded-out trilogy by Desmond Wilcox contrasts the confidence of affluent, assimilated, American Jews with the anxious insecurity of the vociferous minority Jewish Defense League, whose members fear that "Anti-Semitism is a disease, endemic to every society in every country".

10.15 Come Dancing. North West v Home Counties North in this weekly ballroom competition from Blackpool Tower. Broadway dancer Vicki Regan and her partner Peter Maxwell perform a tango as a sideshow.

11.0 Film 84. Iain Johnstone temporarily occupies the swivel chair to consider the week's new films, and interview Paul Newman who directs and stars in one of them, *Harry and Son*, a domestic drama. *Cross Creek* stars Mary Steenburgen as a novelist who abandons her husband in New York to live among the folk of the Florida swampland.

11.28 News headlines.

11.30 Night Music. Helen Reddy sings at Pebble Mill. Gerard Kenny is her guest (r).

12.10 Weather, Closedown.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain. Nick Owen and Anne Diamond introduce a spring bride to beautician Barbara Daley and a hairdresser known as H at 8.40, 9.03; Loyd Grossman visits Steve Jones at 8.40, 8.15. Regular features include news at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 9.00; sport 6.35, 7.39; keep fit 6.50, 9.13; Alarm Call 6.45, 8.45; Human League video, 7.52; Helen Terry of Culture Club guests at 7.40.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames News Headlines.

9.30 For Schools: Learning with puppets. 9.45 Synonyms for "nice". 10.04 Conservation. 10.23 Christian teaching. 10.43 History: Mussolini, 1934. 11.08 Living with spina bifida. 11.25 Trams. 11.38 French programme. Cancer surgeon at work.

12.00 Orm and Cheep. Puppets. 12.10 Rainbow, 12.30 The Sullivans. Kate is worried about Chris's drugs.

1.00 News.

1.20 Thames News.

1.30 A Plus. A cancer prevention clinic in Brighton.

2.00 Take the High Road. 2.30 The Love Boat. Romantic triple bill has a bit of sly casting with Janet Leigh and Jamie Lee Curtis as divorced mother and daughter (as indeed they are). 3.30 Miracles Take Longer. Last visit to the Community Advice Centre is a hectic one.

4.00 Orm and Cheep (r) 4.15 Bugs Bunny. 4.20 How Dare You! Team games. 4.45 CBTV. Lively youth magazine.

5.15 Emmerdale Farm. Reverend Hinton tries to talk Mrs Bates out of her court action.

5.45 News.

6.00 Thames News.

6.20 Help! Volunteers are needed to befriend young offenders in the Bexley area.

6.35 Crossroads. Diane tells doc about the gossip.

6.55 Reporting London. Shoplifting, and a Private Members' Bill that proposes to make prosecutions the onus of the police, not the shops. Plus how the Royal Academy selects its Summer Exhibition.

7.30 Give Us a Clue. Mime time with Suzanne Danielle, Anna Dawson and Jenny Lee-Wright, Una Stubbs, Lionel Blair, Derek Griffiths, Roy Kinnear and Freddie Starr.

8.00 Hollywood or Bust. Well, Thames Teddington will have to do for the star-struck studio volunteers who play out their film fantasies under Bruce Forsyth's direction.

9.00 The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes: The Solitary Cyclist. His determined pursuit of a sweet young music teacher through the leafy lanes of Surrey sends Miss Violet Smith to Baker Street. Jeremy Brett, as Holmes, tries to determine which of two admirers has been following her. John Castle and Michael Sibbery play the two suspects, Miss Smith's widowed employer, and his odious companion. Barbara Wilshere is the shrinking Violet.

10.00 News at Ten, followed by Thames News Headlines.

10.30 Under the Volcano. Jack Galloway plays the alcoholic, auto-destructive author Malcolm Lowry in Andrew Piddington's stunning dramatised documentary (see Choice).

11.30 Casablanca. Bored English actress entertains the Gestapo, and drawn Rick (David Soul) into an unwise smuggling scheme.

12.25 Night Thoughts followed by Closedown.

Jack Galloway as the author Malcolm Lowry: Under the Volcano (ITV, 10.30pm)

CHOICE

● While Hollywood's John Huston was in Mexico making the film of the book, Englishman Andrew Piddington was there making the film of the bookman, Malcolm Lowry. Both projects use the title of Lowry's black-mooded masterwork, UNDER THE VOLCANO (ITV, 10.30pm). Its anguished gestation is the subject of Piddington's Ken Russellesque drama-documentary, as brooding, complex and full-blooded as Lowry himself appears to have been. It details the author's reckless drinking and despair, fuelled by fiery tequila and mescal and a curiously impotent love for his beautiful first wife. Piddington uses Jack Galloway as the author, and cheekily 'borrows' Albert Finney as his tormented alter ego, the consul Geoffrey Firmin, in clips from Huston's film. Peter Greenhalgh supplies sensual camerawork, rediscovering the eroticism of the female ankle in a repeated opening sequence, capturing the danger of 1930's Mexico, where his life's work slowly rumbled through Lowry's continual alcoholic haze. In 1957 he swigged a lethal tequila sunset of Mexican booze and sleeping pills, immolating himself on the signal success of his book.

● Since the horrors of the First World War, there has been an international moratorium on chemical warfare. But in south east Asia a "yellow rain" of deadly fungal toxins has brought severe pains, diarrhoea, bleeding lesions and, in many cases, death to peasant villagers. The Americans are blaming the Russians. But Jeremy Taylor's fascinating HORIZON SPECIAL (BBC2, 8.00pm) suggests that the actual aggressors might be literally above the law. Canadian scientists first discovered that the highly toxic yellow fall-out had a preponderance of pollen. Taylor's solidly researched and enterprising follow-up, filmed in the very areas where yellow rain had fallen, draws conclusions that will not please hawkish American senators. The terrible killer rain could have been dropped on innocent civilians by low-flying bombers of a quite different nature . . . honey bees with full bowels.

● KALEIDOSCOPE (Radio 4, 9.45pm) anticipates the resumed hostilities between the Sharks and the Jets when West Side Story reopens after 25 years, at its original West End home. Arthur Laurents (libretto), Stephen Sondheim (lyrics) and Jerome Robbins (original direction) contribute between snatches of the well-known score.

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Cubism. 6.30 Construction. 6.55 Biology. 7.20 The Periodic Table. 7.45 Viruses. 8.10 Closedown.

9.09 Daytime on Two: Italy at Work. 9.26 Cold War History. 9.48 Maths at Work. 10.10 Sex Education. Foetal film ends with a birth. 10.35 Phoenix, Arizona as a boom town. 11.00 Trees. For children (r). 11.17 Computer Club. 11.40 Mind Stretchers. 11.48 Conversational German. 12.03 Ceefax. 2.00 You and Me. 2.15 Near and Far. 2.40 Art projects. 3.00 Ceefax.

5.10 All Those in Favour. Staffroom loyalties at a polytechnic.

5.35 News summary, weather.

5.40 Speak Out: Television and the Young. Moral litmus test for a cross-section of British adolescence this week gauges the reaction of the younger generation to violence and promiscuity on TV. The voices of adult reason belong to *The Chinese Detective*, David Yip, critic Chris Dunkley, researcher Cedric Cullingford and Beverley Anderson.

6.10 Paddles Up. Grand Final of the canoeing competition (r).

6.40 Film: The Boy with Green Hair (1948) Odd little anti-war allegory directed by Joseph Losey in Hollywood before he became a victim of McCarthy and moved to Britain. Dean Stockwell plays a war orphan whose green hair sets him apart, from which stance he tries to warn about the inhumanity of war. Robert Ryan is a friendly psychiatrist, Pat O'Brien the boy's sagacious grandfather.

8.00 Horizon Special: Biology at War – the Mystery of Yellow Rain. Jeremy Taylor's film follows-up an extraordinary reply to charges that the Russians have resorted to chemical warfare in South East Asia (see Choice).

9.00 The Young Ones. The worst neighbours in the world manage to stave off self-destruction for another deliciously mad half-hour.

9.35 One Man and His Dog. Welsh heat in the sheepdog trials.

10.20 Private Lives. Maria Aitken's sophisticated-chat show enjoys a much more relaxed, less self-conscious edition this week, thanks to irreverent satirist Terry Jones and delightfully down-to-earth Jill Craigie, who remembered too late to bring husband Michael Foot's infamous Cenotaph coat as her cherished object. "It wasn't a duffel coat, you know," she pleads, adding: "The Queen Mother said it looked ever so nice".

10.55 Newsnight.

11.40 A Cook's Tour. Glynn Christian in Galilee (r).

12.05 Open University: Cognitive Styles. 12.30 The Impact of Micro-Computers.

1.00 Closedown.

CHANNEL 4

2.30 Racing from York. The first day of the May Meeting includes coverage of the 2.35, 3.05, 3.40 the Musidora Stakes, and 4.10.

4.30 Word of Animation. Cartoons from abroad.

5.15 Years Ahead. Robert Dougall returns with the sprightly retirement magazine. Opening features are on oldsters in Edinburgh who make and play bamboo pipes, and private homes for the elderly.

6.00 Old Country. This week's dispatch from Wessex, by veteran out-of-towner Jack Hargreaves.

6.30 Whose Town is it Anyway? Political self-help series turns to Coventry and London's docklands to show how concerned local authorities can generate optimism in economic black sports. The GLC plan is to consult with local people to draft a blueprint to match needs with recources. In Coventry, former aerospace workers have formed a co-operative to provide mutual support and new jobs.

7.00 Channel 4 News. Includes report on the Moscow Ballet in Britain.

7.50 Comment is by Dorette McAuslan, a health visitor and member of the Inquiry into the Education of Children of Ethnic Minorities.

8.00 Brookside. Predacious Dorothy Tate settles in while Gordon's wife is away. Just to add to his troubles, Gordon is abused by his sozzled neighbour, Alan.

8.30 4 What it's Worth. Eagle-eyed consumer weekly wonders whether new-formula Persil deserves a clean bill of health in view of reports that it can cause excema. Penny Junor adds a chapter to her report on suspect extended guarantee companies.

9.00 Film: Marathon (1980) Bob Newhart stars in this change-of-life comedy as a happily married, middle-aged accountant who literally runs after lovely, lithe jogger Leigh Taylor-Young. Duly smitten, he follows her through a yoga class and then an even more taxing trial, the 26-mile New York marathon. Anita Gillette is his bewildered blue stocking wife, while Herb Edelman and Dick Gautier play his two bemused running mates. Look out for an early appearance by Valerie Landsburg (the kid Doris from *Fame*) as Annie. Jackie Cooper, the one-time Hollywood child-star directed.

10.50 Eastern Eye. Director Wans Hussein and actor Anthony Hopkins are this week's main guests on the Asian magazine, which also considers community relations in Oxford.

11.45 Ian Breakwell's Continuous Diary.

11.55 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing; Weather.
6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News Summary. 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.20 Your Letters. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411. Fostering and Adoption. Listeners can put their questions to Tony Hall, director of the British Agencies for Adoption and Fostering, and to Christine Reeves, director of the National Foster Care Association. Barbara Myers is in the chair.
10.00 News; Enterprise.
10.30 Morning Story: "Calling Back" by Neal Mason.
10.45 Daily Service.†
11.00 News; Travel; Thirty-Minute Theatre: "Unicorn Calling" by Judy Allen.
11.33 Wildlife: Listeners' Wildlife questions.
12.00 News; You and Yours. Consumer advice.
12.27 Brain of Britain 1984. A nationwide general knowledge quiz. 12.55 Weather; Programme news.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News; Woman's Hour. Today, the spotlight falls on the nation's glue-sniffers. Andrea Adams talks to parents and teachers at an adult education course in Salisbury.
3.00 News; Afternoon Theatre.† "A Tulip, A Sword, A Stone" by Carlos Cerda and Omar Saavedra Santis. The authors are Chilean, and their play has been translated by Margaret Etall. It is about a retired music teacher who is about to leave for a European tour when he sees the Chilean police abducting one of his colleagues. The cast includes Alan Dudley, Mark Straker, Clive Panto, David Timson, and Carole Boyd.†
4.00 News; The Prevention of Cruelty to Authors. The story of the Society of Authors which, this year, celebrates the centenary of its foundation.
4.40 Story Time: "Hunt the Slipper" by Violet Trefusis (2).
5.00 PM: News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News: Financial Report.
6.30 Stilgoe's Around! with Richard Stilgoe.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 The Luxury of Decent Compromises.† Last of three programmes on literary Hungary: (3) Censorship and the Future.
7.50 History Reflected.† Last of three programmes of poetry and prose evoking famous people and famous events: The Legend of King Arthur.
8.00 Medicine Now. A report on the health of medical care.
8.03 The Living World.
9.00 In Touch. Magazine for the visually handicapped.
9.30 A Sideways Look At . . . by Anthony Smith.
9.45 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine. Tonight's edition includes a special report on the Cannes Film Festival, and a feature about the return to the London stage of West Side Story.
10.15 A Book At Bedside: "Against the Stream" by James Hanley (7).
10.30 The World Tonight including 11.00 News Headlines.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.10 Weather.
12.15 Close; Shipping Forecast.

England VHF as above except: 6.25am Weather; Travel. 10.45-12.00 For Schools: 10.45 The Song Tree (12). 11.00 Time and Tune. 11.20 Time to Move. 11.40 Listen and Read: Radio Thin King. 11.55-12.00 Reading Music. 1.55pm-2.00 Listening Corner. 2.00-3.00 For Schools: 2.00 History: Not So Long Ago. 2.20 Maths – With A Story! 2.40-3.00 Pictures In Your Mind (stories). 5.50-5.55 PM (continued) 11.00 Study on 4: Groundswell. 11.30-12.00 Open University: 11.30 Open Forum: Students' Magazine. 11.50 Music Interlude. 12.30am-1.10 Schools Night-Time Broadcasting: English for Examinations CSE English: 12.30 "Walkabout" by David Self. 12.50 "Brighton Rock" by Colin Smith.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: J C Bach's Overture Orione; Cavallini's Rossini lament; Bach's trio-sonata in G; Sibelius's Humoresques.† 8.00 News.
8.05 Britten's Matinees Musicales Op 24; William Lawes's Sett No 3; Chabrier's Suite Pastorale.† 9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Chopin. Nocturne Op 9 No 2 (Barenboim); Etudes Opus 10 (Pollini).†
10.00 Rimsky-Korsakov. Russian Easter Festival Overture; Symph No 2 (Antar).†
10.50 Holst. Eastern Pictures, Rig Veda Hymns.†
11.15 Oboe and piano. Handel's Sonata No 2, Howard Ferguson Bagatelles, Richard Rodney Bennett's After Syrix, Pasculli's Sicilian Vespers Concerto. Malcolm Messiter, oboe, Clifford Benson, piano.†
12.10 National Centre of Orchestral Studies Orchestra. Concert-master Peter Thomas, with John Lill, piano. Beethoven's Egmont Overture, Piano Concerto No 4.† 1.00 News.
1.05 Orchestral Studies Orchestra concert: Part two. Walton's Symph No 1.†
1.55 Guitar Encores. Angel Romero. Works by Mudarra, Torroba, Albeniz, Celedonio Romero (r).†
2.15 Ends and Beginnings. Hamish Milne and John Constable, piano, with Martyn Hill, tenor. Works by Bartok (Divertimento), Liszt, Webern (Five movements), Schubert (r).†
4.00 Steven Isserlis, cello. With Peter Evans, piano. Bach Suite No 1, Liszt's La lugubre gondola, Poulenc's Sonata.† 4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure. Presented by Roger Nichols.†
6.30 The More Subtle Art. French secular music from around 1400, with Medieval Ensemble of London. Works by Suzoy, Senleches, Guido, Galiot.†
7.00 Scottish Chamber Orchestra. Tenth anniversary gala concert. Mozart's Overture Cosi fan tutte and Mass in C (Coronation). With Elisabeth Soderstrom (soprano). Carolyn Watkinson (mezzo-soprano), John Brecknock (tenor), William Shimell (baritone).†
7.35 A Family Man. Story by V. S. Pritchett. Read by Anna Massey (r).
8.00 Scottish Chamber gala concert: Part two. Haydn's Cantata scena de Berenice; Strauss's Suite le bourgeois gentilhome.†
9.00 A Thespian Republic. Ronald Hayman's portrait of the Schaubuhne theatre, West Berlin.
9.45 Tippett. Piano sonata No 2. Paul Crossley (r).†
10.00 Brahms. String Quintet No 1, songs, Piano quartet No 1.†
11.15 News. Until 11.18.

VHF ONLY – OPEN UNIVERSITY: 6.15 to 6.55am. 6.15 The Nature of Wuthering Heights. 6.35 Crying Half a Wolf. 11.20-12.00 pm. 11.20 Diderot and Pleasure. 11.40 Raphael's Tapestries.

Radio 2

News on the hour. Major Bulletins: 7.30am, 8.00, 1.00pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight. News headlines: 5.30am, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30. 4.00am Bill Rennells.† 5.30 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan† including 8.31 Racing Bulletin. 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00pm Steve Jones† including 1.05; 2.02 Sport. 2.05 Judith Chalmers† including 3.02 Sport. 3.05 Racing from York: The David Dixon Sprint Trophy Handicap.† 3.30 Music All The Way† including 3.40 Racing from York: The Musidora Stakes. 4.02 Sport. 4.05 David Hamilton† including 5.05; 6.02 Sport. 6.05 John Dunn† including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (mf only). 7.30 Cricket Scores. 8.00 The Million Dollar Musicals. A series of 13 programmes about the popular musicals of the last 25 years(4). The Sammy Cahn Scrapbook.† 9.00 Night Owls with Dave Gelly.† 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.00 Hubert Gregg says I Call It Style with a personal spotlight on Jack Buchanan. 11.00 B. A. Robertson presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight). 1.00am Patrick Lunt presents Nightride.† 3.00 Big Band Special with BBC Big Band.† 3.30 String sound with Jeam Challis.†

Radio 1

News on the half-hour from 6.30am until 9.30pm and then at 12.00 midnight (mf/mw). 6.00am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. Includes the telephone game Headlines, the daily horoscope and The Borthday File. 11.30 Gary Davies, including 12.30 Newsbeat. Today's edition includes the Day-to-Day challenge, and the Twelve O'Clock Connection. 2.00pm Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newsbeat. During the programme, Peter Powell will review the new Top 40 singles chart. 7.00 David Jensen. 10.00-12.00 John Peel.† VHF Radios 1 and 2: 4.00am With Radio 2. 10.00pm With Radio 1. 12.00-4.00am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 6.30 Pilots For the World. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 The Fosdyke Saga. 7.45 Network U.K. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Such Sweet Harmony. 8.30 Somerset Maugham Stories. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Sing A Song of London. 10.00 Discovery. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Letter from London. 11.25 Scotland this Week. 11.30 Sports International. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Women of Mystery. 12.45 Sports Roundup 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Network U.K. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.30 I'm Sorry I'll Read That Again. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Omnibus. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 8.30 Sing A Song of London. 8.45 Women Of Mystery. 9.15 Letter from London. 9.25 Book Choice. 9.30 These Musical Islands. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland This Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Music For A While. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Report on Religion. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 The World of Singing. 2.30 Middlemarch. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Discovery. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 5.45 The World Today.

All times in GMT

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo. ★ Black and white. (r) Repeat.

BBC1 WALES: 12.57-1.0pm News of Wales Headlines. 3.53-3.55 News of Wales Headlines. 5.55 Wales Today. 10.15-11.05 Glamorous Night. Music by Ivor Novello. 11.05-11.50 Come Dancing. 11.50-12.20am Film '84. 12.20 News of Wales headlines, weather, Close. SCOTLAND: 10.55-11.10am Gioma Gochd. 12.0-12.30pm The Beechgrove Garden. 12.55-1.0 Scottish News. 5.55 Scotland: Sixty Minutes. 12.10am Scottish News summary, weather, Close. NORTHERN IRELAND: 12.57-1.0pm Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 5.55 Scene Around Six. 12.10am Northern Ireland News headlines, weather, Close. ENGLAND: 5.55pm Regional news magazines. 12.15am Close.

S4C Starts 2.00pm Cymru A'R Mor. 2.20 Ffalabalam. 2.35 Y Ganrit Hon. 2.55 Midweek Racing from York. 4.30 Countdown. 5.00 Pictiwrs Bach. 5.05 Bilidowcar. 5.15 Chopper Squad. 6.30 Ser. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Awyr Iach. 8.00 Scully. 8.30 Man About the House. 9.00 Gwyl Gorawl, Caerdydd 1984. 9.55 Ear-Say. 10.50 Eleventh Hour. 12.45am Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: 12.30pm-1.0 It's a Vets Life. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30-3.30 Lady Killers. 5.15-5.45 Once Upon a Time . . . Man. 6.00 Channel Report. 7.00-7.30 In Loving Memory. 11.30 Magnum. 12.25 Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

ULSTER As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.30 Paint Along With Nancy. 3.00-3.30 The Nature of Things. 5.15-5.45 Vintage Quiz. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Jazz. 11.15 News. Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30-3.30 Devlin Connexion. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Rock Alive. 12.15am News, Closedown.

HTV As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30-3.30 Country Practice. 5.15-5.45 Beverly Hillbillies*. 6.00 News. 6.35 Crossrosads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Great Fights of the Seventies. 12.30am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00pm-6.35 Wales at Six.

CENTRAL As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Ladykillers. 3.00 Take the High Road. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Vintage Quiz. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Shelley. 12.00 Closedown.

TVS As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 A Country Practice. 3.00 Three Little Words. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Devlin Connexion. 12.30am Company, Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Sons and Daughters. 2.30 Report Back. 3.00-3.30 Vintage Quiz. 5.10 Job Spot. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 What's Your Problem. 7.00-7.30 Sounds Gaelic. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 I Can Hear Your Smile. 12.05am That's Hollywood. 12.35 Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30-3.30 Casablanca. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Silver Spoons. 11.30 Lou Grant. 12.30am Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 1.20pm Granada Reports. 1.30-2.00 Exchange Flags. 5.15-5.45 Mr Smith. 6.00 This Is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace*. 12.40am Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardens for All. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30 Definition. 3.00-3-30 Vintage Quiz. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Name That Tune. 11.30 Protectors. 12.00 Living and Growing. 12.30am Prayer for Life, Closedown.

TSW As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 It's a Vet's Life. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30-3.30 Lady Killers. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Televiews. 6.40 Consumer Check. 7.00-7.30 In Loving Memory. 11.30 Magnum. 12.25am Postscript, Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News and Lookaround. 2.30-3.30 Devlin Connection. 5.15-5-45 Survival. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Hill Street Blues. 12.30am Our Partners in India, Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Just Our Luck. 1.20 News. 1.30-2.00 Calendar. 2.30 Adventurer. 3.00-3.30 Vintage Quiz. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace.* 12.40am Closedown.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

THE TIMES ★★★★★★ First Published 1785

Rome fans stage an early kick off

In a foretaste of the atmosphere likely on May 30, police yesterday fought a pitched battle to disperse crowds thronging to buy tickets for the European Cup Final on that date at the Olympic stadium here between Roma and Liverpool (John Earle writes from Rome). Twelve people were reported injured including three policemen, while at least ten were detained.

Trouble started when the few hundred who had slept outside all night were joined by another 8,000, pressing against the three ticket windows. Police were called.

The situation soon degenerated into a riot in which the forces of law and order, supported by a mounted unit and a helicopter, fired tear gas to meet a hail of stones and bottles.

Cars were damaged and traffic in the area was blocked.

In the Chamber of Deputies two members of the small left-wing party Democrazia Proletaria immediately tabled a question asking the Government why, in view of the obvious possibility of incidents, the authorities had failed to take adequate precautions to ensure law and order.



Football fever: Italian police firing teargas yesterday at fans trying to buy European Cup tickets.

20,000 in miners' protest march

Continued from page 1

miners were taking on the establishment in this country.

In a reference to Nottinghamshire miners who have been given a police escort to work, he insisted: "The police, who are now befriending them, will be kicking lumps out of them if they go out on strike".

The syndicalist vein was also pulsing blood. Mr Jack Taylor, president of the Yorkshire miners, said: "We can cross frontiers we have never dreamed of. We can not only stop pit closures, – we can have socialism."

They cheered him, as they cheered all the speakers. They did not hear or did not heed the shop girls in the streets of Mansfield telling them: "Get back to work". It was strikers' day yesterday, and nothing was going to get in the way.

Heseltine changes tack over Navy

Continued from page 1

crisis there would be time to get them out of mothballs and back into service.

Mr Heseltine made it clear yesterday that he was still adhering to Sir John Nott's target of reducing the fleet of destroyers and frigates to 50. At present there are about 55 in service.

Two Rothsay class frigates, Lowestoft and Rothsay, which first entered service in the early 1960s, and which were to have been paid off this year or next will now be retained in service.

Only five ships had been actually identified as candidates for the standby squadron, and will now stay in service. These are the County Class destroyer, Glamorgan, and four Leander class frigates, Penelope, Ariadne, Achilles and Apollo. These ships entered service between 1963 and 1972.

Achilles was at one stage to be paid off as early as 1982, and Glamorgan, Ariadne and Apollo had once been scheduled to leave active service this year.

Mr Heseltine denied that his decision amounted to an abandonment of Sir John Nott's policies. He said since 1981 there has been some increased perception of the role of the navy outside the Nato area, and means of making other savings had emerged which were not part of the advice which Sir John received in 1981.

The offsetting manpower economies are to be achieved through a run-down of shore-based establishments.

Mr Denzil Davies, chief Labour Party spokesman on defence, said the white paper avoided the real and deepening problem of Britain's over-extended defence commitments and displayed no fresh thinking on strategy. It particularly ingnored the crisis on defence spending which would arise in a few years espeially when expenditure on Trident began to bite.

Mr Jack Dromey, national officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union said "Mr Heleltine believes that Britain can be defended by Trident and cruise, backed by Sainsbury's and Securicor. Paying for his nuclear obsession means running down Britain's conventional defences and, now, handing over vital support services to private hands."

● Doubled cost: The cost of Trident is now estimated at more than £9,000 million following the recent devaluation of the pound against the dollar – double the initial estimate.

Letter from Athens

Paper monuments face destruction

Fakelos is Greek for envelope. It also means a security police file, the kind that keeps track of a citizen's ideological beliefs, political activity and private life with Orwellian solcitude. Every respectable Greek, especially those with left-leaning sympathies, has one. Like a birthmark, it follows him to the grave, sometimes even beyond.

Officials claim there are about 30 million of them, which seems absurd for a country of just under 10 million people. But there is a lot of duplication by the other intelligence services.

It is not surprising, therefore, that of all the Socialist's campaign promises few were more popular than the pledge that all the files would be destroyed when they came to power.

Two and half years later, the Socialist Government suddenly announced that it would use the *fakelos* to build bonfires in every Greek town. But the decision was hastily revoked after protests from the victims of the *fakelos* system themselves, who now want them preserved for posterity.

The practice of keeping records on people suspected of subverting democracy was understandable immediately after the end of the civil war in the early 1950s. Later, however, it became a tool of right-wing political oppression, dividing Greeks between "nationalists" and "anarcho-communists". No grey areas in between were tolerated.

Every *fakelos* is a monument to the work of innumerable little men wearing the universal felt hat, raincoat and sunglasses, reading last week's newspaper under the tree opposite, hoping to spot some peccadillo to stuff into somebody's *fakelos*. Failing solid facts, imaginative speculation filled the gaps.

Once someone was marked down as a "baddie", he would be barred from taking a state job and denied a passport or a driving licence, or a permit to enrol as a seaman, or to exercise a profession.

Lesser "baddies" would be called in by the police to clear themselves without being told the allegations in the *fakelos*. Most would be made to sign statements repudiating communism "and all its evil ramifications", promising to be loyal to the state.

At worst, the *fakelos* is known to have broken up families, plunged them into the despair of unemployment and caused frequent police harassment. When a handful of army colonels seized power in 1967. They relied on these files to round up anyone likely to resist their actions.

When, on the seventeenth aniversary of that coup last month, Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Prime Minister, announced that all police files would be destroyed publicly in Athens and every provincial capital on May 6. Objectons to this radical solution came from those who had suffered most from the practice – the Communists. How else, they argued, could they prove their struggles for the cause?

The Communist Party asked that each citizen should be entitled to take possession of his *Fakelos*. Never, exclaimed Mr Yiannis Skoularikis, the Minister of Public Order. This would set off a chain of Bloody vendetas, since it would mean disclosing the names of those who had informed.

The party also wanted to ensure that the gigantic computers recently supplied to the security services had not already digested all the contents of the *Fakelos*. So it demanded legislation making it a punishable offence to use the contents of one of these files in evidence.

Other political parties demanded the *Fakelos* of leading members for their own archives, while Greek historians protested that this was invaluable material for the study of Contemporary Greek history. Some Greeks were horrified by the thought that Greek History should have police informants and stool pigeons as primary sources.

Faced with this wall of objections the Government postponed the destruction of the files. "More time is needed to produce the appropriate legislation and to hear the views of other parties", it said. But it reassured the public that its decision to destroy them was final and irrevocable.

The only question was whether the *Fakelos* would be committed to the flames or be reduced to pulp for recycling into toilet paper. That would, in a sense, be an appropriate fate for one of the least creditable practices of right-wing regimes in Greece.

Mario Modiano

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh will present the 1984 Templeton Foundation Prize for Progress in Religion at Buckingham Palace, 2.30; and later will open the Topolski Exhibition "Memoir of the Century" at Archway 152, Concert Hall Approach, SE1, 4.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother will present the Royal National Lifeboat Institution Awards at the Royal Festival Hall, South Bank, SE1, 2.35.

The Princess Anne will visit Bejam's 200th store in Woodley, Berkshire, 3; and later will open the Wilde Theatre at South Hill Park Arts Centre, Bracknell, Berkshire, 4.

Princess Margaret visits RMS St Helena at Avonmouth Docks, Bristol, 12.45; and later attends the opening of an exhibition by Wedgwood to commemorate the 225th anniversary of the founding of the firm, Wigmore Street, W1, 6.35.

The Duke of Gloucester, President, British Consultants Bureau, will visit W. S Atkins, Group Consultants, Epsom, Surrey, 11; and later as President, Cancer Research Campaign, will present awards to the 500 Group at Cancer Research Campaign, 2 Carlton House Terrace, SW1, 6.45.

Prince Michael of Kent visits British Motor Industry's Heritage Trust at Studley, Warwickshire, 11.30; and later as President of the Institute of the Motor Industry, attends INI dinner at the Penta Hotel, Heathrow, Middlesex, 8.

Princess Michael of Kent visits International Social Services International Spring Fair at Kensington Town Hall 5.45.

Music

Organ recital by Simon Lindley, Leeds Parish Church, Leeds, 7.30.

Concert by the Monte Carlo Philharmonic Orchestra, St David's Hall, Cardiff, 7.30.

Organ recital by Ronald Frost, St Ann's Church, Manchester, 12.45.

Concert by the Halle Wind Ensemble, All Saints' Church, Hale Barns, Altrincham, 8.

Recital by Ian Little (organ), 1; concert by the King's Singers, Chelmsford Cathedral, 8.

Recital by Marcus Stocker (cello), Michael Dussek (piano), Wellington College, Crowthorne, Berkshire (in aid of Amnesty Internatonal), 8.

The Leiston Quartet with Elizabeth Stanbridge (flute), Chichester Cathedral, 1.10.

Talks, lectures

Bats in Belfries and other Places by I. T. Bunyan, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 11.

The Victorian Hotel by Emeritus Professor Jack Simmons, Attenborough Lecture Theatre 1, University of Leicester, 7.30.

Science and Truthfulness by Professor Bernard Williams, Bath University, Bath, 7.15.

General

20th Buxton Antiques Fair, Pavilion Gardens, Buxton, Derbyshire, 12 to 9 daily (until May 19).

Exhibitions in progress

Paintings, sculptures and drawings by Ian Anderson and Eric Anderson, Taliesin Gallery, University College of Swansea, Victoria Road, Swansea Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 10 to 1, closed Sun, ends May 30.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,430



ACROSS

1 One who has familiar struggle with hair (7).
5 Drummond, servant to Proctor (7).
9 Company, more than one of them soldiers (5).
10 We hear you dined late to slim (9).
11 Room judges go to when getting tired (6).
12 Darkness banished, having chanced on stream of poetry (8).
14 Not ready to deal with long hair, perhaps (5).
15 Agreement whereby US town gets a kind of square (9).
18 The choir tend perhaps to like lamentations (9).
20 Mild in the Black Country (5).
22 Sportive, though crippled to a certain extent (8).
24 Funny thing, and with funny end too (6).
26 Peer round the Roman figures, including Love – dubious! (9).
27 Complex hedging system involving one crop (5).
28 Easy-mannered, but not cultivated (7).
29 22 *dn* eyed this, said Iago (7).

DOWN

1 Domestic catchment area (5-4).
2 Like a diamond? Not in W Bromwich, anyhow (7).
3 You often see bare skin on this bird in Kent (9).
4 Audition of ardent Shakespearian actor (4).
5 Part of container for jam-maker (6-4).
6 In the vernacular, cooling off (5).
7 Took a long time over his speech – awful dawdler (7).
8 Cry hello (5).
13 A bounder descending to malice, possibly a university member (10).
16 Freely summon bad Commissioner (9).
17 One of the picnic set identified by Theodore Roosevelt (5,4).
19 Run to me in a frenzy to get back on (7).
21 Gun girl didn't make a hit, said this soulful fellow (7).
22 Jealous of the adventurous Mr *Verdant* (5).
23 Bad verse part (5).
25 Bawling out worker leaves one speechless (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,429

LONDON ■ BANDITTI
[illegible]
STRONGER ■ IAMBIC
[illegible]
DISPATCH ■ ASTERN
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
RHEIMS ■ WASTEFUL
[illegible]
CHILLY ■ FIRSTRUN
[illegible]
NISHAPUR ■ LADDER

5 down in yesterday's puzzle should have read Jonson and not Johnson.

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 14

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending May 6:

ITV

1 Coronation Street (Mon) Granada, 15.05m
2 The Benny Hill Show Thames, 12.65m
3 Coronation Street (Wed) Granada, 11.90m
4 Torvill and Dean ITV, 11.80m
5 That's My Boy Yorkshire, 11.25m
6 Crossroads (Thu) Central, 10.85m
7 Crossroads (Tue) Central, 10.75m
8 What's My Line Thames, 10.60m
9 Crossroads (Wed) Central, 10.25m
10 T. J. Hooker ITV, 10.05m

BBC 1

1 Dallas, 11.85m
2 Missing From Home, 11.50m
3 Last of the Summer Wine, 11.10m
4 Eurovision Song Contest 1984, 9.75m
5 A Question of Sport, 9.55m
6 News (Sun 21:05), 9.40m
7 Our Henry's 50th, 9.25m
8 Porridge, 9.15m
9 Nine o'Clock News (Wed), 9.10m
10 Nine o'Clock News (Tue), 8.65m
10= Mastermind, 8.65m

BBC 2

1 World Snooker (Thu 22:12), 6.10m
2 World Snooker (Sun 22:05), 6.00m
3 World Snooker (Fri 22:27), 5.45
4 Sporting Chance, 5.40m
4= World Snooker (Fri 21:01), 5.40m
6 Entertainment USA, 5.30m
7 Call My Bluff, 5.10m
8 World Snooker (Tue 21:40), 5.00m
8= World Snooker (Sat 21:24), 5.00m
10 World Snooker (Sat 17:05), 4.90m

Channel 4

1 Nurse, 4.65m
2 Mouth to Mouth, 2.60m
3 Brookside (Wed), 2.55m
4 Brookside (Tue), 2.45m
5 Africa, 2.35m
6 Cheers, 2.30m
7 Cooper's Golden Belt, 2.10m
8 Agony, 1.75m
9 It Takes a Worried Man, 1.65m
10 Upstairs, Downstairs, 1.55m

S4C

In Welsh:
1 Snwcer (Sun), sport 59,000
2 Swyn Y Jiwbili, music 54,000
3 Taro Tant, light entertainment 51,000
4 Snwcer (Thu), sport 46,000
5 Pwy Sy'n Perthyn? quiz 44,000

In English:
1 Brookside (Wed), 108,000
2 The Avengers, 95,000
3 Brookside (Thu), 92,000
3= Nurse, 92,000
5 Mysterious Mr Moto, 84,000

Breakfast television: The average weekly figures for audiences at peak times (with figures in parentheses showing the reach – the number of people who viewed for at least eight minutes): BBC 1: *Breakfast Time*, Mon to Fri 1.4m (5.4m). TV-am: *Good Morning Britain*, Mon to Fri 1.4m (5.5m) Sat 1.8m (4.5m).

Broadcasters' Audience Research Board

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.59	1.51
Austria Sch	28.15	26.55
Belgium Fr	82.00	78.00
Canada $	1.84	1.77
Denmark Kr	14.52	13.82
Finland Mkk	8.36	7.96
France Fr	12.20	11.60
Germany DM	3.95	3.77
Greece Dr	157.00	147.00
Hongkong $	11.20	10.60
Ireland	1.30	1.23
Italy Lira	2425.00	2325.00
Japan Yen	333.00	317.00
Netherlands Gld	4.46	4.24
Norway Kr	11.26	10.71
Portugal Esc	198.00	188.00
South Africa Rd	2.21	2.05
Spain Pta	217.25	206.25
Sweden Kr	11.72	11.12
Switzerland Fr	3.28	3.11
USA $	1.425	1.37
Yugoslavia Dnr	205.00	185.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by *Barclays Bank International Ltd*. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 345.1.

London: the *FT* closed up 3 at 874.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, completion of report stage.

Lords: (2.30): *Trade Union Bill*, second reading. Debate on the national heritage.

Anniversaries

Pierre Curie, physist, Nobel Laureate 1903 was born, Paris 1859. Deaths: **Edmond Kean**, actor, London, 1833; **Philip, Viscount Snowden**, Chancellor of the Exchequer 1924, 1929-31, Tilford, Surrey, 1937.

Roads

London and South-east: A4: Talgarth road (eastbound): New right turn at North End Road, West Kensington, expect congestion. A12: Carriageway widths reduced east and westbound in Colchester Road, Harold Hill, Romford, betweem Gallows Corner and Petersfield Road. Reduced road-widths between Burdett Road and Grove Road at junction with A11, *Mile End Road*, traffic lights switched off.

Midlands: A52: Single-lane traffic on Nottingham-Grantham road at Muston Bends; temporary signals. A6: Contraflow on Derby-Leicester road at Hathern. A34: Contraflow on Stone-Newcastle road at Strongfold.

Wales and West: A380: Single-line traffic with temporary lights on Exeter-Newton Abbot road at Telegraph Hill, Devon. A361: Temporary traffic signals NE of Taunton, Somerset. A40: Roadworks at Crickhowell, Powys, on Abergavenny to Brecon road.

North: Refurbishing at Queensway Tunnel, Queensferry Tunnel closed at Mersey Tunnels: Night between 9.15 and 5.43 am. A536: Diversion from Park Green to St Georges Street, Macclesfield. A66: Single-lane traffic and temporary lights on bridge at Eden Lodge, Kirkby Thorpe, 4 miles NW of Appleby.

Scotland: A74: South-bound carriageway closed S of A70 to S of B740. Two-way traffic northbound. One lane each way in Duke Street at Barrack Street, Glasgow, delays. A81: Lane closures in McIngavil Road between Kessington Road and Gray Drive, Bearsden.

The AA has called on the Greater London Council to remove immediately and permanently the experimental right turn on the *Talgarth* Road, A4, at the junction with North End Road. A spokesman said the right turn experiment was sadly not an example of good traffic management but rather an irresponsible act, aimed at keeping cars out of central London. On the M4, the queue reached back 10 miles to Heathrow Airport. There were serious delays on the A4, the North Circular Road, (west) and on the A316 from the SW.

The papers

The Daily Star talks of the "disgraceful" situation involved in selling Russia surplus food at cut price and ploughing back quantities of fruit and vegetables. "The obvious thing to do is to give our own people the chance of buying at cut-rate prices. Naturally, that is too obvious for the bureaucrats", it says. "But there must be a better way than just handing it over to Russia so they can make profits out of their housewives. All over the under-developed world – particularly drought-ridden Africa – millions of people are suffering hunger, if not actual starvation. Is it beyond the wit of Europeans to get some of that surplus food to them? *Fruit wouldn't keep*, perhaps, but surely flour, butter, beef and sugar could be shipped out to people desperate for nourishment? Who would then begrudge paying our producers their guaranteed price?"

Weather forecast

A week trough of low pressure will move slowly eastwards across northern and western parts of Scotland.

6am to midnight

London, East Anglia, E, W Midlands, E central N England: Sunny intervals, perhaps a few showers; wind variable mainly NE light; max temp 14 to 16C (57 to 61F).

SE, central S, SW England, Channel Islands: Rather cloudy, showery rain in places, some heavy; wind NE light or moderate; max temp 13 to 15C (55 to 59F).

S, N Wales, Isle of Man: Rather cloudy, a little rain at times; wind variable light; max temp 14 to 16C (57 to 61F).

NW, NE England, Lake District, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee: Mostly dry, sunny periods, wind variable light; max temp 15 to 17C (59 to 63F).

Aberdeen, SW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Moray Firth: Dry at first, some rain in W later: wind variable light; max temp 13 to 15C (55 to 59F).

NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetlands: Cloudy, rain at times; wind variable light; max temp 12 to 14C (54 to 57F).

Argyll, NW Scotland, Northern Ireland: Rain, heavy in places; bright intervals developing; wind variable light; max temp 12 to 14C (54 to 57F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday. Bright intervals and showers; some heavy especially in W; near normal temperatures.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind NE or N, moderate, locally fresh in Dover; sea slight or moderate. **English Channel (E), St George's Channel:** Wind NE or N, light or moderate; sea smooth or slight. **Irish Sea:** Wind variable, light or moderate, mainly N; sea smooth or slight.

Sun rises: 5.09 am — Sun sets: 8.46 pm
Moon sets: 5.21 am — Moon rises: 9.28 pm
Full Moon: 5.29 am.

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	15	59	Guernsey	c	9	48
Birmingham	s	15	59	Inverness	f	16	61
Blackpool	s	12	54	Jersey	c	9	48
Bristol	c	13	55	London	c	14	57
Cardiff	f	14	57	Manchester	s	16	61
Edinburgh	s	17	63	Newcastle	s	15	59
Glasgow	s	16	61	Ronaldsway	s	11	52

Lighting-up time

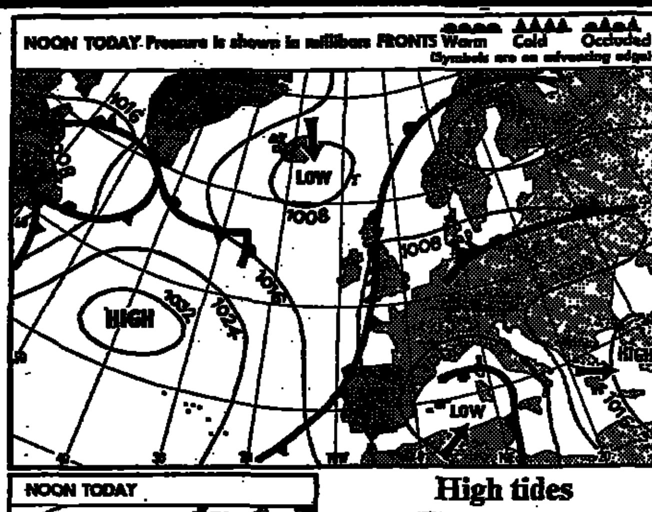
London 9.16 pm to 4.37 am
Bristol 9.26 pm to 4.47 am
Edinburgh 9.50 pm to 4.28 am
Manchester 9.33 pm to 4.37 am
Penzance 9.32 pm to 5.04 am

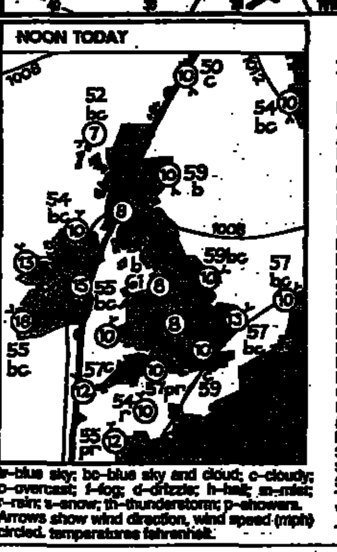
London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 16C (61F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F). Humidity: 6 pm, 48 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 2.3hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,011.6 millibars, falling. 1,000 millibars=29.53in.

Highest and lowest

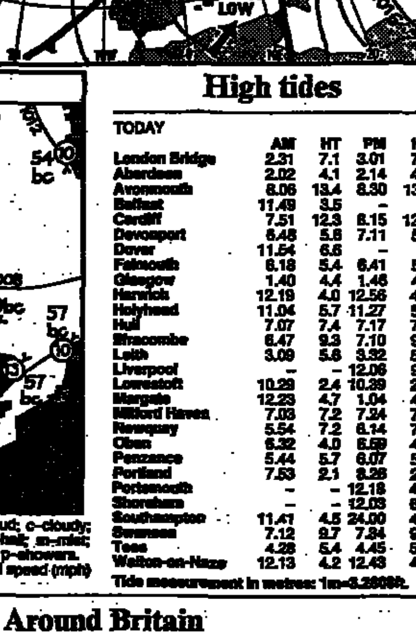
Yesterday: Highest day temp: Manchester, 19C (66F); lowest day max: Cape Wrath 9C (48F); highest rainfall: Ness Point, 0.55in; highest sunshine: Edinburgh, 14.9hr.





b-blue sky; bc-blue sky and cloud; c-cloudy; o-overcast; f-fog; d-drizzle; h-hail; m-mist; r-rain; s-snow; th-thunderstorm; p-showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides



TODAY

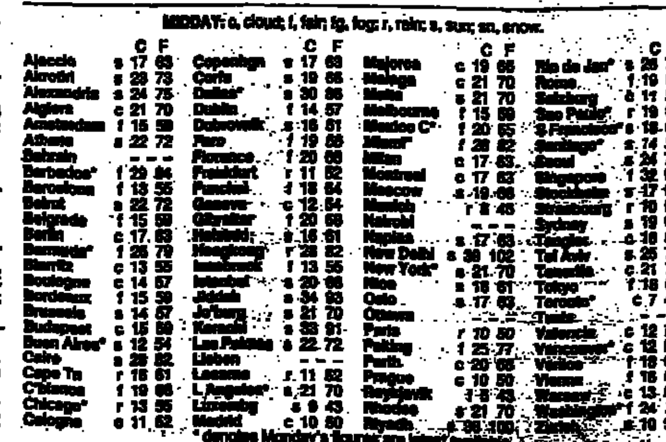
	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	2.31	7.1	3.01	7.2
Aberdeen	2.02	4.1	2.14	4.4
Avonmouth	8.06	13.4	8.30	13.6
Belfast	11.49	3.5	–	–
Cardiff	7.51	12.3	8.15	12.5
Devonport	6.48	5.6	7.11	5.6
Dover	11.54	6.6	–	–
Falmouth	6.18	5.4	6.41	5.4
Glasgow	1.40	4.4	1.46	4.7
Harwich	12.19	4.0	12.56	4.0
Holyhead	11.04	5.7	11.27	5.6
Hull	7.07	7.4	7.17	7.7
Ilfracombe	6.47	9.3	7.10	9.3
Leith	3.09	5.6	3.32	5.8
Liverpool	–	–	12.06	9.6
Lowestoft	10.29	2.4	10.39	2.5
Margate	12.23	4.7	1.04	4.7
Milford Haven	7.03	7.2	7.24	7.2
Newquay	5.54	7.2	6.14	7.2
Oban	6.32	4.0	6.59	4.0
Penzance	5.44	5.7	6.07	5.7
Portland	7.53	2.1	8.28	2.2
Portsmouth	–	–	12.18	4.7
Shoreham	–	–	12.03	6.2
Southampton	11.41	4.5	24.00	4.7
Swansea	7.12	9.7	7.34	9.8
Tees	4.28	5.4	4.45	5.6
Walton-on-Naze	12.13	4.2	12.48	4.2

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarboro	14.3	–	11	52	Sunny	Guernsey	–	–	13	55	Cloudy
Bridlington	14.4	–	14	57	Sunny	Scilly Isles	11.7	–	16	61	Sunny
Cromer	13.8	–	13	55	Sunny	Newquay	9.5	–	16	61	Sunny
Lowestoft	13.6	–	13	55	Sunny	Ilfracombe	11.6	–	13	55	Sunny
Clacton	8.1	–	13	55	Sunny	Tenby	13.2	–	17	63	Sunny
Margate	1.9	–	11	52	Cloudy	Southport	14.0	–	16	61	Sunny
Folkestone	4.1	–	15	59	Bright pm	Morecambe	14.2	–	16	61	Sunny
Hastings	–	–	17	63	Sunny pm	Douglas	14.2	–	13	55	Sunny
Eastbourne	3.4	–	15	59	Sunny pm	London (Ctrl)	2.3	–	16	61	Cloudy
Brighton	3.0	–	15	59	Sunny pm	B'ham (Arpt)	12.1	–	16	61	Sunny
Worthing	0.9	–	17	63	Cloudy	Bristol (Ctrl)	9.2	–	17	63	Sunny
Littlehmptn	0.2	–	16	61	Cloudy	Cardiff (Ctrl)	11.4	–	16	61	Sunny
Bognor R	0.4	–	16	61	Cloudy	Anglesey	14.5	–	16	61	Sunny
Southsea	1.1	–	16	61	Cloudy	B'pool (Arpt)	14.8	–	15	59	Sunny
Shanklin	0.1	–	14	57	Cloudy	Manchester	14.3	–	19	66	Sunny
Bournemth	0.1	–	14	57	Dull	Nottingham	13.3	–	17	63	Sunny
Poole	–	–	14	57	Cloudy	N'cstl-n-Tyne	14.8	–	16	61	Sunny
Swanage	–	–	13	55	Cloudy	Carlisle	14.7	–	15	59	Sunny
Weymouth	0.9	–	13	55	Cloudy	Eskdalemuir	12.7	–	16	61	Sunny
Exmouth	1.5	–	13	55	Dull	Prestwick	14.7	–	16	61	Sunny
Torquay	0.5	–	13	55	Cloudy	Glasgow	14.7	–	16	61	Sunny
Falmouth	7.2	–	15	59	Sunny	Tiree	2.2	.28	10	50	Rain
Penzance	10.7	–	15	59	Sunny	Stornoway	–	.35	9	48	Rain
Jersey	–	.07	12	54	Drizzle am	Lerwick	4.6	.01	12	54	Bright

Abroad



MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	17	63	Copenhgn	s	17	63	Majorca	c	19	66	Rio de Jan*	s	26	79
Akrotiri	s	23	73	Corfu	s	19	66	Malaga	c	21	70	Rome	f	19	66
Alexandria	s	24	75	Dallas*	s	30	86	Malta	s	21	70	Salzburg	c	11	52
Algiers	c	21	70	Dublin	f	14	57	Melbourne	f	15	59	Sao Paulo*	r	19	66
Amsterdam	f	15	59	Dubrovnik	s	16	61	Mexico C*	f	20	68	S Frisco*	s	18	64
Athens	s	22	72	Faro	f	19	66	Miami*	f	28	82	Santiago*	s	14	57
Bahrain	–	–	–	Florence	f	20	68	Milan	c	17	63	Seoul	s	24	75
Barbados*	f	29	84	Frankfurt	r	11	52	Montreal	c	17	63	Singapore	f	32	90
Barcelona	f	13	55	Funchal	f	18	64	Moscow	s	19	66	Stockholm	s	17	63
Beirut	s	22	72	Geneva	c	12	54	Munich	r	8	46	Strasbourg	r	10	50
Belgrade	f	15	59	Gibraltar	f	20	68	Nairobi	–	–	–	Sydney	s	19	66
Berlin	c	17	63	Helsinki	s	16	61	Naples	s	17	63	Tangier	c	18	64
Bermuda*	f	26	79	Hongkong	r	28	82	New Delhi	s	39	102	Tel Aviv	s	25	77
Biarritz	c	13	55	Innsbruck	f	13	55	New York*	s	21	70	Tenerife	c	21	70
Boulogne	c	14	57	Istanbul	s	20	68	Nice	s	16	61	Tokyo	f	18	64
Bordeaux	f	15	59	Jeddah	s	34	93	Oslo	s	17	63	Toronto*	c	7	45
Brussels	s	14	57	Jo'burg	s	21	70	Ottawa	–	–	–	Tunis	–	–	–
Budapest	c	15	59	Karachi	s	33	91	Paris	r	10	50	Valencia	c	12	54
Buen Aires*	s	12	54	Las Palmas	s	22	72	Peking	f	25	77	Vancouver*	c	12	54
Cairo	s	28	82	Lisbon	–	–	–	Perth	c	20	68	Venice	f	18	64
Cape Tn	r	16	61	Locarno	r	11	52	Prague	c	10	50	Vienna	f	16	61
C'blanca	f	19	66	L Angeles*	s	21	70	Reykjavik	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Warsaw	c	13	55
Chicago*	r	13	55	Luxembourg	s	6	43	Rhodes	s	21	70	Washington*	f	24	75
Cologne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Madrid	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

